

The Prince and suite left New York on Monday morning, proceeded to the Military Academy at West Point, and to Albany the next morning.

The special train with the Royal party left Albany at 8.45 a. m. on Wednesday, reached Springfield a little after 12, and arrived at Boston at 4 past 4. Here the enthusiasm was no less than at New York.

Of course a Ball must be given. The Boston Theatre was fitted up magnificently for this purpose.

The Royal party were to leave Portland on Saturday last, so that we presume that before this sheet shall reach our readers the Prince of Wales will be within a few days of Great Britain.

His Royal Highness may be expected to receive a larger amount of attention in England than ever before, after having made such a progress through the British Provinces and the United States.

European News.

ITALY.

What is passing with Garibaldi we can only learn by general report; and doubtless in these rumours there is so much chaff and wheat mixed together that it is difficult to separate the one from the other.

It seems to be the policy of the popular leaders to divide their labours at the Roman frontiers;—to leave the conquest of the States of the Church to Victor Emmanuel, and the Neapolitan kingdom to Garibaldi.

By the accounts received from Capua and Gaeta, it will be some time before Garibaldi is able to march to the frontiers of the Neapolitan kingdom.

The Garibaldians lost 400 killed and wounded, and left 300 prisoners in the hands of the Neapolitans.

The Times special correspondent, who is supposed to be on the staff of Garibaldi, reports the number of the killed and wounded of the patriot forces to be 160, a number considerably below the other statement, but still serious, and sufficient to cause an uneasy feeling if taken as an index of what the Neapolitans will do.

Garibaldi may be just at the beginning of his military operations, as Gaeta is a strong place. In the action referred to, the Garibaldians succeeded in gaining the position they were fighting for, but nothing more; and it is asserted that the patriot chieftain is collecting all his forces "to take a signal revenge."

It is reported, however, that since the above, the Garibaldians have received another check, and that the Neapolitans have driven the patriot forces from Piedmont, the key of the position on the Volturno.

The Monitor officially declares that "it only appertains to the great Powers assembled in Congress to pronounce once for all on the questions which have arisen in Italy out of late events; but until then the Government of the Emperor in conformity with the mission which it has imposed upon itself, will continue to discharge the duties resulting from its sympathies with the Holy Father, and from the presence of our flag in the capital of the Catholic world."

It is to be hoped that General Goyon's instructions are a little more clear than the language of the Monitor, otherwise there is no saying how far conditions may be extended.

King Victor Emmanuel left Prince Carignan behind him to act in the capacity of lieutenant, and is accompanied by M. Farini, who goes to Florence and Bologna, and a deputation from Naples will probably meet him in the former city.

They go to present an address to him, and to invite him to come to Naples, in order to restore tranquility, and to diffuse the benefits of liberty, order and progress.

A deputation from Sicily is believed to be about to wait on the King with the same message. Some of the French papers labour hard to widen the breach between Garibaldi and the King.

The Patrie in particular is bitter against the Dictator for his "hatred to France," and the Patrie recommends the King to rally round him all true Italian hearts, in order to "preserve from anarchy the new-born freedom of Italy."

The following important proclamation was issued by Garibaldi on the 19th inst.:

"THE DICTATOR OF SOUTHERN ITALY TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

"When the idea of country was in Italy the idea of a few, the only course was to conspire and die; now we fight and conquer. The patriots are at present numerous enough to form armies and give battle to the enemy. But our victory is not complete! Italy is not yet entirely free, and we are still very far from the Alps—

our glorious goal. The most precious fruit of these last successes is that we are able to arm ourselves, and to advance. I found you ready to follow me, and now I call you all to my side. Hasten to join the general assembly of those troops which must be a nation in arms in order to make Italy free and one, whether it please the mighty of the earth or not.

"Gather in the squares of your towns, organising yourselves with that popular instinct of war which will enable you to attack the enemy unitedly.

"The chiefs of the corps thus formed will, before their arrival at Naples, apprise the director of the Ministry of War of their approach, in order that everything which is necessary may be ready. For the corps which would come here more conveniently by sea proper arrangements will be made.

"Italians, the moment is critical. Already some of our brothers are fighting the stranger in the heart of Italy. Let us go and meet them in Rome in order to march thence all together upon the territory of Venice. All that is our duty and our right we shall be able to effect if we are strong. Arms, then, and men; heart, steel, and liberty!"

"G. GARIBALDI."

"Naples, Sept. 19, 1860."

On the subject of the recent entrance of the Piedmontese into the States of the Holy See the Cardinal Secretary of State has addressed a note to all the members of the diplomatic body residing in Rome. It is dated from the Vatican, 18th ult. The following are extracts:—

"The undersigned greatly regrets the necessity of communicating to the representatives of the foreign Powers to the Holy See, a statement of facts more and more deplorable; but the force of circumstances is so grave, and the impetuosity of the violence used towards the most pacific of Sovereigns, the august Head of the Church, is so astounding, that he cannot refrain from addressing to them the present communication, being impelled thereto not only by his duty as a Minister, but also by the express commands of his Holiness.

"The Holy Father has seen nearly all the States which are the patrimony of the Church, and of Catholics torn away from him bit by bit, notwithstanding that the Emperor of the French has declared to Piedmont that he should have opposed the recent invasion and would have broken off all relations with that Government, if the latter had not given him the assurance that the noted intimation made to the Holy See would not be carried out, and that the Sardinians would not attack the Pontifical troops.

"I therefore request your Excellency to communicate to your august Sovereign this complaint and protest. The principles of justice, order, and morality, which all princes are bound to maintain and defend for the safety of their thrones, give assurance that they will oppose a barrier to this spirit of usurpation, which, treading all law under foot, spreads disorder, by armed force, in other States, in order to consummate spoliation to the injury of the lawful Sovereign. What also gives no less confidence to the Holy Father is the thought that attention will be paid to the prayers of so many millions of Catholics scattered through all kingdoms, who earnestly implore that a term may be put to the anguish and calamities in which the common father of all has been plunged.

"The undersigned assures your Excellency of his high consideration, &c.,

"ANTONELLI"

TURIN, Oct. 2.—In consequence of more friendly relations between Garibaldi and the Sardinian Government, the state of things at Naples has improved.

Bertani has arrived at Genoa. The rumour that the Pope had taken his departure from Rome is also unfounded.

ROME.

ROME, Sept. 29.—The allocation pronounced by the Pope on the Roman question had been modified on receipt of news from France.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS IN CHURCH AND STATE.—A return has been made which shows that our Colonies have 46 Governors and 36 Bishops. They are distributed thus: in North America we have 7 Governors and 9 Bishops; in the West Indies, 17 Governors and 5 Bishops; in the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 7 Governors and 12 Bishops; in African and Mediterranean possessions, 9 Governors and 6 Bishops; and in Eastern Colonies, Falkland Islands, and Holigoland, 6 Governors and 4 Bishops. There are 5 Bishops in New Zealand, a greater number than in India—which country and the Ionian Islands are not included in this and other returns relating to "colonies."

The salaries of the governors of our colonies amount together to about £180,000. Among them Victoria is the golden governorship; the salary is £10,000 a-year. The governors of Canada, New South Wales, and Ceylon, have £7,000 a year; of the Mauritius, £6,000; of Jamaica, the Cape, Hong Kong, and Gibraltar, £5,000; the other salaries are lower, and shade down to £500. The incomes of the Bishops are much less than the sums just named; the highest is that of the Bishop of Barbadoes, £2,500 a year. Their incomes are almost all provided either from Colonial funds or the interest many voluntarily contributed in this country and placed at the service of the Church for this purpose; but seven—the Bishops of Quebec, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Kingston, Barbadoes, Antigua, and Guiana—have annual grants from the Imperial Exchequer.—London Freeman.

SIR MORTON PETO IN ALGERIA.—Sir Morton Peto, who is now at Algiers, gave a grand banquet a few days ago to the Mayor, the President of the Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce, the English Consul, and other persons of distinction. M. Martin, President of the Tribunal of Commerce, proposed the health of Sir Morton, and wished success to him in the co-operation he had given in the work of the Algerian railways. Sir Morton, in reply, said that he should never forget the kind and encouraging expressions which had been made use of to him by the Emperor, at a private audience which he had been pleased to accord. The hon. baronet concluded by proposing "The health of the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial." The Mayor of Algiers briefly replied, and after pointing out the mutual advantages which would result from the alliance of the two great nations, proposed "The health of the Queen of England." The evening passed off with the greatest cordiality.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR PRUSSIA.—The Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the Princess Alice, embarked at Gravesend for the Continent on the 22nd of September. Her departure, in accordance with her desire, was made as private as possible. Nevertheless the good people of Gravesend sought to make up for the non-presentation of a corporation address by a great display of bunting, and by other demonstrations of loyalty. The Queen was to proceed direct to Coburg, where she would remain for ten days, and be joined by the Prince and Princess Frederick William. Lord John Russell accompanied Her Majesty.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE CONSORT.—On the return of the Prince Consort to Coburg on Monday, the 1st inst., from shooting, the horses of his carriage ran away. His Royal Highness jumped out, but was not hurt beyond a scratch on his face.

The other day an advertiser in a London paper, who wished to dispose of a cottage on Dartmoor, stated one of its advantages to be, that it was a secure retreat in the event of an invasion!—Court Journal.

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