EUROPE.

Count de Sartiges' Retirement from Rome and the New French Minister.

ITALY---HER DIFFICULTIES AND LEADERS.

By mail from Europe we have the following interesting special details of our cable telegrams to the 19th of September:—

The *Semaine Financiere*, the principal French financial journal, was put up to auction in Paris, by reason of the protracted malady of M. Eugène Forcade, its founder and conductor. The paper was put up at 40,000f. and pushed to 172,500f., at which sum it was knocked down to the directors of the *Constitutionnel*, the *France* and the *Liberté*, who propose carrying it on upon joint account, reorganizing and improving it.

The *Journal Vidovdat* of Belgrade states, on reliable authority, that a Bulgarian national provisional government has been formed, the seat of which is to be in the Balkan.

A mysterious journey, undertaken by Madame Cornu, and which may have some political basis, has given the French critics considerable food for argument. Madame Cornu, a highly respectable person, is most closely connected at headquarters. She is the Emperor's foster sister and occupies a prominent position in his confidence, besides which she was the former governess to Prince Charles of Roumania. According to the *International* she has just arrived at Bucharest on a visit to the Prince. She is a woman capable of turning her visit to the Principalities to good account, and thereby render her foster brother some service in gaining the co-operation of Prince Charles, over whom she has great influence, in order to complete or rectify the notes handed in by Prince Napoleon during his late visit. The above paper presumes that it cannot be far from the truth in asserting that Madame Cornu has been especially charged with this mission by the Emperor, and that she is fully competent for the task.

A telegram from Alexandria announces that the new line of railway between that city and Suez, via Ananeh, was opened September 8, and that passengers by the next India mail from England will proceed by this route, which occupies only ten hours, excluding stoppages.

ROME.

Cool Weather and the Fall Season—Foreign Visitors—How the Strangers Amuse Themselves—The Papal Encampments—Induction of Cardinals—The French Embassy.

ROME, Sept. 7, 1868.

For some days past the heat has been less intense, so we may hope that the hot season is over for this year. Every one so unfortunate as to be obliged to pass the summer in Rome longs to see October again or even dull November, when everything in the Eternal City brightens up. By Christmas time it becomes a conquered city in the hands of the Anglo-Saxon. One hears more English spoken in the streets than Italian. Though there are doubtless many foreigners of other nations here in the winter, they are swallowed up in the crowds of Britons and of our countrymen. Military casinos have been organized for the officers and soldiers of the different nationalities here.

The French are at the Palazzo Marescotti. The Flemish have their club. The Legion d'Antibes at the Villa Strozzi, belonging to Merode, and the Germans at the Villa Massimo. At these casinos cigars and tobacco are distributed gratis, as also books, drawing and writing materials. There are gymnastics in the gardens, and at the German club every soldier is allowed one glass of beer per diem gratis. But I hear they are not much frequented by the soldiers on account of the constant presence of the chaplains of the different regiments, who catechize and preach too much; but this I do not believe. The only thing like amusement which one hears of now goes on at the camp of Rocca di Papa. Here is the programme of the last fete, on the 27th of August:—1. Course of mounted cavaliers, catching on their lances rings, &c.; 2. Horse races—prize, a whip; 3. Foot race, for officers—prize, a flag; 4. Foot race, with hurdles to be jumped, for privates, three prizes; 5. Donkey race; 6. Sack race, for soldiers; 7. Chase for a pig with a greased tail.

This was followed by theatrical performances—comedy, pantomime and the singing of chorus, and the whole concluded with evolutions by the soldiers with lights fixed on their bayonets. The effect of this last was excellent. The figures and letters were produced instantaneously; such as the Cross of Mentano—"Viva Pio Nono;" La Chiesa (the Church), the arms of the Popes, &c. "The Retreat" was beautifully sung by hundreds of voices accompanied by two bands. At least 2,000 soldiers were engaged in these exercises.

All this is very well and very amusing, but it seems certain that the result of this military camp has been anything but satisfactory. The desertions among the Zouaves are not as great as in the Legion d'Antibes, when five or six escaped every day, or two; but the *morale* of the Zouaves is at a very low ebb. A very enthusiastic young Frenchman—a private soldier though a viscount—told a friend of mine that the men were badly treated both as to food and hard work, and that many of them would leave the service. Among the Zouaves are two princes—private soldiers—Prince Alfonso, son of the Carlist Spanish Prince Don Juan, and Prince Iturbide. Neither of them are striking figures—both exceedingly short and ugly—Iturbide very brown, like his compatriots. General Kantzler says the camp has cost the government only 40,000 francs; but this is much too low an estimate, I think, though much of the work, road making, &c., was done by the troops. What I do know certainly is that the contractor who furnishes provisions, &c., for the camp has made so much money that he has said, or it has been said for him:—

Si seguit il campo come io voglio
Mi mangio il Vaticano ed il campodoglio.

—If the camp goes on as I desire I will swallow the Vatican and the Capitol.

The camp at the Rocca di Papa is broken up. The Zouaves, yesterday, made a triumphal entry into the city, to show that they are not all dead of fevers. They are now safely housed in the barracks and hospitals of Rome. The sanitary condition of the camp was not what could have been desired. Hundreds of the soldiers were at times ill with fevers. Though the site is elevated eight hundred feet above the level of the sea the malaria from the Campagna reaches even there. This Campagna, so vast, so severe, almost uninhabited, in its sublime austerity encircles not only Rome, but the beautiful heights of Frascati, Albano, Grotto Ferrata and Castel Gondolfo, the summer residence of the Popes. Among these picturesque hills, covered with olive orchards and vineyards, with groves of elms and chestnut trees, hiding splendid villas, the modern Romans, in imitation of the ancient Romans, whose principal resort was the now deserted heights of Tusculum, pass the summer and early autumn. Even here, although the air is certainly cooler and lighter than in Rome, one, to avoid the fevers of the country, must take the same care as in the city.

A consistory will be held at the end of this month. The Pope will then give the red hat to Cardinals Barili and Ferrieri, who were absent from Rome when promoted. The form of the oath taken by the Cardinals on receiving their hats is most extraordinary. "*Promitis defendere fidem usque; ad sanguines effusione ad inclusive?*" is the question put by the Pope, and answered affirmatively, of course. Observe "inclusive" included, which has been added, that there may be no mistake as to the interpretation given to the question.

Before this ceremony there is another. In the presence of the College of Cardinals the recipient must promise to defend the temporal power of the Pope and shed his blood in the cause if necessary. Cardinal Pentini, created five years ago, added, "if it be for the good of the Church." It seems that in the evening at his reception he had a perfect ovation in consequence. I am assured that in this consistory there will be no new cardinals made, nor will the Pope make an allocution; at least it will be one of no political importance.

All Americans here will regret the departure of the Countess Sartiges, as she received them always with the most invariable kindness, aided by the Count, of whom none of us can complain.

The Marquis de Bonneville will not immediately assume his place as French Minister, so Count Arman (his title of count was given him by the Pope after the affair of last October); the first secretary of the Legation, who has been absent for some months, is expected here to take charge of the Embassy. The Marquis de Bonneville was one of the signers of the treaty of Zurich, which means that he desires the continuation of the temporal power of the Pope; consequently his nomination is approved of here.

ITALY.

The New Kingdom in Imbroglio—Victor Emanuel and the Leading Statesmen and Generals—The Army and Navy—French Occupation of Rome.

The Italians have a hard time in executing the decree of King Carlo Alberto—*Italia fara da se* (Italy will suffice unto herself)—a cry that resumes the aspirations and efforts of a people in behalf of national independence since a whole millennium, and yet a cry never satisfied. Ask the cause of this, and the Italian reply is not long wanting. "*Gli stranieri* forbid it." Truly, from the time of Goth and Vandal "the foreigner" by his greedy covetousness, wily machinations and brute force has ever clutched in subjection the fair land of poesy and music. The renown of great works and great men availed not against the blow of the barbarian, nor does it now avail anything against the needle-guns of France or Prussia. As it has been, so it is now. Wearied out on the hard road they travel, the Italians assuredly have cause to loathe that same foreigner, who, however he may be cast out of the peninsula for a time, invariably returns in all his diabolical lineaments and with all his diabolical measures as plague them. No sooner is the country—with the exception of Rome—united under one government, thanks to the genius of Cavour, and apparently in a fair way to complete its independence, than do the little dispossessed kinglings and princelings set to work to undermine by all possible means the new government. Those cute pretenders never consent to abate one jot or tittle of their claims upon lost crowns and broken sceptres. The terrible Bomba, removed from all earthly scenes, back comes his mild offspring, Bombino, to strike for a Neapolitan throne, even though he is compelled to intrigue in the guise of a republican and to work with the reddest of the red hot—with Giuseppe Garibaldi and Giuseppe Mazzini. And, of course, the rest of the batch—those amiable gentlemen who style themselves "Dukes" of Parma, Modena and Tuscany, sally forth in a lively trot to recover their piece of the luscious Italian cake, as it is divided out. Are these fresh torments—*nuovi tormenti*—in store for the unfortunate Italians? The question requires a glance into the record of the ruling notabilities whose duty it has become to avert such a fate and to deal with the whole matter of foreign intermeddling and oppression.

VICTOR EMANUEL—A BONNY KING—

has been dubbed *re galantuomo*. That is to say, he is not moved by excessive brain, after the manner of our strong-minded women, but is a jolly, hail fellow piece of royalty as ever wore crown; passionately fond of the chase, spending more time hunting rabbits, birds, deer and chamois in the neighborhood of his villas at Valdieri and Pollenza than in his royal Cabinet, with arid and bothering Ministers; a magnificent eater, drinker and enjoyer at large, who is content to leave the cares of State to a Cavour and the successors of a Cavour. Yet, withal, the two parties seeking the overthrow of his throne—the "outs," or the republican revolutionists and the royal pretenders—may cause even him some trouble before they are suppressed by "superior authority." For the sagacious mind to forecast events and the bold hand to shape them which were formerly at the command of his Majesty are but poorly replaced by the present counsellors and servants in his Cabinet. The splendid statesmanship of Cavour, which built up a kingdom out of a petty dukedom, was always ready for any emergency, whether to resign office at the behest of national independence, when the French Emperor broke his bargains on the field of Solferino, or for conquest, to invade the Romagna with an army in spite of all the Pope's thunders hurled at him from Rome. The greatest danger now directed against his throne does not proceed from internal attacks; the Italian monarch has to meet the heaviest pressure from without—always the foreigner—from Napoleon and Bismarck, those two potentates who place him just now in such an awkward dilemma by goring him in the flank, whichever way he may turn. Their strokes he may not fend off, for they outweigh by far any that could be inflicted by Mazzini, Garibaldi & Co., or by Francis, ex-King of Naples, and the others of his ilk. In the present entanglement of affairs it will be very interesting and curious to watch how the King will manage to steer clear of the French Scylla and the Prussian Charybdis. The friends of Italy—and they are not a few—can only wish him success in escaping the perils now so thickly pressing upon him and his subjects.

GENERAL LA MARMORA—HIS CAREER—RECENT REVELATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Alfonso di La Marmora, the most conspicuous Italian since Cavour, was born in the province of Piedmont, of noble parentage, and is sixty years of age. He was reared in the Academia Militare of Turin, and entered the army of King Carlo Alberto as lieutenant of cavalry. At the disastrous battle of Novara in 1849, which forced the abdication of that sovereign and crushed to the ground Italian aspirations, La Marmora acquired the reputation that he has since steadily borne—that of a brave and stubborn, but incompetent fighter. Notwithstanding this incompetency, so unmistakably displayed, he was enabled not only to retain his position in the army under the succeeding and present king, but to rise, by dint of unequalled courage and energy, to the military and political eminence he has reached of late years. Cavour knew well his defects, yet Cavour could do no better than to lift him up into chief command as War Minister under his administration, and make him the armed representative of the "Italian question" in the face of Europe. Accordingly he was sent, in 1855, with 15,000 troops, to the Crimea, where he was enabled to ventilate the cross of Savoy on the plains of Tchernaja, though inflicting very little damage upon the Russians. In the campaign of 1859 he was reduced to the status of an automaton, nominally commanding one wing of the allied army. Marshal Niel and Napoleon III. were too well acquainted with the Italianissimo general to allow him any real control over his 60,000 men on such an important field as that of Solferino. After the peace of Villafranca La Marmora reappears prominently in 1866, both as Prime Minister and Generalissimo at the same time. In the beginning of that year he formed the alliance with Prussia to expel the Austrians from Venetia, and in furtherance thereof a plan of compaign was forwarded to him from Berlin for the guidance of the Italian forces, Bismarck being another believer in automatons. Highly indignant at this Bismarckian proceeding—according to his recent revelations—the Italian general assumed the responsibility of entirely disregarding the wise instructions drawn up by Moltke, and the result of this neglect to follow the Prussian plan was the disaster at Custozza. He blundered headlong into the very heart of the famous Quadrilateral and allowed the Austrians to enclose him in their steel trap at leisure, and while the battle of Custozza manifested an improvement in fighting on the part of the Italian soldiers, it only proved once more the military incapacity of their old martinet commander. Since that fight La Marmora has been assiduously engaged in explaining away his defeat; and the revelations and recriminations he has had it in his power to make in the Florence Parliament in regard to the overreaching ambition of Prussia, and the plans, policy and treatment inflicted on him by the terrible Count, appear to have been a soothing balm unto himself and his countrymen. His copies of all those Prussian notes, despatches and military documents have not been in vain, for lo! he has just divulged them in a pamphlet printed in Florence, in order to vindicate himself in the face of the arrogant attacks made by the Prussian army staff. In politics General La Marmora has always been a partisan of the French alliance, or rather a tool of the French Emperor. He was early forced to embrace the liberal school, inaugurated by Louis Napoleon and Cavour. The latter especially impressed upon him the most liberal principles with regard to the rights of property and person, as illustrated in the famous ejectment of the priests, monks and nuns from their churches and convents in 1854-55; and ever since he has been a devout believer in brute force military discipline and applied himself to the execution of such "liberalism." Years ago, when he was engaged in organizing the Sardinian army—the only job that ever redounded to his credit—his chief delight and pastime consisted in busying himself with the most insignificant details of the service. For instance, he would make the grandest display of parading the Sardinians in the streets, one day arrayed in a certain kind of coat buttons, a certain formal cut of beard or kepi, in certain colors; and, then, presto! on the day succeeding a complete change would be visible along the whole line. Such amusing experimentations in the steps to attain a finality or ideal of uniform for the troops would last for weeks, aye, for month at a time, to the great merriment of the citizens and the furnishers of satirical cuts to the *Fischietto*. He is particularly noted for snubbing Garibaldi and the volunteer forces. Regular troopers are his pets. In his fanatical estimation of the regular army, which he claims with some reason to have created, he carries the well known sensitiveness and touchiness of his people to an absurd degree; hence the superiority so marked of the French officers and soldiers over his army, as displayed in 1859 and on the plains of Lombardy, nearly ran him crazy. He is to-day the most unpopular man in all Italy, owing to his French *penchant*. A few weeks since he was hooted in the streets at Florence, and hastened thereupon to Paris. It is not unlikely that in reward for such martyrdom and as a protegé of the Emperor he may again loom up in the highest position at Florence.

CIALDINI, THE FAVORITE GENERAL.

Not so notorious a warrior as La Marmora, but a far more successful and capable one, is General Enrico Cialdini. This latter General, long before the wars of 1859, 1860 and 1866, had actively served in the armies of various European countries, and had received high reward for gallantry in battle. His list of decorations is endless, and his gala uniform displays all the most brilliant and coveted medals, grand crosses, ribbons, &c. In 1859 he distinguished himself at the battle of Palestro, over all the other generals. But his greatest achievement—the one which spread his fame extensively—was his defeat in 1860 of the Pope's army under Lamoriciere. To defeat not only a Pope's army, but at the same time the most renowned and able French General of that day, elevated him to the highest pinnacle in the eyes of his countrymen, while it secured him eternal damnation from Pius IX. Of course he went up high on the list of excommunicated. In fairness to the reputation of Lamoriciere it must be recollected that Cialdini possessed all the advantage of superior numbers at the battle of Castelfidardo. He is the first corps commander in the army, and is the favorite of citizens and soldiers on account of his rare ability and energy and the sterling patriotism he has always shown. He is yet in its prime.

MENABREA, THE PREMIER.

General Menabrea, the present Premier of the Cabinet, is not much esteemed, except as a mathematician of some note. His knowledge of and capacity for statecraft are considered unequal to the requirements of the important office he holds. Besides his title of a genuine Piedmontese, he was regarded to be a good general of engineers in the old Sardinian army, owing to the fact that when Turin was threatened by the Austrians in 1859 he erected some very substantial works for the defence of that capital. He fills the Premiership now solely because he acts under French influence, through the manipulations of La Marmora.

RATAZZI, THE ABLEST STATESMAN.

Urbino Ratazzi, another Piedmontese—all the "honorable men" of Italy are from one province—bears the reputation of being the ablest statesman in the peninsula. He resigned the Premiership last year for the purpose of throwing himself in opposition to the French Emperor. He now leans towards an alliance with Prussia, and hobnobs with Mazzini and Garibaldi at the head of the celebrated party of action; he has even gone so far as to become a member of their plotting conclaves and societies, having placed himself unreservedly at the head of the opposition to the present Cabinet as leader of the Sinistra in Parliament. This movement is highly significant, for all the Italian statesmen, including especially Ratazzi himself, have over and over again avowed the paramount interest and necessity for the strict maintenance of an alliance with France. To understand, therefore, the singular opposition to such a course now moved by Signor Ratazzi it must be borne in mind that he has been transformed into a mere instrument of attack against the empire through the superior skill and will of a woman, and that woman no other than his wife. This lady, though a cousin of the French Emperor, was banished by him from France at the time of the *coup d'état*. From that epoch until now she has kept up a *guerre de femme* against the occupant of the Tuileries, and has never ceased to enlist on her side of the arena—that is, in Italy—all whom she could muster. She has most decidedly enlisted her husband, Signor Ratazzi, in what she would no doubt heartily term "the good fight," and meanwhile, pending the conflict of wars and rumors of wars, she has recently and openly expressed her confident belief that poor Victor Emanuel was born a blockhead and that Italy will soon be a republic.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Most of the officers of the army are from Piedmont, the province that has always given tokens of the military spirit, and is now the nucleus around which conscription has gathered the swarthy Tuscans and the dark-hued Neapolitans. But while these officers have given to the new kingdom their military spirit and education, they have also contributed all the brutality of discipline copied from the Austrian army system, and all the narrow-mindedness which so distinguish them. The consequence is that a cry of complaint has arisen in the rest of the army, from among officers and men, to the effect that there has been inflicted upon them too much of "the Piedmontese." The effects of the insolent system introduced by these superior officers of the old army have been disastrous to the extent of destroying that friendly feeling and confidence which should exist between the various members of an army, and which is so remarkable in the French service. Besides this great drawback, the Italian forces are deficient in equipments of all kinds—in arms, uniforms, rations, &c.; no chassepots or other luxuries for them as long as the treasury at Florence remains so empty. It is estimated that in case of war to-day Italy could not put into active and efficient service a larger force than little Sardinia did, although the army now numbers more than 200,000 men. As regards the navy, it is entirely lacking both in material and men. The maritime organization existing in 1866 was squelched in the combat at Lissa by the mismanagement of Admiral Persano, celebrated for having been court-martialled on account of that defeat.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ROME.

This, more than anything else since the *cacciata* or expulsion of the Austrians, has been the source of trouble and difficulties on all sides in the peninsula. The occupation of the city of Rome by the Emperor's troops has lasted now nineteen years, and is likely to endure a good while yet through the powerful influence of the French clergy. Monarchists and republicans in Italy shout "Rome for capital!" and the masses earnestly join in the cry. The repeated demands for a withdrawal of the troops are pointedly met by officious and official statements in the organs at Paris that as the Italian government has once failed to observe the treaty made with France in regard to the inviolability of the Papal domain when the troops were recently withdrawn, it cannot be trusted in a like manner again. It is certain that but for the very timely turning up of French soldiers at Mentana last fall the Garibaldians, impelled by the national hankering after unity, would have played havoc with his Holiness. Besides this little irregularity on the part of the Italians, it can scarcely be expected that the Emperor will consent to withdraw his foothold from Italian soil when his relations with Prussia are so threatening, and when the land of Pianori and Orsini is so lavishly coquetting with Count Bismarck. What between this question of the occupation of Rome, the bitter jealousies growing out of it, and the charge of ingratitude cast into their face from France, "the Frenchman" is almost as odious to-day among Italians as was only lately "the Austrians." The scale may possibly incline slightly on the side of *il francese*, because *Faustriaco* was out of all conscience too brutal; still the subjects of the *Re galantuomo* persistently decline all bonds of obligation to any nation whatsoever, and vehemently assert that their beautiful country cannot permit or accept dictation from "the foreigners." On the other side, just so loudly do the French express their utter inability to understand why the Emperor sacrificed their blood and treasure for such "a set of vagabonds as those Italians!" So runs the little quarrel in the great Latin family. It remains for the Emperor to give in his explanations without reference to Savoy or Nice.

MEXICO.

Vera Cruz Very Unhealthy—The Jalapa Railway—Mexican Refugees and Their Schemes—Affairs at the Capital.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 13, 1868.

The usual tranquillity has been restored throughout this State. The Governor has gone to Jalapa and will be absent about ten days or a fortnight.

The heavy rains that have prevailed do not appear to cease. The heat is at the same time intolerable. The city and environs are uncommonly unhealthy just now.

The corn crops are very poor in appearance and great scarcity of said commodity is anticipated.

As soon as Congress meets it is expected that the railway concession will be ratified, and then the works between Vera Cruz and Paso del Macho will at once be inaugurated. The State has consented in subscribing $50,000 to the Zangroniz Railroad to Jalapa. The payment will be immediate, and Mr. Zangroniz undertakes to have the road completed as far as Paso Ovejas by the 31st of December next. The carriage of State troops and everything pertaining to this State will be done at half price. Mr. Zangroniz issues 500 shares of $100 each in favor of the State. The Soledad bridge will be the first move, as the actual one is considered unsafe. The new bridge will be entirely of iron, resting on the present pillars of masonry.

All is quiet in the State of Puebla. The Totonac Indian chief of the Sierra, Don Juan Francisco Lucas, sent to President Juarez his submission. It has been accepted and the Indian family are for the moment happy.

The government is well informed as to the intrigues and movements of the Mexican renegades in Havana and is ready to give them a warm reception. Everybody was astonished to see Col. Figueroa and two or three more back by the English and French steamers; but they were immediately placed under arrest.

There is a good deal of excitement in this State on account of the decision given by the Judge of the district concerning the sentence on Arredondo and Pliego, accused of ransoming travellers and others. The district Judge claims jurisdiction over these men, but the Governor says that the prisoners cannot be freed from the authorities of the State and that the action of the district Judge is an attack upon the State sovereignty.

The new Mexican Society of Natural History was inaugurated on the 6th instant.

The horse car railway company between Mexico and Tacubaya has petitioned to continue the line to Atzapotzalco, passing through San Cosme. The works on the Texcoco Lake are continued with increased activity, and as soon as the engines arrive the steamer which has been built will inaugurate the navigation in that lake, opening a great commercial thoroughfare. It is said that Juan José Baz will take charge of the portfolio of Gobernacion and Manuel Romero Rubio that of Finances. Ignatio Mariscal abandons the Ministry of Justice, as he is a deputy for the district. Lerdo de Tejada has once more taken charge of the Ministry for Foreign Relations. Mejias continues so far in the War Office, but Berriozabal is spoken of as his successor. No fears are entertained of new disturbances in Guanajuato. Forty prisoners escaped on the 29th ult. from the Irapuato jail. The mines near the city have given during the last week $10,501.

Julian Carnacho and his band have been pardoned by the State Legislature of Queretaro, though they had been sentenced to death by the court. Señor Vasquez Melindo has been appointed prefect of the Jalpam district. The great fair in San José Ituroide will take place next month.

The pearl fishery has been very poor this year. It is said that near San Nicholas a pearl bank of great value has been discovered.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York---This Day.

Sun rises	5 58	Moon rises ....eve	6 59
Sun sets	5 39	High water..morn	9 11

Weather Along the Coast.

OCTOBER 2—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Fort Hood	.....	Clear	65 above
Halifax	N	Clear	56 above
Portland	N	Cloudy	52 above
Boston	NE	Cloudy	50 above
New York	NE	Cloudy	54 above
Wilmington	NE	Hazy	62 above
Washington	SE	Cloudy	66 above
Fortress Monroe	E	Clear	70 above
Richmond	SE	Cloudy	58 above
Mobile	E	Raining	73 above
New Orleans	E	Raining	75 above
Key West	NE	Cloudy	81 above
Havana	.....	Clear	82 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, OCTOBER 2, 1868.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting held March 3, 1858:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1858, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the Herald steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

CLEARED.

Steamship William Penn (Br), Billings, London—Howland & Aspinwall.
Steamship Hibernia (Br), Muir, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship St Laurent (Fr), Bocande, Havre—Geo Mackenzie.
Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.
Ship Daniel Webster, Browne, London—R E Morgan & Co.
Bark Abby Bacon, Besson, Gibraltar and Genoa—H E Sprague.
Brig St Alexei (Dan), Larden, Helsingfors for orders—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Brig Montrose, Johnston, St Jago de Cuba—Waydell & Co.
Brig Tally Bo, Chisham, Nuevitas—F Talbot & Co.
Brig Excelsior Br, Cooper, Bermuda—D McColl.
Brig Napier (Br), Brown, Cow Bay—C B Swain.
Brig W W Lord (Br), Babin, Pictou, NS—B F Small & Co.
Brig Florence, Rathbun, Galveston—C H Mallory & Co.
Brig Tangent, Norton, Boston—Snow & Richardson.
Schr Horatio Nichols, Brown, San Juan de Tobasco—E Sanchez y Dolz.
Schr Pilot's Bride, Brewster, Demarara—Miller & Houghton.
Schr Coral Isle (Br), Stubbs, Turks Islands—C E Knox & Co.
Schr England's Beauty (Br), Hall, St Johns, NF—G F Bulley.
Schr Adelia (Br), Holden, Halifax—S L Merchant & Co.
Schr A W Collins, Tooker, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Harper, Gilley, Bath and Richmond—R P Buck & Co.
Schr F Arthemisa, Cates, Boston—Snow & Richardson.
Schr E Brainard, Wells, Hartford—G K Sackett & Bro.
Schr C H Northam, Pelton, Hartford—G K Sackett & Bro.
Sloop W Penn, Colton, Stamford—H W Jackson.
Steamer J W Garrett, McLaughlin, Baltimore.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston Sept 23, via Key West 27th, with mdse and passengers, to Williams & Guion. Sept 25, 9 AM, 25 miles ESE from Galveston bar, exchanged signals with steamship Virginia, hence for Galveston; 26th, 8 PM, off Sand Key, passed steamship Perit, bound S; Oct 1, lat 36 52, lon 74 47, spoke bark Agnes, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro.

Steamship Chareston, Berry, Charleston, Sept 29, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse to J Lorillard.

Ship Coldspring, Greenman, Liverpool, 50 days, with mdse to J A McGown. Had light, baffling winds the entire passage; took a pilot from boat James W Elwell No 7, in lat 41.10, lon 68.17. The Coldspring sailed from New York Nov 16, 1867, and arrived at San Francisco March 22, 1868, and sailed from San Francisco April 8; arrived at Liverpool Aug 7, and sailed Sept 1, and arrived at New York Oct 2, performing the whole voyage in 10½ months.

Ship Herschel (NG), Fredericks, Hamburg, 42 days, with mdse and 141 passengers, to H W O Edye. Had light westerly winds throughout the passage.

Bark Theone (NG), Hellmers, Bremen, 43 days, with mdse and 205 passengers, to Hennings & Gosling. Had one birth on the passage; has had light westerly weather.

Bark Gazelle (Br), Shaw, Cow Bay, CB, 9 days, with coal to C B Swain; vessel to H J De Wolf & Co.

Bark Lizzie H Jackson (of Portland), Tukey, Cow Bay, 10 days, with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Had light winds and fog most of the passage.

Brig Babboni (of Bangor), Boomes, Malaga, 32 days, with fruit, &c, to Miller & Houghton. Had light moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Hebe (Br), Le Brunn, Rio Janiero 52 days, with coffee to Charles L Wright & Co; had light winds and moderate weather; Aug 14, lat 34 south long 36 west, saw ship Lapwing steering south; bark Eva H Fisk (of Boston), Emery, Rio Janeiro Aug 15 with coffee to master; crossed the equator Sept 2 in long 38 west; had moderate weather the whole passage.

Brig Rising Sun, (of NHaven) Wright, Arroyo, PR, Sept 11, with sugar and molasses to L W and C Armstrong. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Victoria Ursula (Br), Lenoir, Glace Bay, 13 days, with coal, to master.

Brig Wilmington (Br), Martel, Glace Bay, 7 days, with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig G W Morris (Br), Morris, Windsor, NS, 10 days, with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Albatross (Br), Smith, Windsor, NS, 6 days, with plaster and lead, to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig J & H Crowell, Crowell, Shulee, NS, 7 days, with spars to Townsend & Co.

Brig John Lewis (Br), Bennett, Dorchester, NB, 10 days, with stone to P I Nevius & Son.

Brig Nathaniel Stevens, Rogers, Grand Menan, 10 days, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Kate Foster, Brown, Philadelphia for Salem, is anchored in the lower bay.

Brig Harp, Doyle, Bangor, 8 days, with lumber to Gorham & Boardman.

Brig Olive (of Philadelphia), Parker, Bangor, 7 days, with lumber to Thos G Robbins.

Brig Helvetia, Brown, Bangor, 8 days, with lumber to White & Co.

Brig Canima, Gates, Gardiner, 10 days, with lumber to Thos G Robbins.

Schr Four Sisters, Sheerer, Cow Bay, 12 days, with coal to H W Loud & Co.

Schr Henry Finch, Falkenburg, Alexandria for Norwich.

Schr John J Ward, Wilber, Alexandria for Jersey City.

Schr Addie Blaisdell, Garfield, Alexandria for Boston, is anchored in the lower bay.

Schr Broodfield, Crowell, Norfolk.

Schr Maria Jane, Jones, Virginia.

Schr Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.

Schr C H Kirk, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr Ella Hay, Hawkins, Georgetown, DC, for Wareham.

Schr Lizzie C Hickman, Jones, Georgetown, DC, for Boston, is anchored in the lower bay.

Schr Mary E Long, Hardy, Baltimore for Boston.

Schr Gen Knox, Lovell, Wilmington, Del, for Newburyport.

Schr Delmont, Gaines, Philadelphia for Portland. Had heavy weather and split sails. is anchored in the lower bay.

Schr David G Floyd, Meeks, Philadelphia for Delghton. Is anchored in the lower bay.

Schr E W Gardner, Seaman, Philadelphia for Boston, is anchored in the lower bay.

Schr Margaret Reinhart, Hand, Philadelphia for Boston, is anchored in the lower bay.

Schr Mary H Stockham, Cordery, Philadelphia for Boston, is anchored in the lower bay.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, Philadelphia for Salsbury, is anchored in the lower bay.

Schr A Trudell, Steele, Philadelphia for Boston, is anchored in the lower bay.

Schr James Satterthwaite, Long, Philadelphia for Salem. Is anchored in the lower bay.

Schr Decora, Clark, Philadelphia for Portland. Is anchored in the lower bay.

Schr Ellis L Smith, Smith, Philadelphia for Boston. Is anchored in the lower bay.

Schr E M Branscom, Branscom, Elizabethport for Salem.

Schr Ocean Wave, Holland, Amboy, for Boston.

Schr Mars Lee Newton, Miller, Calais via Salem, where she discharged.

Schr Volant, Smith, Calais via Providence, where she discharged.

Schr Helen G King, Michaels, Calais, 7 days, with lumber to Gorham, Boardman & Co.

Schr Sarah, Doughty, Eastport, 10 days, with lumber and laths to Jed Fry & Co.

Schr Pacific, Allen, Addison, 7 days, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr Hattie, Fanning, Lubec, 6 days, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Grecian, Allen, Addison via Pawtucket, where she discharged.

Schr Snow Squall, Robinson, Spruce Head, Me, 5 days, with lumber to Kenney & Co.

Schr Romeo, Drinkwater, Bangor, 5 days, with lumber to master.

Schr S D Hart, Burgess, Bangor, 8 days, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr W H Rowe, Whitmore, Bangor, 7 days, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr Tahmiroo, Cole, Bangor, 8 days, with lumber to Walker & Co. Will discharge at Port Morris.

Schr Lyra, Haskell, Bangor, 8 days, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr John, Faulkner, Jonesport, 8 days, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr Susan Center, Fales, Thomaston, 6 days.

Schr Olive Branch, Arey, Millbridge, 6 days, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Warrington, Hull, Ellsworth via Providence, where she discharged.

Schr Mount Hope, Farnum, Rockland, 6 days, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr G M Partridge, Tinkham, Rockland for Millville, NJ.

Schr Unity, French, Portland, Me, 4 days, with headings for Jersey City.

Schr Leesburg, Davis, Portland, Me, via Norwich, where she discharged.

Schr L Lowder, Miller, Portland, Me, via Providence, where she discharged.

Schr Willis Martin, Noyes, Portland, Me, 5 days, with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Schr Argus Eye, Mayhew, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr G W Baldwin, Rogers, Gloucester, 5 days, with fish to Stetson & Co.

Schr Copia, West, Boston for Rondout.

Schr Niger, Thompson, Boston.

Schr H B Metcalf, Rogers, Boston.

Schr Empire, Decker, Boston.

Schr Sea Flower, Chase, Boston.

Schr Plow Boy, Ellicott, Boston.

Schr G L, Lovell, Boston.

Schr James Alderdice, Willetts, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Mary Eliza, Andy, Boston for Elizabethport.

Schr Sophie Alvord, Baker, Boston for Elizabethport.

Schr Rescue, Kelly, Boston for Elizabethport.

Schr M M Freeman, Howe, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr R & S Corson, Corson, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Jonathan Cone, Crosby, Boston.

Schr Herbert Manton, Crowell, Boston, 4 days, with plaster to master.

Schr Willard Saulsbury, Andy, Boston, 3 days, with stone to Healy & Co.

Schr Eliza Williams, Corson, Boston for Rondout.

Schr Sallie P Smith, Chase, New Bedford.

Schr Geo H Rogers, Davis, New Bedford.

Schr Thos Potter, Handy, New Bedford.

Schr I C Ericsson, Smith, New Bedford.

Schr Thos Jefferson, Briggs, New Bedford.

Schr Henry, Dobbins, Newburyport.

Schr Belle, Lowe, Plymouth.

Schr Oliver Spellman, Pelton, Chatham.

Schr Hannah D, Chase, Plymouth, 5 days.

Schr Challenge, Miller, Ipswich, 5 days, with fish to master.

Schr John Loxier, Mathews, Taunton for Elizabethport.

Schr Ida, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr Whisler, Keaff, Taunton.

Schr J N Seymour, Burnett, Taunton.

Schr Chas Lovering, Staples, Taunton.

Schr Samuel Washburn, Hubbard, Taunton.

Schr S T Wines, Hulse, Wareham for Philadelphia.

Schr Moulter, Robbins, Wareham for Elizabethport.

Schr Pizarro, Sears, Wareham for Elizabethpor.

Schr M Vassar, Jr, Christie, Wareham.

Schr Brothers, Kelly, Harwich.

Schr H B Gibson, Lincoln, Orleans for Philadelphia.

Schr Kate, Stephens, Fall River.

Schr Ellen Perkins, Eldridge, Fall River.

Schr Mary Elizabeth, Hauch, Fall River.

Schr Chas A Grainer, Harver, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Triumph, Chester, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr E J Munsell, Barlow, Providence.

Schr White Rock, Henry, Providence.

Schr Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Benj Butler, Fowler, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr M O Wells, Reeves, Providence for Rondout.

Schr A M Acken, Hale