ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE TREATY AGAINTS MEXICO.

President Lincoln Said to Have Sanctioned the Measure.

The United States China Squadron on Its Way Home.

A Rebel Privateer Fitting Out at Shanghae.

Wreck of a Russian Man-of-War in Japan and Reported Loss of Eight Hundred Lives.

A British Expedition Against Japan Recommended,

&c., &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at one o'clock on the afternoon o the 28th, and from Queenstown on the 29th ult., arrived here at eleven o'clock A. M. yesterday, bringing the mails, passengers and over £20,000 in specie.

The Arabia arrived at Liverpool Sept. 29, from Boston.

The following are the items of the specie list of the Asia:—

E. Caglus de Huyter & Co.	£10,000
Abm. Bell's Sons	300
S. G. Reed & Co.	1,000
Bank of Commerce	1,500
Total	£12,800
FROM HAVRE.	
Messrs. Poirer & Co.	$40,000

The news by the Asia is two days later than that brought by the Norwegian to Father Point.

The latest despatches from China state that the American men-of-war had left that station for home, with the exception of one small vessel, which remained behind at the earnest request of American firms. This vessel had gone suddenly to Shanghae, owing to the purchase there of a schooner for the purpose, it was believed, *of being armed as a privateer under the Confederate flag.*

Mr. William Farren, the actor, died on the 24th ult., at the age of 75.

The British Board of Trade returns for August show a falling off in the exports of 8¾ per cent, as compared with the same month last year; but they are two per cent higher than in August, 1859. The diminution in the shipments to the United States during August was equal to one fourth of a million sterling.

The appointment of Lord Clarendon as Ambassador Extraordinary to the coronation of the King of Prussia is officially announced.

A despatch from Paris of the 28th of September says:—

The Paris papers of this evening publish a despatch from Brest dated 27th ult., announcing that orders had arrived at that port for the arming of the frigate Astree, which will go to reinforce the French naval division off the Antilles and Mexico.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* (of Madrid), of the 27th ult., expresses a hope that Baron Pecco has not yet received his final instructions to leave for the Italian government.

The Arago arrived off Southampton on the night of the 30th ult.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

Observance of the American Fast in Liverpool—An Export Duty on Cotton Recommended—Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's Prophecies and Fears—The Cotton Supply Question—British Troops and Ships for North America, &c.

On the evening of the 26th ult. a special religious service was held at the Islington Presbyterian church, in Liverpool, as a mark of sympathy with the national humiliation appointed to be observed in America on that day. The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a correction from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy. The cause of the war he believed to be the curse of slavery, and he argued that the war would be the death blow of slavery.

Mr. George Francis Train writes to the Liverpool *Post*, urging the immediate imposition of an export duty on cotton, as a means of staving off the difficulty that will arise from the approaching short supply.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton as a Prophet of Disunion.

[From the London Times, Sept. 26.]

The annual meeting of the Herts Agricultural Society was held yesterday at Hitchin. The dinner was held at the Corn Exchange at four o'clock; Mr. C. W. Giles Puller presided, supported by the Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, M. P., and Mr. H. E. Surtees.

Sir E. B. Lytton in his speech said:—Gentlemen, I thank you for the honor you have done to my colleague and me. It is not the least agreeable feature of these meetings that all the differences of political party are suspended, and that you can thus combine in one good wish those who represent both the great sections of opinion in this county, and who sit on opposite benches in the House of Commons. But, gentlemen, it is not in the Old World alone that great changes have passed since I last addressed you. Many of you will remember that when I took the chair, now so ably filled, at our meeting in this town, there came with me, as my guest and as yours, Mr. Dallas, the distinguished diplomatic Minister of the then United States of America. You will remember the enthusiasm with which he was deservedly greeted, and the applause that followed every affectionate allusion to our republican kinsfolk, with whom nevertheless there was at that moment, as there has been often before, one of those irritating questions in which much was sternly asked by young Brother Jonathan and mildly conceded by old John Bull. Well, we Englishmen respected the giant republic *in its apparent unity and its fancied strength*, and no true Englishman will be mean enough to exult in the pangs of its separation and the horrors of its civil war. But even then, when Mr. Dallas was our guest, I never conceived, nor do I understand *how any far-thinking statesman could conceive, that a fourth part of the earth could long be held under one imperial form of government.* That separation between North and South America which is now being brought about by civil war I have long foreseen and foretold to be inevitable, *and I venture to predict that the younger men here present will live to see not two, but at least four, and probably more than four separate and sovereign commonwealths arising out of those populations which a year ago united their Legislature under one President and carried their merchandize under a single flag.* And so far from thinking that these separations will be injurious to the future destinies of America, or inflict a blow on that grand principle of self government in which the substance of liberty consists, I believe that such separations will be attended *with happy results to the s fety of Europe and the development of American civilization. If it could have been possible that, as population and wealth increased, all the vast continent of America, with her mighty seaboard and the fleets which her increasing ambition as well as her extending commerce would have formed and armed, could have remained under one form of government, in which the Executive has little or no control over a populace exceedingly adventurous and excitable, why then America would have hung over Europe like a gathering and destructive thundercloud. No single kingdom in Europe could have been strong enough to maintain itself against a nation that had once consolidated the gigantic resources of a quarter of the globe.* And this unwieldy extent of empire would have been as fatal to the permanent safety and developement of America herself, as the experience of all history tells us an empire too vast to maintain the healthy circulation of its own lifeblood ever has been, since the world began, to the races over which it spread. By their own weight the old colossal empires of the East fell to ruin. It was by her own vast extent of dominion that Rome first lost her liberties, under the very armies which that extent of dominion compelled her to maintain, and finally rendered up her dominion itself to the revenge of the barbarians she had invaded. The immense monarchy founded by the genius of Charlemagne fell to pieces soon after his death, and those pieces are now the kingdoms of Europe. But neither the empires of the East, nor the commonwealth of Rome, nor the monarchy of Charlemagne, could compare *in extent and resources with the continent of America; and you will remember that the United States claimed a right to the whole of that continent and the ultimate fate of America, under one feeble Executive—the feeble Executive perhaps ever known in a civilized community—would have been no exception to the truths of history and the laws of nature. But in proportion as America shall become subdivided into different States*, each of which is large enough for greatness—larger than an European kingdom—*her ambition will be less formidable to the rest of the world*, and I do not doubt that the action of emulation and rivalry between one free State and another, speaking the same language and enjoying that educated culture which inspires an affection for all that enlightens and exalts humanity will produce the same effects upon art and commerce, and the improvements in practical government which the same kind of competition produced in the old commonwealths of Greece. Heaven grant that my convictions may not be erroneous. I am not, then, one of those who say that the impending separation of the American States proves the failure of her experiment of democracy. Any other form of government would have equally failed in keeping together sections of a community so geographically cast, with interests antagonistic to each other. But this I may say, that when we see liberty and law alike suspended in the moment of danger, printing presses destroyed by an unresisted mob, or the opinions of public writers stifled by a democratic government—when we see an American President so bewildered by his own armies, or so despairing of the skill of his own generals that he offers to the Italian Garibaldi the command of American patriots—I think, without vanity, we may say that in those acts of good government which can preserve freedom in the hour of danger, and enable a nation to right itself by the brains and the hearts of its own children, America has more to learn from England than England can learn from America. Let us, then, turn our eyes back to our own country, humbly grateful for the blessings we enjoy, and manfully resolved to maintain and defend them.

THE FOREIGN ALLIANCE AGAINST MEXICO.

Napoleon a Little Doubtful of the Prudence of the Treaty—Palmerston Reaffirms Its Existence—An Invasion by Land Condemned in England—A French Ship of War Ordered to the Gulf—The Mexican Stock Market in London, &c.

A despatch from London of the 28th of September reports:—The preliminaries of the treaty between England, France and Spain, for intervention in Mexico, are not yet signed.

Considerable fluctuations in Mexican securities were taking place in the London market, but on the 27th ult. they closed firm at about the highest point.

[From the London Times, Sept. 27.]

The assurance, in spite of the denial of the *Patrie*, that the British government, in conjunction with France and Spain, *and with the consent of the United States*, has resolved upon an intervention in Mexico, will cause neither surprise nor dissatisfaction. The wonder has been that powerful nations should have been content to forego the usual rights conceded them by public law, and to leave their citizens to be robbed and murdered with impunity by the savages and fanatics of a decaying republic. The misdeeds of the Mexican government, or rather of the succession of factions which have borne that name, are so many that any recapitulation of grievances would be idle. The last fifteen years have been passed by foreign settlers and merchants in a state of constant uneasiness, and of late neither life nor property has been safe. It is plain law and good sense that when the injuries done to a foreign settler are owing to the act or neglect of the government of the country where he lives, his own sovereign has a right to call upon the offending State for redress. Now, in this case the outrages committed are, beyond a doubt, the result of the violence of political parties in Mexico, and the complete anarchy into which the republic has fallen. British subjects have been plundered not only by ruffians to whom the evil times have given impunity, but by the chiefs of the contending factions, and even by men who have called themselves the rulers, and who have been for the time the rulers of the country. It would be satisfactory to be able to say that these excesses have been committed only by the party which is most opposed to liberal principles, and which is constituted chiefly by the numberless priests of the country, leading the most ignorant and savage of the Mexican race. But, though undoubtedly the party of Juarez is far less guilty than its opponents, and though at the present time it is the ecclesiastical guerillas and bandits who are chiefly the terror of the foreign residents, yet no party in Mexico is free from blame, nor can any justly complain that the republic is threatened by foreign Powers for what is the fault of a faction only.

It is understood that the intervention will take place as soon as the weather permits the action of European forces in such a climate. The city of Mexico, should it be thought necessary to penetrate to far, is, from its position, sufficiently healthy; but Vera Cruz and the coast are, perhaps, as pestiferous as any part of the earth's surface. Vomito and cholera will be best avoided by doing in the winter months what is necessary to be done. This, however, to anticipate. It may be that events will so fall out as to spare us the trouble of anything resembling a campaign, and that the mere presence of a combined squadron in the Gulf and the seizure of certain ports will urge the Mexican government to new exertions in keeping the peace, and will convince the malcontents that they must confine themselves to some form of opposition more constitutional than brigandage. That our own government and that of France are this time in earnest the Mexican factions will soon find. Earl Russell yielded to the remonstrances and entreaties of a great number of sufferers, and, not from any ambitious promptings, but merely from common humanity and a consideration of what is due to the honor of England, his lordship, with the concurrence of the Cabinet, determined that the time had come when the interests of Englishmen must be protected by the power of their country. On this resolve being communicated to the French government, M. Thouvenel, we believe, stated that the Emperor had come to a similar conclusion, and had made up his mind to give his own subjects in those regions efficient protection. Spain, in the meantime, *elated, perhaps, with the success of St. Domingo, was preparing to avenge a long series of alleged injuries*, and, on communicating this intention to the two Powers, was admitted to share the proposed intervention.

A suspicion will, perhaps, occur to many people, which, as it is unfounded, had better be alluded to at once. *It will be said that these three European Powers have taken advantage of the dissensions of the North American Union to carry out a plan which verge upon a violation of the Monroe doctrine.* For years, it will be argued, the Mexicans have been cheating and insulting and robbing Englishmen, but as long as the United States existed in their integrity, and a quick-tempered democracy was on the watch for an excuse for a quarrel with England, we abstained from avenging ourselves. But now, that that the hands of the Americans are turned against each other in a fratricidal contest, the league which Lord Aberdeen and M. Guizot were foiled in making sixteen years ago is revived, and *"the American balance of power" is sought to be established by a joint expedition of the monarchies of Europe.* This is a plausible objection, and will probably be met with in a good many of the American journals, particularly those of the democratic party. But it has no solid basis. *The full assent of the American President has, it is said, been given to the expedition.* The outrages on American citizens have been as numerous and shameful as those under which the residents of any other country have suffered. The priest party, especially, has been singularly hostile to the people of the United States. *Mr. Lincoln is aware that things cannot go on any longer in their present state*, and that, if Mexico is to be kept from sinking back into barbarism, if any foreigners at all are to remain in the country, if commerce is not to be wholly destroyed in one of the noblest regions of the world, there must be an interference of some kind. A joint expedition is a sufficient guaranty that the cause of humanity will not be made a pretext to cover any ambitious schemes. Neither England nor France will have the power, even if they desired it, *to possess themselves of any portion of the republican soil*, or to stipulate for exclusive advantages to the detriment of the United States. There is also another consideration which may not have been without its weight with the Washington Cabinet, and that is, *that the relations of Mexico with the Northern States are wholly altered by the momentous event which has taken place within the last few months.* Whatever may be the assertions of the Northerners, they must look upon the permanent separation of the Southern States and the formation of a second republic as at least highly probable; and in *the action of England and France Mr. Lincoln, perhaps, only sees an intervention in the affairs of a country which is soon to be divided from his own by the territory of a rival, and perhaps unfriendly Power, whose ambition it may soon be desirable to check.* At any rate, as we are informed, the government of the United States will not oppose itself to the plans on which the European Powers have decided for restoring tranquillity in Mexico.

The only point on which there may possibly be a difference between ourselves and our allies regards the government of the republic. England will be content to see it remain in the hands of the liberal party *which is now in power, while France and Spain are suspected of a partiality for the ecclesiastical rule which has been recently overthrown.* It would, indeed, be strange if France were in both the Old and New World to make herself the protector of priests and bandits. Just as in Italy the partisan of Francis II. is fitted out at Rome for his work of making the kingdom of Naples ungovernable, so in Mexico the roads throughout the country, and even the streets of the capital, are infested by plunderers whom the leaders of the church party do not hesitate to call their friends. The murders and torturings which have taken place lately are the work of men led by Marquez, a noted partisan, and the chief hope of the priests. Whatever happens, these must not be placed in power again, for to the barbarism and superstition of the Mexican church are owing nearly all the evils which afflict the country. Its power has been curtailed by the government now in office, and this benefit to civilization somewhat atones for many of its shortcomings.

[From the London Post (government organ), Sept. 28.]

The announcement which we made on Tuesday last, of an intervention in Mexico by Great Britain, France and Spain, should be understood substantially as we then made it, *and apart from the wild scheme of a military invasion of the interior of the country*, by which a contemporary endeavored yesterday to develope and extend our statement. If we were to march an army through the interior of Mexico, up to the capital of the country, what should we be likely to find there? We should hardly find the pounds, shillings and pence; and we entertain some doubt whether we should find even a government of any kind to treat with. The republic of Mexico is a confederation of States, and, until lately, it was divided into two conflicting federal governments, of which the one was at Mexico and the other at Vera Cruz. It would be vain, therefore, to expect political centralization at the capital; and the government, on the approach of an enemy, might transfer itself from the capital to some other city, and so leave its enemy in possession of a barren conquest. When we last waged war upon China we made it our main object to threaten the capital. But there we had an organized government to deal with; we had a political outrage, not a financial grievance, to vindicate; and, indeed, that outrage itself had consisted in a previous denial of access to the Chinese capital. It would be needless for us to draw out in terms the contrast between the Chinese question then and the Mexican question now.

The simpler expedient of a naval intervention is likely to answer our object far more effectually. Whether it were our object simply to help ourselves to what is our due, or whether it were also to bring the Mexican government to submission, nothing could be more decisive than a blockade of the coast, a seizure of great seaports, or a sequestration of customs. *The ports on the Gulf of Mexico are at this moment, as it were, the heart of the government.* Without the wealth which they circulate and the revenue which they yield the Executive would be desperately poor, and all public administration would soon, probably, be brought to a dead lock. Their possession would be the guarantee of peace and the guarantee of pecuniary indemnification. It is through Tampico and Vera Cruz, and one or two other ports on the Gulf of Mexico, that the whole wealth of the country filters into Europe, and that all the European exports for Mexico flow into Mexico. *To hold these ports is to suspend at once the vitality of the Mexican government.* We could hardly understand the most resolute administration in that country holding out for a single month against such an effectual and decisive method of bringing it to terms. The joint nature of the intervention meanwhile would preclude a hope of any diversion being made by any other Power in the interest of the government; and we can scarcely conceive any alternative to its rapid submission.

But it will, we believe, be our object so to act that the submission or contumacy of the Mexican government will make little or no difference in the realization of our objects. By appearing before the principal naval ports with an imposing array of naval force, although it is probable that the first appearance of that force would produce a prompt capitulation, it will be easy for us to take those seaports, and, by taking them, to lay our hand upon their revenues. It should be borne in mind also that, by treaties with the Mexican government itself, we have already a distinct lien on the customs revenues of its ports. It undertook a long period ago to hypothecate a certain proportion of its customs revenues annually in payment of interest due to the British bondholders of the Mexican government. It has affected to redeem that pledge in past years; for the money stolen by Miramon from the British Legation was a sum collected under this very hypothecation. We shall, therefore, in effect be but carrying out by a very different process what Mexico has been bound by formal engagement to do herself. We shall help ourselves, seeing that we are not helped. *It would, therefore, be quite inapposite to import into this very plain and simple question elaborate considerations regarding the views of France towards the priesthood, the longings of Spain for transatlantic dominion, and the like.* It must be the object of France, like our own, to strengthen rather than to weaken the least dishonest government that Mexico seems at this day likely to possess when that government has been once brought to book. France has a commerce with Mexico second only to our own, and she is accordingly strongly interested in the prosperity of that country. But this would be only to bring extraneous considerations into the simple question of a financial grievance which has grown intolerable, and demands the redress which it is now about to receive.

[From the Paris Patrie, Sept. 27.]

An English journal announces that the Mexican question has been the object of a convention between the three Powers interested, and also gives the substance of the said convention. The English journal has not been correctly informed. We are assured that the government of the Emperor has completely approved of the conduct of M. Dubois de Saligny, has manifested its extreme dissatisfaction with the Juarez government, and its decided intention to protect the interests of the French; but as yet no decision has been taken as to the means to be adopted for securing that result.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Our Kanagawa Correspondence,

KANAGAWA, July 13, 1861.

Attack on the British Legation—The Secretary Wounded—General Fight—Yackonines Killed and Wounded—One Taken Prisoner—Some Committed Hari-Kari—Life of Mr. Alcock Threatened—Course of the British Government—What Will It Do?—Is the Japanese Government Responsible or Not?—Admiral Hope Expected—Instructions from the British Government—Excitement—British Gunboat Sent for—Arrival of a Steamer—Surprise—Late News from Home—Trade Improving—Steamers for China—Japanese Holidays Postponed—People Disappointed, &c., &c.

A murderous attack was made upon the British Legation in Jeddo on the night of the 5th inst. by a band of some fifty Japanese robbers, with the intent of killing the British Minister, Mr. Alcock, and making a clean sweep by killing every member attached to the Legation; but fortunately they were foiled in their diabolical attempt.

No one belonging to the Legation was killed or seriously hurt, except Mr. Oliphant, who received a serious cut on the wrist and hand, which he will be most likely to loose, and perhaps his arm, owing to the excessive hot weather. He also received two or three light cuts or scratches on the head and face.

Mr. Oliphant is the newly appointed Secretary of Legation, and had just arrived in the steamer from Shanghae, and assumed the duties of his office. Mr. G. S. Morrison, British Consul at Nagasaki, but at the time a guest of Mr. Alcock, was cut on the face, but not seriously hurt. Mr. Wirgman, the travelling artist attached to the London *Illustrated News*, was also in the melee, as usual, but escaped with a whole skin.

The residence of the British Minister and members of the Legation is situated near the centre of the city. The house was formerly the residence of one of the Daimios, the ground and premises covering some ten or fifteen acres, partly covered with large forest trees, shrubbery, plants, flowers, fish ponds, racecourse, gymnasium, &c. The houses are surrounded by a wall or fence, entered through gates which are locked after ten o'clock.

At those gates, also outside and within the enclosure, some forty or fifty yackonines are stationed to guard the Legation. These yackonines (armed police) carry pistols and two swords, which are as sharp as a razor, which they use with great skill and dexterity; they use both hands, so that one blow is enough to strike off the head. They even sever the body almost at one blow, as in the case of the Russian Lieutenant and Dutch marine, whom the Japanese cut down in the street of Yokohama two years ago.

How these armed bandits passed the gates and got inside the enclosure has never been satisfactorily explained. They were first discovered by a young man, one of the student interpreters attached to the Legation, who was going his usual round at twelve o'clock, with his dark lantern, to see that all was right. He saw them trying to force their way into the house, when he went to the room of Mr. Alcock and gave the alarm; this was about twelve o'clock at night. Mr. Alcock went into the hall, which is some 150 feet long, with low ceilings, where he found the lights partly out and a general fight going on among the desperadoes who had broken in and the guard, who heard the noise and came rushing in to protect their master. Messrs. Oliphant and Morrison were both in the hall, and had fired several pistol shots; the first shot struck a man on the left side and dropped down. The man had on armor. When the guard came in, and the fight became general, Morrison and Oliphant very wisely backed out and let the Japanese have the fight all to themselves. They both had Colt's revolvers; but in a partially dark room, among some fifteen or twenty yackonines using their short swords right and left, pistols were of little use. It was when Mr. Oliphant was in the act of defending himself, by throwing up his arm to protect his head, that he received the cut on the wrist of his right arm.

There were five of the bandits killed, some half dozen wounded, besides three that committed hari-kari, and one taken prisoner, but who cannot be made to give the names of any of his associates or make any disclosures that would lead to detection.

The guard behaved with great bravery, and were highly complimented by Mr. Alcock the next day. One of the guard was killed and several cut and wounded.

The belief is universal that the attack was made with the view, as I said before, of killing every member of the British Legation. One of the rooms opening into the hall, occupied by Mr. Myberg, was entered, and the bed clothes and curtains cut into pieces, besides several stabs had been made through the mattress. Fortunately the room was dark and no one in the bed.

It is pretended that the Japanese have sworn to have the life of Mr. Alcock in revenge for his sacrilegious attempt lately to visit the city of Miako, the residence of the Spiritual Emperor, in which his Excellency did not succeed.

There are no people in the world whose religious hate and prejudice are stronger than the Japanese, or who remember an insult longer. They were very much opposed and tried hard to prevent Mr. Alcock and his party from visiting Fusi-Jama, which he did last fall. Up to that time the foot of the European had never profaned the sacred heights of Fusi-Jama, and for this unholy act the Japanese have sworn to have his head.

What course the British Minister will pursue in regard to the late outrage is not publicly known, and will not be till after the arrival of the Admiral from Hong Kong, who is looked for to-morrow. The Imperious (51), flagship of Vice Admiral Hope, and three others, will be here. It is believed that the English government in this case will hold the Japanese responsible, as it seems strange that so large a party could move about in the centre of a city like Jeddo without the government being cognizant of it. If the Japanese government cannot protect the foreign representatives, then they had better withdraw to where their lives will be safe. It is pretended that these men formerly belonged to the Prince of Mito, that they are disarmed followers of that Prince, and have become what are known as *lonin*—sort of outlaws and murderers—and that the government cannot and ought not to be held responsible for their acts. It was by these *lonin* that Mr. Heusken, American interpreter, was killed, which the American Minister declared the Japanese government had nothing to do with, and that it was perfectly guiltless. If it is not a government *de facto*, and cannot protect foreign representatives from these murderous attacks, or will not protect them, it ought to be compelled to do so, or let foreigners protect themselves.

Late instructions from the British government to their representatives here in the East, giving all discretionary power to punish insults committed upon British subjects, declaring war, except in certain enumerated cases, have been withdrawn.

The government has had war enough in the East. Nothing could exceed the excitement here after the news of the attack on the Legation was received. Yackonines and couriers were passing between Jeddo and Kanagawa hourly all the next day and night. From the many different stories told it has been the most difficult matter to get at the facts, or to find two persons who told the same story. Soon after the attack was made the British Minister sent down for the Ring Dove, one of her Majesty's steam gunboats lying at Kanagawa; steam was got up with all possible speed, and she left for Jeddo, and has not yet returned. The Dutch brig and French man-of-war steamer hauled close into port, where they are still anchored.

The same uneasy, quarrelsome spirit of last fall and winter is again manifesting itself among the Japanese. The house of the English Consul here in Kanagawa, Capt. Vyse, has been guarded the last two or three nights by a detachment of French and Dutch marines sent from the ships. Foreigners are cautioned against going from their houses after dark. One of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs came down from Jeddo yesterday, and called on the American Consul.

The American ship Carrington, from Shanghae, arrived here yesterday; also the George Washington arrived yesterday.

We had an agreeable surprise last Sunday by the arrival of the steamer Surprise from San Francisco, which port she left on the 1st June, bringing New York dates to the 20th of May; also English dates sixteen days later than those previously received by overland—our latest London dates being April 26. The Surprise stopped six days at Honolulu, making the passage in thirty days. She came out under command of Captain Thomas Allen, an old Liverpool packet master, well known at home. The Surprise is a New York steamer, built by Webb—her machinery at the City foundry in 1854—intended for the North river, but where she never run, having been bought and sent to California, and employed on the Sacramento river. She is about 185 feet long, with only one deck cabin, the upper cabin and staterooms having been taken off, two light masts put in, and she otherwise fitted for a sea voyage.

The Surprise is owned by J. M. Forbes & Co., of Boston, and was sent out to run on the Yang-tsze. She is well adapted to that trade, and, as she is very fast, will no doubt make money for her owners, until after the arrival of rival steamers, of which there are quite a number building for this trade. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. are building two; Messrs. Apcar & Co., two; Lane, Harper and others, two; Lyall, Still & Co., one; besides three are building at Blackwall, England. These vessels, ten of them, are owned by houses in China and the East Indies. This does not include the American steamers Governor General and Fire Dart, lately arrived and now running on the Yang-tsze. The Ly-ee-moon, belonging to Dent & Co., is running between Shanghae and Tien-tsin. This steamer is the rival of the Yang-tsze, the American built steamer belonging to Jardine & Co.; and up to the time of the arrival at Hong Kong last fall of the Ly-ee-moon, the Yang-tsze's time had never been equalled by any vessel afloat. One of these steamers being American, the other English built, belonging to the great rival houses of Jardine & Co., and Dent & Co., the rivalry between them is very great.

The Surprise—which her captain claims to be the fastest vessel ever built—has, it is claimed, attained the extraordinary speed of twenty-five miles an hour when on the Sacramento.

She is commanded by a man equal to any emergency, who comes with the determination of not being beaten in any of his undertakings.

In this connection I will mention that Captain Allen carries with him a letter, received from Jefferson Davis, tendering him a permanent position, in the way of a commission in the bogus confederacy, which Captain Allen refused to accept.

Another Boston steamer, consort of the Surprise, owned by Forbes & Co., is now supposed to be on the way out. Her captain (Sweeney) left here in May for Boston, via California, for the purpose of bringing her out.

Freights are enormously high. The old English steamer, Scotland, which occasionally makes a trip between this port, Nagasaki and Shanghae, was lately chartered for a trip to Hankow and back to the latter port, for 20,000 taels—equal to about $30,000. The Fire Dart has been chartered for 11,000 taels per month. Some two or three of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers have been bought for the river; so that now, or very soon, not less than twenty steamers, besides junks and other craft, will be employed there.

Danger from rebels, which renders it necessary for vessels trading to go armed, operates as a great drawback to trade on the river, and, as I mentioned in my last letter, has had a favorable effect upon business in Japan. Trade having been checked in China by the difficulties there caused by the rebels, prices of tea, silk and other commodities have been enhanced, thereby causing buyers to come to Japan for their tea, silk, and such goods as could be had here at better advantage than in China.

On the 1st and 24 of the fifth Japanese month (8th and 9th July) was Matsuri, greatest of Japanese holidays. The celebration was postponed for thirty days, by order of the Japanese government, which was done as an act of precaution against threatened outbreaks which the government fears just now. It was done at the request of the British Minister, who deemed it necessary in view of the attack lately made upon the Legation.

The postponement has caused much bitter and angry feeling among all classes, more especially the lower order, who had been anticipating a good time, by getting gloriously drunk and having a good time generally.

The celebration consists in processions, plays, dances, fantastic dresses, music, and all that is amusing and ridiculous. It is a public spectacle, exhibited on the birthday of the god Suwa, the patron saint of the city or place where the ceremonies take place. The temple Suwa is supposed to stand on the top of the mountain Tutla, somewhere in Japan, and is filled with idols and images of every description, where plays are acted for the diversion of Suwa and his worshippers. It is here where the god and lord of a thousand legs stands, which the Japanese so venerate.

It was a mistake for the British Minister to interpose his authority and have the celebration postponed, for there was no good reason to fear an attack being made upon foreigners; upon the contrary, there was greater security and less danger than before the attack was made on the Legation. It is doubtful if the celebration takes place this year.

France.

The Bank of France on the 26th ult. raised its rate of discount from 5 to 5½ per cent.

A serious railroad collision occurred on the Northern Railway, near the Paris station, on the 26th ult. Five persons were killed, and it was feared others would die from the injuries they sustained.

France has purchased foreign wheat to the value of eleven millions sterling since harvest. Hence the rapid loss of bullion by the bank.

The Bourse was heavy and lower. Rentes on the 27th declined to 68.80.

Italy.

The London *Times* correspondent says that telegraphic despatches state, from clerical sources, that the Pope is more seriously ill than he has yet been; they speak of danger to his life. There is no reason to suspect the truth of this statement.

The King of Italy would prolong his stay at Florence, and would not return to Turin until Oct. 12. It is rumored that he will go to Naples on the 1st of January, and will commemorate his stay by a general amnesty.

The *Gazetta di Torino* believes that the first act of General Della Revere, in entering upon his duties as Minister of War, will be the amalgamation of the Southern army with that of Italy.

The official Turin *Gazette* publishes a circular addressed by Baron Ricasoli to the Italian consular agents, in reference to the national resources of Italy. Baron Ricasoli says the national flag, to which Venice is still wanting, covers 800,000 tons of shipping, manned by 100,000 sailors. He reminds the consuls that the international engagements of Sardinia are the only ones which are valid in Italy, and that the treaties of the former Italian States are to be considered as abolished. Baron Ricasoli further says the consuls have no political duties. They must, nevertheless, endeavor to exercise their influence according to the views of the government. They must support the policy of the government, which, in aiming at the independence and unity of Italy, wishes to strengthen the peace of Europe; and which, in disengaging the church from its temporal preoccupations, wishes, nevertheless, to remain devoted to the Catholic religon, and to insure its spiritual independence.

Turbulent demonstrations had taken place at Bologna, caused by the high price of provisions. Several arrests were made and precautionary measures adopted.

Bands of brigands were still giving trouble in various parts of the Neapolitan provinces. A proclamation issued by Borghese, addressed to the Calabrians and Neapolitans, urges them to expel the foreigners, in the name of religion and Francis the Second.

Austria.

The *Gazette der Danube* reports that an attempt was recently made at Vienna to assassinate the Archduke Albert, by placing a bomb in a place where the Archduke would wait for a train for Vienna. The bomb is said to have exploded half an hour after the Prince had departed.

The Custom House officers at Pesth having seized some smuggled tobacco, the informer, a woman, was furiously pursued by the people. The military, who interfered, were received with hisses and cries, whereupon they used their arms, and several people were wounded. Numerous arrests were made. A most abundant harvest in Hungary is said to have rendered the rural population better disposed to pay taxes to the Austrian government.

A Vienna despatch says that Klapka, Kossuth and Turr will have a conference with M. Deak and other Hungarians relative to the affairs of Hungary.

The Transylvanian Diet is convoked for the 4th of November.

Prussia.

It is said that after his coronation the King will pay a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

Spain.

The Spanish government still refused to acknowledge any sovereign of Naples but Francis the Second, and a rumor was current at Madrid that Baron Pecco, the Italian Minister, was on the point of breaking off diplomatic relations and leaving Madrid.

Turkey.

The Porte had sent fresh instructions to Omar Pacha, ordering him immediately to recommence operations against the Montenegrins. The Porte was about to send a reinforcement of 2,000 men to Omar Pacha.

A Ragusa despatch of the 27th says the insurgents had attacked Gatzkow, and had burned three villages. They killed seventeen Turks and carried off five pieces of artillery. Omar Pacha had marched against them.

Cape of Good Hope.

The August mails from the Cape had reached Plymouth. News not received.

India and China.

Additional despatches, in anticipation of the overland mail (which had reached England in season for the American portion to be forwarded per Asia), state that at Calcutta, on the 29th August, exchange was quoted at 2s. ⅝d. Freights were advancing. Gray shirtings were active, but unchanged. Twist was without alteration. The new crop of indigo was short. Linseed was advancing. Hides and rice also tended upward.

At Canton, August 12, business was quiet, and imports generally unchanged. Tea quiet. Exchange on London ⅛d. lower.

At Shanghae, August 3, gray shirtings were declining. Tea quiet. Silk active and advancing. Exchange 1d. lower. Freights dull, but unchanged.

Japan.

A Russian line-of-battle ship, the Swellana, of 100 guns and 800 men, had been lost on the coast of Japan. All the crew are reported to have perished.

Details of the night attack on the residence of the British legation in Japan are published. It is believed the ruffians were suborned by some of the powerful opposition nobles who lately retired from power upon the foreign question. The Japanese government affected great anxiety on the subject.

The London *Times* calls for a strong naval demonstration against Japan, in preference to a simple remuneration.

Commercial Affairs.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

[From the Manchester Guardian (City Article), Sept. 28.]

The English funds were again dull at the commencement of business this (Friday, 27th) morning, on the notification of the advance of the discount rate of the Bank of France to 5½ per cent; but were a little stronger at the close, in consequence of a telegraphic despatch announcing that the rate of exchange at New York has advanced to 109 a 109½, a point at which remittances of gold to this country will be likely soon to recommence. The first bargains in consols for money were at 93 a 93⅛—a decline of one-eighth—and the final prices were 93⅛ a 93¼ for money, and 93¼ a 93⅜ for the account. India five per cents, notwithstanding the amount of dividend that has now accumulated upon them, were flat at 103½ a 103¾.

Mexican has experienced a fresh improvement to 27 a 27½, on an article in the London *Times* respecting the intentions of the European Powers with regard to that country. There have also been some inquiries for New Granada bonds.

Railway stocks have been generally flat.

About £44,000 in gold were bought by the Bank to-day.

From an official return it appears that the total declared value of importations and exportations of bullion and specie, in the week ending September 25, has been—

Imported	£416,108
Exported	136,028

Messrs. Baring, of London, in their circular of the 27th of September, say:—Money in good demand at 3 a 3½ per cent. Bar silver, 5s. ¾d. Mexican dollars, 4s. 11½d. American eagles, 76s. 6d. Doubloons, Spanish, 75s. 6d., South American, 74s. per oz.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27, 1861.

COTTON.—The business done during the past week has been greater than ever before known. All descriptions of cotton have been eagerly sought after, and American, of every grade, has met with ready purchasers. The effect of this unusually large demand has been to advance prices of American descriptions ⅛d., and, in some instances, even ¼d. per lb. on last Friday's quotations. Sea Islands have been in good demand, and are 1d. per lb. dearer. Surats have been largely dealt in, and are ¼d. per lb. dearer. The quotations are:—

Orleans, middling	10d. per lb.
Mobile	9⅞d. "
Uplands	9¾d. "

In Manchester higher prices are asked and obtained, but the amount of business done is small.

BREADSTUFFS.—The French demand has subsided, and, with very liberal deliveries from farmers, the trade has ruled quiet, and wheat generally declined 2s. per quarter. At our market on Tuesday wheat met a very limited sale at a reduction of 2d. a 3d. per cental. Flour was also 6d. a 1s. per bbl. cheaper and slow of sale. Indian corn easier in price and in moderate inquiry. At to-day's market, with a small attendance of buyers, there was rather more inquiry for wheat, still the business done was not large, and prices again declined 1d. to 2d. per cental, being 4d. in the week. Flour unaltered, but with very little doing. Indian Corn in better demand, but mixed is freely offered, and prices are not higher. We quote wheat:—Red Western, 10s. 4d. a 10s. 6d. for Chicago; 10s. 6d. a 11s. for Milwaukee and amber Iowa; 11s. 6d. for winter; Southern, 12s.; white Western, 12s. a 12s. 3d.; Southern, 12s. 6d. a 13s. per 100 lbs. Flour—Extra State, 27s. 6d. a 28s.; extra Ohio, 28s. a 30s. per 196 lbs. Indian Corn—Mixed, 30s. 6d.; yellow, 31s.; white, 35s. a 37s. per 480 lbs.

BEEF of fine quality steady, but secondary kinds continue neglected.

PORK quiet and unaltered in value.

BACON meets a better demand, but holders still press sales and accept low rates.

CHEESE has a downward tendency.

LARD in limited request, but nominally unchanged in value.

TALLOW has been dull all week until yesterday, when an improved demand was reported from London, at an advance in prices; this has caused a better inquiry here, and prices are 1s. a 1s. 6d. per cwt. dearer, Butchers' Association closing at 48s. a 49s. per cwt.

QUER. BARK.—In Philadelphia nothing doing. Some small lots of Baltimore sold at 6s. 9d. a 7s. 3d.

ROSIN very dull, with small sales at 12s. for common, 12s. a 15s. for medium, and 16s. a 20s. for fine.

SEEDS.—Nothing doing in clover, flax or timothy, and prices nominal.

LATEST MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29, 1861.

COTTON—The sales yesterday (Saturday) amounted to 15,000 bales, of which 8,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at the advance previously reported, and with an upward tendency.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. No sales.

Provisions dull.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1861.

Consols, 93 a 93½ for money.

American securities quiet.