THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Importance of Mr. Lindsay's Mission to the United States.

THREATENED OUTBREAK IN BULGARIA.

Spread of Revolution on the Continent.

Tremendous Conflagration in Smyrna,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at Boston at half-past nine o'clock yesterday forenoon. Her mails were forwarded by the afternoon train, and arrived here late last night. The newspaper bag of the press was forwarded by the shore train, and reached this city at eight o'clock last evening.

A supplement to the *Impartial*, of Smyrna, of the 29th August, publishes an account of a terrible conflagration which had taken place in that city. No less than 700 houses have fallen a prey to the flames.

The *Opinione* publishes an article referring to General Lamoriciere's recent order of the day in the following terms:—

The principle of non-intervention cannot be applied until the Papal government disbands the foreign hordes which it has assembled against its neighbors. This crusade against Italy may bring about complications and serious disturbances if the resolution be not taken to disperse it.

The *Opinione* counsels the Pontifical government to disband its 20,000 foreign soldiers, and says:—

The Papal government must understand that for the peace of Italy an extrication is necessary from the normal state of things which until now has wearied the patience of all the Powers.

A despatch dated Vienna 6th inst. says:—

The recent disturbances at Udine have led to the discovery by the government of a great conspiracy, organized by secret agents, with the object of provoking manifestations in favor of Garibaldi. Numerous arrests have taken place at Udine, as well as in other Venetian towns.

The London *Post* (Lord Palmerston's organ) of the 7th inst., in an article upon the reply of the American government to Lord John Russell's note upon the slave and coolie trade, concludes thus:—

We regret to be obliged to add that the President's strictures upon the coolie trade have a significance at the present time which it is impossible to overlook. We learn from the American papers that slave cargoes have recently been landed at Charleston and at Mobile. The traffic has indeed been going on all the summer to some extent, and next year it is confidently anticipated that a large increase will take place. Add to this the reappearance of General Walker in Central America, which the slave owners of the South have long regarded as their inheritance, and the approach of the Presidential election, in which we fear the revival of the slave trade will form a prominent topic of discussion, it is easy to perceive why the slave owners of the South should object to the importation of free Chinamen. It is easy to perceive why they should prefer the unhappy African. But, unsatisfactory though President Buchanan's despatch is, we trust and believe that the American government will never again sanction the traffic in human beings, which more than forty years ago it declared to be piracy.

The London *Herald* (Lord Derby's organ) of the 7th says of the visit of the Prince of Wales:—

Our cousins across the water are sharper witted than ourselves. They have discovered the real object of the Prince's visit to Canada to be not merely a response to the invitation of the colonists, the mental improvement of the youthful heir to the crown, and his personal introduction to his future subjects, but the realization of that idea which has long flitted across the imagination of some of our North American colonists—a confederation, with the Prince as Viceroy, uniting in one federative bond that vast empire stretching from the coasts of Labrador to the shores of the Pacific. The idea is a grand one, but we doubt if its present realization is contemplated either by the government or the colonists. "*Quieta non movere*" is a wholesome principle in politics. The different provinces would certainly not gain in independence. The strong bond of fellow feeling which now actuates them would probably be weakened by individual jealousies and local claims. The real confederation already exists without the name; we might confer the style and title and destroy the reality.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 1860.

Sabbath Recreation in London—Music for the Million—Concerts and Preaching in the Parks, &c., &c.

Knowing the persistent efforts you have made in behalf of a "free" Sunday, I have concluded to send you an account of what the friends of a rational mode of spending the Seventh day are doing here. On Sunday last I took a stroll to Regent's park in order to hear for the first time the People's Sunday Band, which plays there from five to half past seven P. M. Tacked to the trees I found the following announcement, which tells its own tale:—

SUNDAY BANDS IN THE PARKS.
CLOSE OF THE FIFTH SEASON
(Weather permitting)
ON SUNDAY NEXT, SEPT. 9, 1860,
With an extended programme of choice pieces.
From four till seven o'clock.

The usual period for closing the season having arrived, the committee congratulate their friends that the movement has passed successfully through the watery ordeal of this extraordinary season, though at the cost of the funds in hand at its commencement. They, however, trust that, with a fine day, a large audience and a liberal purchase of programmes at the closing performance, they will be placed in a good financial position for the commencement of the next season.

T. C. PRATT, R. M. MORRELL } Hon. Secs.

UNIVERSITY HOTEL, GRAFTON STREET, W. C., Sept. 2.

Whether they will have the desired fine day and large audience on Sunday next a few days will decide, but they certainly had both on the 2d inst. The well dressed and the commonalty were largely represented on the occasion. That great English institution, the outdoor penny chair, was much in demand. The crowd must have numbered several thousands. Passing through the listeners I heard French, German, Spanish and Italian words fall on my ears, the second most frequently. The continental Europeans resident in London show their good sense in supporting these bands, which must serve to make the contrast between their Sundays and an English Sunday less painful. I subjoin the programme:—

FIFTH SEASON—1860.
PEOPLE'S SUBSCRIPTION BAND.
TRUSTEES FOR SUNDAY BANDS.
Sir J. V. Shelley, Bart., M. P., and W. A. Wilkinson, Esq.
Bankers—Bank of London, Threadneedle street, city, and 450 West Strand.
Committee Room—University Hotel, Grafton street, East.
Hon. Secs.—T. C. Pratt and R. M. Morrell.
REGENT'S PARK.
PROGRAMME.

1. Grand March ..... Auber
2. Valse—"Queen of the Harvest" ..... Coote
3. Selection—"Lucrezia Borgia" ..... Donizetti
4. Polka—"Fair Star" ..... Umber
5. Pas Redouble ..... Kuhner
6. Quadrille—"England" ..... D'Albert
Rule Britannia.
7. Hallelujah Chorus ..... Handel
8. Valse—"Satanella" ..... Laurent
9. Cavatina—"Giovani D'Arco ..... Verdi
10. Overture—Mesley ..... Brinkworth
11. Cujus Animam—"Stabat Mater" ..... Rossini
12. Pas Redouble—"The Warrior" ..... Riviere
God Save the Queen.
Musical Director and Conductor ..... Mr. J. Sidney Davis
Time of Performance—Five till half past seven o'clock.

"The Peoples" Subscription Band should be self supporting, and the committee trust that all persons attending the performances will purchase programmes, in evidence of a desire for their continuation of the music.

Donations are received at the platform and the broad walk opposite.

All communications should be addressed to the honorable secretaries, T. C. Pratt and R. M. Morrell, University Hotel, Grafton street, East.

Children who get separated from their parents or nurses in the throng are placed upon the band's platform, and a placard with the word "lost" upon it suspended over the truant's head. In this way several youngsters were restored to their owners during the entertainment.

Another custom has sprung up this wet summer in the London parks, and exhibits signs of a vigorous vitality. As you walk through the parks, at any hour from one o'clock P. M. to nine o'clock P. M., when it is fine, you see groups of men, women and children collected together round a single speaker, mounted on a seat or a chair. Sometimes you hear applause or hooting, sometimes a hymn. The fact is the speakers are of two kinds. One, who attracts the largest number of auditors by far, is the political orator, who denounces the aristocracy, England's wickedness, Lord Palmerston, the bishops, and so forth; the other genius, who outnumbers the politicians as three to one, but attracts individually a much smaller audience, is the out-door preacher. He gives moral and Scriptural discourses, and chooses for the object of his denunciation the sins and imperfections of the individual man. The preacher may be a man, woman or boy. I have seen a woman preach on temperance, in Regent's park, for an hour, and a boy of eleven years of age give his religious experience to a cluster of gaping adults under a wide spreading elm of Hyde park. On several occasions I have listened to the democratic orator, and found the feeling of the audience very mixed. Some favor the speaker, others interrupt him, accuse him of "vomiting filth," and decline he ought "to be kicked out of the park." I have never seen this threat put into execution. The orator generally challenges his interrupter to come forward "like a man," and answer him on his own stump. On one occasion the Hon. W. F. Cowper (Lord Palmerston's step son) was present in the crowd, and heard his official conduct assailed for having laid out a new horse ride in Kensington Gardens. He asked leave to defend himself, jumped upon the stump, and justified his action to the multitude. I believe his speech was a success; at any rate it was plucky and well intended, and I admire the contempt of conventionality and red tapeism which he showed on that occasion. English public opinion seemed to be of the contrary notion. It was "undignified," "lowering," &c., for a man high in public office to bandy words in the open air with a stump orator. *Chacun à son goût.* I think this custom of public meetings, whether for pious or political purposes, thrives too lustily to live, and that some day or other the authorities will put a stop to both parties.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Sept. 1, 1860.

Cavour's Efforts to Check Garibaldi—His Resignation and Subsequent Retraction—Italy for the Italians—Napoleon Soon to Propose a General Disarmament of Europe, &c.

The affairs of Italy are assuming each day more and more importance. At Turin the idea of a unity of government for all Italy has triumphed, as is shown by the following fact:—The Cavour Cabinet, urged on by its head, wished to stop at all hazards the progress of Garibaldi, and they acted accordingly, although manifestly against public opinion in Turin, as well as in all parts of King Victor Emanuel's dominions. But their actions were unpopular, and, wishing to assert his power, Count Cavour sent to the King his resignation. The King at once signified his desire of seeing Cavour, and when the latter presented himself before his Majesty he was told that if he insisted upon it his resignation would be accepted, but that such a step would in no way interfere with the present movement in Italy, and that Cavour's successor would encourage that which it is evident is the desire of the whole Italian people. The Count is an ambitious man, and he felt that were he to go out of power upon a plea that was unpopular his chances for future greatness were small indeed. So the Minister chose to retract his resignation, and even to attempt to follow the popular movement by beginning a policy marked by greater latitude to the volunteers that wished to join Garibaldi. You may consider that the last struggle against Italian unity has taken place on the part of the Sardinian Cabinet, which feels that it must give way to the universal Italian sentiment for the future. The Mazzinians are beginning to assume importance in Italy, the more so as they seek to ally themselves to the Garibaldi party. At Milan a "Committee of Italian Unity" is formed, which has already assumed great importance in the estimation of the people. This committee advises the Neapolitans (by proclamations printed at Milan) to refuse annexation to Sardinia. It recommends the rejection of the vice royalty of Prince de Carignan, and urges upon the Sicilians the unity of all Italy under one government. This is done because the Sardinian Cabinet has sent a deputy to Palermo charged to intimate the desire of King Victor Emanuel that the government of Sicily allow universal suffrage to declare itself as regards annexation.

A queer complication of the troubles of the Neapolitan government has just occurred. Baron Brenier, the French Ambassador, who, as your readers will bear in mind, was a short time since knocked down in the streets of Naples and severely injured, has now demanded satisfaction of the Court as well as put in a claim for the damages suffered by French subjects at the bombardment of Palermo. I suspect that France wishes to be in at the death, and that she will hurry a fate that is evidently impending. It is asserted here that Count de Syracuse, the uncle of the King, will assume the government as soon as his royal nephew has gone. The Count has written a letter to the King assuring him that there remained nothing for him to do but leave the country. I must tell you that the government of Victor Emanuel is evidently preparing for the soon to come struggle with Austria. Troops that were to have formed a camp at Trecate, some distance from the frontier, have been ordered to take up strategical positions near the Mincio, while at Novara and Vercelli preparations for the lodging of great numbers of troops are being made. Take into consideration that Austria has 300,000 troops in Venetia, and you will understand that my prophecies of an impending struggle are well founded.

I must state a striking confirmation of the war news:—Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, has left here, ostensibly to pass some weeks on his property in Crotia; but to my certain knowledge the Ambassador has closed the embassy and discharged all the servants and employés. This looks as though his Excellency had no idea of a speedy return.

Prince Murat has published in one journal a letter which disavows all intention on his part of creating disturbances in Naples, and asserts that he encourages no one in such a course. The Prince states, however, that he hopes some day to visit Naples, with the consent of France.

The Emperor Napoleon, no doubt, has but little desire to arouse the jealousy of Europe by putting a relative on the throne of Naples. At Marseilles the Emperor will deliver a discourse upon the present state of European affairs, calculated to reassure those who will be reassured. It will in a manner be an answer to the assertions of Lord Palmerston. I may here mention that the Emperor Napoleon will in a short time—as I am positively assured on good authority—propose to the great Powers of Europe a bona fide general disarmament. Such a proposition would, I fear, sadly embarrass Austria, Russia, and, perhaps, peace loving England. It will show up the humbug of those Powers that are so continually crying out that France is arming for offensive purposes. It will also demonstrate that those who really desire peace are few indeed. In these, as in all other matters appertaining to armed forces, France is immensely superior to any other Power in Europe; she can arm or disarm at any moment; no other great European Power can or will.

The State of Naples.

The London *Post* of the 7th says:—The intelligence of the defection to Garibaldi of General Nunziante, who had been exiled from Naples as the staunchest partisan of absolute government, has been already fully confirmed. We can now lay before our readers his address to the Neapolitan army, inviting them to follow his example, which was immediately and thoroughly circulated among the King's troops:—

COMPANIONS IN ARMS—A few days ago, on bidding adieu to some of you, I exhorted you to show yourselves always as courageous against the enemies of Italy as generous towards the weak, and to give the noblest proofs of that true military virtue in the new path of glory opened by Providence to all the sons of the great common father land. The moment for responding to my exhortations is now come. While far from you, the thought of your prosperity, your honor and your glory, has still been growing within me. And having studied the situation of all Italy and of Europe, I became deeply convinced, that for you and for this fine portion of Italy there was no other means of safety than to unite yourselves to the whole Italian family, under the glorious sceptre of Victor Emanuel, that admirable monarch whom the heroic Garibaldi proclaimed in Sicily not long since, and whom God, in his impenetrable designs, has evidently chosen to constitute into a great nation our grand common country, unworthily despoiled and cruelly assassinated. This thought has irresistibly led me towards you, resolved to act with you fraternally, and to accomplish with you that sacred mission with which we ought all to feel ourselves invested by the supreme necessities of the country. So long as Providence permitted that Italy should be divided I knew better than any man how to be faithful to the cause with which I found myself linked. But when the hand of the Almighty God so visibly stretched forth to make her one, he who follows not the impulse is a traitor to his country. That sacred truth lights up of itself your own consciences, and even under the yoke in which you are living pushes you on to partial desertion. Follow not that course; it is of all the most pernicious to the country. King Victor Emanuel, in whom Italy is incarnate, has need of you all united and disciplined, to employ your valiant arms in crushing the foreigner, who has been the eternal enemy of your welfare.

The Crops of Europe.

[From the Universal Corn Reporter, Sept. 4.]

The last two nights were the finest this year—days warm, with scarcely any rain, and wind steady. Harvest work has made considerable progress in England and Ireland, and is progressing in Scotland. Quality and condition of the wheat is inferior to early cuttings. In the trade for breadstuffs consequently increased dullness, and a fall already in wheat and flour from the highest point of 2s. to 3s. Upon a careful perusal of the various agricultural accounts, we conclude there will be splendid wheat crops in America, California and Canada; good in Russia, Hungary, and in the Turkish dominions; short in Poland, Italy and Germany; fair in France and Scotland; only middling in Ireland, excepting the north, where prospects are favorable for a large yield; rather under an average crop in England, and on some heavy soils much under recent seasons. In the western districts, however—that is to say from Bridgewater to Quantock Hills—the wheat crop will be a large one; quality favorably spoken of, and cutting has made much progress. In the south of France the yield is abundant, quality excellent, and for some weeks previous to and during harvest operations there were only two and a half wet days. In some parts of the midland counties wheat will yield well, especially in Worcestershire and Gloucestershire. In Wales, prospects are generally unfavorable, both as to quality and quantity. The growth of Indian corn will be greater than for several years. The potatoe crop is very deficient, and quality worse than for many seasons. There will also be a smaller production of hops than for many years, and quality very inferior; but in America an extraordinary growth, and condition superior to 1858 or 1859.

The *Commercial Daily List* advices from Worcestershire and Gloucestershire state that there is every prospect of a fine harvest. The ears are of full size, and the berry more than usually large. Trade for breadstuffs was dull to day, with a decline since Monday of 3s. to 4s. for wheat, and 2s. for flour; best brands of American offered at 28s. per bbl., for arrival. The production of hops is likely to be rather larger than was calculated upon last week. Sales of rice being pressed produced a fall from the extreme point of 5s. per cwt. The opening rates of new home grown wheat were 62s. to 68s. In the near counties wheat cutting will nearly be brought to a close in a few days.

The *Gardeners' Chronicle* remarks:—A great deal of barley has been cut, and, notwithstanding the reports of its having grown in many instances on land which had not been well prepared for this grain, the crop is generally well spoken of. Importations of wheat continue to a moderate extent, and they are now anxiously looked for, as much will be required to meet the consumptive requirements of the country before the harvest can be secured. The provincial markets continue scantily supplied with wheat, and are therefore but thinly attended.

At Hamburg, on the spot, wheat is scarce, and holders careless of selling at existing prices.

Bell's Weekly Messenger observes:—The stock of old English wheat was much less than anticipated. The new samples are sure to require a much larger admixture than was the case last year, when a liberal amount of very choice quality was left over from the growth of 1858. The case now is very different, and the consumption from harvest to harvest will have been thirteen months, and it is well for the country at large that the imports have been latterly so extensive. The markets in the north of Europe have been a good deal affected by advices from England, and the unfavorable state of the weather.

The *Mark Lane Express* says:—The progress of the ripening has advanced at a rate beyond late calculations, but it will take another week before harvest operations will generally commence. The change in the weather in France, as well as the temporary abolition of the sliding scale, has brought about a lower rateage of prices there. English and French advices also affect the markets of Southern Europe. The crops were gathered, and prices at Odessa 1s. to 2s. lower. There can be no doubt that the English advices of the 27th ult. will produce some excitement both in Canada and the United States. To-day there was no inquiry for American and French wheat.

Important from Bulgaria—Spread of the Revolution on the Continent of Europe.

[From the London Chronicle, Sept. 7.]

We have despatches from Bulgaria down to the 25th of August by way of Constantinople. They describe the Christian population of that part as watching, with the keenest interest, the progress of Garibaldi at Naples. "The calculation seems to be, that should Garibaldi triumph at Naples, an insurrection will at once spring up along the coasts of Dalmatia in combination with a general Croat movement. This would be immediately followed by a universal upturning in Bosnia and the Herzegovina; then a fierce insurrection between Sophia and Nissa. Servia would support this movement with all its power. The Wallachians have a thorough understanding with the Hungarians; at some places the openly speak of Klapka with enthusiasm. In the service of Garibaldi there are some Greek officers, who, as soon as the moment shall arrive, would detach themselves from their present service and hasten to the frontiers of Thessaly. In these hurried lines I am giving you the result of extensive observation and of actual conversation with the inhabitants."

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[From the London Chronicle, Sept. 7.]

The intelligence which we publish from Bulgaria, the authenticity of which we are able to avouch, throws an intense and rather startling light upon the position of Austria as menacing Italy. Lord Palmerston must have been perfectly aware of what we now state to the public, at least in great part, when he reiterated the assertion that has been so frequently repeated for some months—that Austria would not attempt an attack beyond her frontiers; but he must have spoken under the conviction that Austria would use such concessions and such reserves as would enable her to fulfil the promises on which he relied.

If Garibaldi were well advised, it is commonly said, he would not attempt to attack Austria in the Quadrilateral; and, on the other hand, Austria will be wise to let Naples take her chance in the contest with Garibaldi, and not advance beyond the Venetian proper frontier in Italy. This would at least secure, in favor of Austria, the policy of non-intervention. At the same time, the Piedmontese government has agreed with the Western Powers in desiring that Garibaldi should repel every enticement to attempt the liberation of Venetia. The reader will now see, however, that there is no question of the Quadrilateral, and that the military preparations of Austria have their motive in very partial reference to any Quixotic zeal for the King of Naples.

We have already explained to our readers, on the strength of despatches direct from our own correspondent in European Turkey, that the Christian reaction against the new Mussulman conspiracy has very peculiar bearings upon other European questions. The communication of a correspondent, who writes from a position in Bulgaria which enables him to command a perfect knowledge of the feelings of that province, informs us that even in that centre of Turkey there is the most intense sympathy with the present movements in Italy. We say even in Bulgaria, because we have before now explained to our readers the strikingly pacific character of the population there, and its previous fidelity to the Porte. Quite recently the Christian populations of Turkey have changed any hope which they had through the improved administration of the Porte for complete despondency. They hope nothing whatever in that direction. On the other hand, entirely new hopes have been born within them. It will be seen from our advices that a common understanding, like that which has been operating throughout Italy, has now been brought to bear in the Christian provinces of Turkey, and that those provinces are acting in common, from Wallachia, Bulgaria and Servia, to the Herzegovina and Dalmatia. It should be remembered that a leading man in Servia, who was chivalrous in his devotion to Hungary during the last Russian war, was repaid by slights. The leaders of Transylvania, who were equally faithful, and who came up to receive the thanks of the Emperor in Vienna, went back with a sense of cold neglect—the most irritating repayment that ambitious men can have.

The general agitation and the general understanding which pervade the Christian population of Turkey, extend to Hungary. General Benedek, as we know already, has endeavored to maintain the Imperial authority, without allowing the Hungarians to perceive the slightest sign of faltering on his part; on the other hand, he has reported to his government that it will be impossible to continue the tenure of Hungary on the present footing. It will now be perceived that Hungary is ready to act with her neighbors.

It is under these circumstances—and we can well appreciate their appalling character as viewed in a purely military sense at Vienna—that the Austrian government is preparing to take the initiative. The despatch to which we refer, brief as it is, supplies a link in the chain of which we have already had other portions. The public papers had mentioned the arrival of Kossuth in Northern Italy; we now learn that in Hungary they are already speaking with eager expectancy of Klapka; and Garibaldi's name is accepted as a banner for the new movement, so soon as he shall have accomplished his campaign in Naples.

Should any enterprise of the kind which is suggested by our advices take place, it would be the result of a spirit of military adventure, finding its authority and opportunity in the state of the Sclavonic and Hungarian populations. Over such movements it is evident that Victor Emanuel and his Ministers can have no control whatever. On the other hand, Garibaldi has acted hitherto chiefly in a personal capacity, without waiting for technical warrant from an official department; and we know of nothing to prevent his freely embarking at Brindisi for any place to which he may steer his bark. There would be nothing in all this to break the understanding which binds Austria to non intervention. Lord Palmerston, therefore, is perfectly right when he perseveres in asserting that the present situation offers to Austria no opportunity for breaking the neutrality to which she is pledged; but yet we can well understand how it is that Austrian Generals, consulting at Vienna, may think it even most prudent to anticipate the supposed combination by attacking Garibaldi before he can leave Italy—perhaps before he can close his campaign in Naples.

The New British Mission to the United States.

[From the London Gazette, Sept. 7.]

To morrow Mr. W. S. Lindsay sails from Liverpool for the United States on the mission which, a fortnight since, we were enabled to announce as definitively resolved upon. Since that announcement appeared in our columns our contemporaries, of all shades of politics, have deemed it necessary to refer to it in the language of doubt or disparagement, but none of them have ventured to deny its truth. We have now only to say that our statement respecting the character of Mr. Lindsay's mission was correct in every particular. *He goes to Washington at the instance of her Majesty's government. He is furnished by the government with documents which place him in possession of all that has been hitherto done by the Foreign Office in the way of correspondence or negotiation with the American government; and Lord Lyons has received express instructions to afford Mr. Lindsay every possible facility in placing his views fairly before the Cabinet of Washington.* In short, Mr. Lindsay, except that he does not hold the Queen's commission as Special Envoy, possesses all the authority as a negotiator on maritime affairs, with which it is possible for the advisers of the crown to invest him, while the mission on which he is about to proceed is one of paramount importance to the carrying trade of this country. It will be seen, therefore, that while there is no intention to supersede Lord Lyons, or in any way to interfere with the diplomatic functions of our Minister at Washington, it has been considered advisable by our government, seeing that adequate information on the subject of our maritime relations with the United States has not been hitherto effectually conveyed through the ordinary channels of diplomacy, to select some person whose practical acquaintance with maritime commerce would make him a successful interpreter of their views, as well as of those of the United States government—and the choice of the government, no doubt directed by the events of the past session, has rested upon Mr. Lindsay. It is not the first time in the history of the commercial relations of this country with foreign States that persons possessing the confidence and acting with the authority of the British government have been employed for the purpose of adjusting commercial questions which proved to be beyond the sphere or the powers of diplomacy to adjust. Towards the close of the last century Mr. Eden was employed by Mr. Pitt on a mission which proved unsuccessful only because the time was unpropitious. Our reciprocity treaties with Prussia, with France, with Denmark and with the Hanse Towns, bear the signature of William Huskisson. The Maine boundary question, which defied all the efforts of diplomacy and threatened for a long time to involve us in hostilities with the United States, was at length settled by Alexander Baring, a successful merchant, specially accredited to Washington for the purpose, and settled with an ease and rapidity which astonished the diplomatic world. A commercial treaty has been recently concluded with France, the effect of which time must reveal. The negotiation of that treaty was entrusted to Mr. Cobden, because our government well knew that it involved details, with which the able Minister who represents this country in Paris had but a slender acquaintance. *Prima facie*, therefore, the selection of Mr. Lindsay as the negotiator of a question involving commercial details is agreeable to precedent, and entirely justifiable on the part of the government, and ought to be successful. It seems to be in accordance with the simple rule of common sense, by which a man's fitness for a certain work determines his selection. It is no reflection upon the ability or discretion of Lord Lyons that he is not as intimately acquainted with the details of the maritime relations of this country with the United States, as a man who has been for years directly interested in the British carrying trade, and who has made the subject of maritime commerce in all its bearings his peculiar study; nor can we conceive it any degradation to Lord Lyons that he has been instructed to confer with Mr. Lindsay, and to become the official medium of laying that gentleman's views, and the result of his practical experience fully before the American government. And whatever may be thought of the great results of diplomatic action on international affairs, there is more done by the private and unofficial intercourse of a few authorized individuals, acting on the part of their respective governments, than the world at large would believe. Some of the most important arrangements between governments have been settled in the most unpretending fashion, and the consent of the government and the exchange of ratifications nothing more than the flat upon a foregone conclusion. And this is more especially true of commercial treaties.

Mr. Lindsay goes to Washington for the purpose of taking the opinion of the American government on certain proposals which the British government desire to make in order to place the maritime relations of the two countries on a more just and satisfactory footing. It will be his duty to point out the injustice inflicted on the British shipowner by the refusal of the United States to open their coasting trade to British shipping, seeing that every branch of the British carrying trade, direct, indirect, coasting and colonial, is open to American shipping. He can show that a persistence in such a policy is opposed to the extension of American commerce, and could not, if abandoned, inflict any injury on the American mercantile marine; on the contrary, that the increased carrying which would speedily result would be more than an equivalent for the fall on freights which would probably attend the opening of the trade. He may urge, that the spirit of liberality which distinguishes the commercial legislation of this country is discernable in the recommendations of the recent Parliamentary Committee, which, if accepted—as they undoubtedly will be—will relieve American shipping frequenting three ports to the extent of £70,000 per annum paid in light dues. In discussing the great international question of belligerent rights at sea, Mr. Lindsay may point to the advance made by the States who are parties to the declaration of Paris, and to the impossibility of England maintaining the position in which she is placed by that declaration, except a respect for private property at sea in war time is made the rule amongst maritime States. This must be, or England must revert to her ancient maritime rights. The necessity which exists for a uniform law in respect to collisions between American and British ships, whether in British or American waters, or on the high seas, has long been admitted, and demands the earnest attention of those who desire to see the maritime relations of the two countries placed on a settled and satisfactory footing. There are other matters, such as the extradition of those charged with atrocities on board ship, which should also find a place in the approaching deliberations. These questions, it will be admitted, for their successful treatment, demand severally a practical acquaintance with the working of the evils they involve. Mr Lindsay has an arduous but an honorable task to perform, and if he proves himself equal to it, and succeeds in his mission, he will deserve to rank with those who have conferred a lasting service on their country. It will be no discredit to him across the Atlantic that he is a "self raised and self-educated man." The sneer will not count for much, we may rest assured, in the United States. We have only to congratulate the shipping interest at large that a practical man has been selected to deal with questions that so deeply concern them, and to wish him every success which his mission, directed as it is to the attainment of so important an object, deserves. We may, perhaps, regret that Mr. Lindsay's departure on the mission he has undertaken should provoke hostile criticism in any direction, because it seems to us to be well conceived and directed to an honest purpose; but, having said thus much, we are content to abide the issue.

Interesting from New Mexico.

We publish the following paragraph giving in brief the details of another horrible butchery of whites by the Otoe and Kiowa Indians, in New Mexico:—

[From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 18.]

INDEPENDENCE, Sept. 17, 1860.

The Santa Fe mail has just arrived.

Business in New Mexico was quite dull.

Every mail brings intelligence of more Indian troubles.

Mr. George Peacock, a trader at Allison's Ranche, was surprised in his store by a party of Kiowas, and he, with his clerk and a Mexican boy murdered. Peacock was scalped and had his head split open. The Indians had possession of the place and stock.

During the past week forty Otoes and Kiowas had come to Council Grove and driven off sixty head of horses and ponies. They drove them openly and boldly, during the daytime, past Diamond Springs.

The ranche on Cow Creek was threatened, and, but for the presence of a few troops, would have been instantly destroyed. More active efforts on the part of the government must be employed, or there will be more exciting details to mention in future.

Mr Muir's train, near Pawnee Fork, was delayed by his oxen having been driven off by a herd of buffaloes getting among them.

Police Intelligence.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY—$44,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY CARRIED OFF—ARREST ON SUSPICION.

On the 11th inst. the dwelling house of James Buchan, No. 376 Fourth street, was entered by burglars during the temporary absence of the family in the country, and robbed of $400 worth of plate and clothing, besides $44,000 in bonds and certificates of stock. The last mentioned property, it appears, belonged to Mr. Adam Pearson, now travelling in Europe for his health, and had been placed in Mr. Buchan's possession for safe keeping. The day following the discovery of the burglary, printed circulars containing a description of all the stolen property were issued and scattered all over the city. Wall street brokers especially were warned not to negotiate any of the stolen bonds or scrip, and were requested to detain any person offering the same for sale. The police worked diligently at the case for several days, but no clue could be obtained to the burglar or the stolen property until Wednesday, when a lawyer, named Smith Tuttle, doing business at No. 5 Beekman street, was found offering three of the stolen bonds for sale at a broker's office in Wall street. The person to whom the bonds were offered for sale, at once recognized them as being a portion of the lot stolen from Mr. Buchan's house, and giving information of the fact to detectives Hayes and Flavin had Mr. Tuttle arrested. It soon became apparent, however, that Mr. Tuttle was only acting as a broker for a man named Stich, and that he knew nothing whatever of the robbery. Stich was then arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in the burglary, and on being brought before Justice Welsh at the Lower Police Court yesterday, he was committed for examination. Upon being requested to give an account of the manner in which the bonds came into his possession, he stated that he got the property from an old gentleman named Isaacs, with a request to dispose of them at the regular market rates. He did not know where Isaacs lived, or anything about him in fact, except that he met him at French's Hotel one evening, and there entered into a negotiation for the sale of the bonds. Isaacs professed to be a stranger in New York, and not being acquainted with the intricacies of Wall street, requested the prisoner, he said, to effect the sale of the bonds in question. The police have thus far been unable to recover any more of the bonds, but they are sanguine of being able to effect something satisfactory before long. Mr. Tuttle, it is almost needless to say, was honorably discharged upon the fact of his innocence being clearly established.

LARCENY OF A VALUABLE DIAMOND RING.—Philip Harris, a waiter on the steamboat Commonwealth, was taken into custody yesterday on suspicion of stealing a diamond ring valued at $200, the property of Mr. Robert Harriot, of No. 715 Greenwich street. Mr. Harriot, it appears, was on his way from Boston in the above named steamer, when, having occasion to wash his hands, he thoughtlessly took the ring from his finger and left it upon the washstand. He soon afterwards left his stateroom, without thinking for a moment of the valuable jewel he had left behind him. On his return he found that some one had entered the stateroom in his absence and carried off the ring. Suspicion fell upon Harris, and at the instance of Mr. Harriot he was taken into custody, but nothing could be discovered tending to criminate him. Justice Welsh held the accused for examination.

A HEAVY TRANSACTION.—Peter Welsh was taken into custody by detective Nivens, on charge of stealing sixty tons of iron from the hold of the bark Louisa Jennett, recently arrived from Rio Janeiro. The prisoner, it is said, disposed of the property at the various junk shops along South street, receiving therefor a small sum in comparison with the actual value of the cargo. Justice Welsh committed the prisoner for examination.

A LIGHT TRANSACTION.—Frederick W. Hoffman was arrested on charge of swindling Mr. Mathew Richards, of No. 30 avenue A, out of the small sum of fifty cents. The prisoner represented that he was authorized to collect subscriptions for a Roman Catholic church situated somewhere in the interior of Pennsylvania, and, upon the strength of such allegation, succeeded in raising the half dollar in question. Committed for examination by Justice Brennan.

Base Ball.

AMERICAN STAR VS. POWHATAN.—The first game of a home and home match was played on Monday last by the first nines of these clubs. A number of the friends of each party were present and evinced much interest as to the result of the game, which was decided, after a prolonged struggle, in favor of the Powhatan Club, as the subsequent score shows. In vanquishing the American Stars the Powhatans have distinguished themselves in the base ball club community, inasmuch as the American Stars, since their organization, have enjoyed almost uninterrupted victory in the field; but on the present occasion they did not handle the bat and ball with their accustomed skill; the victors are, therefore, still champions of the juniors. Home runs were made by Brown, Stebbins and McCarthy, of the Powhatan Club; and by Nutt, of the American Star. The score stands:—

AMERICAN STAR.	H	L	R's	POWHATAN	H	L	R's
R. J. Murtagh, s. s.	3	1	1	Brown, c.	3	1	4
Bannon, 2d b.	3	1	1	Snedeker, p.	5	1	3
Shaw, c. f.	3	1	1	Stebbins, 2d b.	2	1	5
Berry, l. f.	3	1	1	W. Dick, 3d b.	2	1	5
McNally, p.	4	0	0	Brunier, s. s.	2	1	6
Nutt, c.	2	1	1	Hawley, l. f.	4	1	2
J. T. Murtagh, 1st b.	3	0	0	Carroll, r. f.	4	1	2
Sinclair, 3d b.	3	0	0	Clark, c. f.	3	1	2
Ledbeter, r. f.	3	0	0	McCarthy, 1st b.	2	1	3
Total	5			Total	31		

Scorers—American Star, Edwin Schofield; Powhatan, Mundell. Umpire—Vanderhoff, of the Oriental.

The Storm in Newark.

[From the Newark Journal, Sept. 20.]

A drenching rain storm, attended by violent lightning and thunder, was experienced in this city this morning. It commenced about five o'clock and continued, with slight cessation, until half past eight, when the clouds dispersed and gave way to bright and genial sunshine. The quantity of water that fell was tremendous, causing an overflow at the mouths of the capacious sewers in various parts of the city, and resulting in much damage to property. The greatest amount of damage was experienced by residents on Plane, Washington and other streets between and running parallel with High and Broad streets. The cellars of residents on the streets running east from High street, between Kinney and Orange streets, were filled to the depth of several feet. The water rushed down the hill in torrents, sweeping everything before it, in the shape of barrels, boxes, window shutters, and in several instances tearing up flag stones.

In the Ninth and Tenth wards, cellars are filled in all directions, and two engines have been engaged all the morning in that vicinity pumping out the water. In Plane and Washington streets other engines are at work in the same way and doing good service.

The extent of the damage to property in the various parts of the city cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy. Some persons say it will not fall short of $10,000.

The shower came on so suddenly that the sewers were unable to receive the immense body of water that demanded entrance at the corners of the streets, and the result was that some of the streets were completely flooded. A large pile of sand lying in front of the India rubber factory in Warren street was swept away by the torrent, and contributed much to clog the sewers in that vicinity.

The lightning was vivid, and did its share of damage also. Gurney's silk factory, on Bank street, was struck. The fluid entered the window of a room in which several females were at work, and tore to tatters the dress of one of them standing near it. Strange to say, the young lady, though somewhat shocked by the electricity, escaped uninjured. The fluid also made free with the contents of the room, scattering the merchandise and producing great consternation among the employés.

CITY POLITICS.

The Political Gossip Yesterday—How the Democratic County Nominations are Received—The Failure of the Fusion Negotiations—What Mozart Hall Intends to Do—List of Candidates Nominated, &c., &c.

In political circles the great topic of conversation all day yesterday was the failure of the democratic party leaders to effect a fusion on the city and county nominations. Tammany Hall, the Pewter Mug, Crook & Duff's, and all the favorite resorts in the vicinity of the City Hall, where politicians "most do congregate" to discuss affairs of State and imbibe gin rooster tails were unusually crowded throughout the morning and afternoon with groups of individuals, whose hard, sharp physiognomies plainly indicated their peculiar calling. It was a study worthy of the philosopher. What stranger, freshly landed on our shores, and afforded an opportunity to scrutinize the countenances of those who composed the groups we have described, would for a moment imagine that those same cunning, vulgar, tobacco chewing individuals were the veritable governing classes hereabouts, the makers of Aldermen, Mayors, Judges, Congressmen, Senators and Presidents? Yet such is the incontrovertible fact.

But to return to the subject of our remarks. A most unusual diversity of opinion was noticeable among the politicians. The failure of the fusion negotiations seemed to take a large number by surprise. They had hoped that the cohesive power of the spoils would have been strong enough to patch up a joint Douglas Breckinridge ticket on the county officers, and the abrupt rupture of negotiations on the subject between the "high contracting parties" was the theme of considerable animadversion and