The Press.

PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 8, 1859.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,

For Saturday the 10th, is now out. The contents of this number are of a varied character. Besides its usual attractions, it contains the LATEST FOREIGN NEWS; Editorials on the popular topics of the day; choice Literary reading, original and selected; Domestic and Foreign Markets, &c. Read the list of

CONTENTS:

ORIGINAL POETRY.—The Exile.

OUR PORT-FOLIO.—Only in Joke—Man—Foreign Affairs—Poets unjustly Appreciated—Bravery—Friends—The Trysting Tree—Circumstantial Evidence—An American Bear—Discontent—Sources of Heroism—Woman—Lives's Fitful Fevers—Poetry.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters from "Occasional"—Letter from "Wanderer"—Letter from New York—Letter from Lebanon Shall it "do Better."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—Letter from Canada.

EDITORIALS.—The Return of George M. Dallas—Last Week's Sensations—A Good Speech—Pennsylvania Agriculture—Aurora Borealis—The Rights of the People of the Territories—Something more about the Conquered Brave of Mr. Gardner—Spirit of Grace—Formal in Austerity—Special Acts of Grace—A Page of Mexico—Safety Bank in N. York—The Italian Question of the United States—Original Letters of General Washington—American Orthology—The Administration in Lancaster—Speeches of Messrs. Anderson of the State Committee of the People's Party.

NEWS.—The Latest News by Telegraph from Europe, and Washington—Markets by Telegraph, etc., etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Items of News—Evans's Gift Book Store—Independence Hall: or China—Outrageous Swindle upon Persons, Philadelphia—The Young Locust—The Late Shooting Affair in New Orleans—The Difficulties in Regard to the Island of San Juan—Death of Rev. H. A. Rowland—Distressing Suicide—Another Rope-Walker—Colonel Shaffner's Speakership Telegraph—Excitement in the Green-Wood Terrible Riot on Shipboard—The Address of the State Committee of the People's Party—The Pennsylvania Railroad—Judge Pearson's Opinion—Entry of the Army of Italy into Paris—Luck—A Noble but Unfortunate Act.

VARIETIES.—The Ladies: God Bless Them—An Appreciative Participator—Domestic Life—Lines on the Death of Mr. Buchanan's Grandfather—Cruelty to a Boy.

THE WEEKLY.—Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets—The Money Market—Marriages and Deaths.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $1 per year, in advance, for the single copy, and to Clubs of Twenty, when sent to one address, $10, in advance. Single copies for sale at the counter of THE PRESS Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

The News.

By the arrival of the brig Charles E. Lee at this port, from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, late to August 20th, have been received. A statistical report on educational matters shows that there are in Hayti seventy-nine schools in active operation. A theatre, for the performance of vaudevilles, pantomimes and drama, is shortly to be established in Port-au-Prince. The organization of the police for both city and country, and various local affairs of minor importance, occupy the attention of the Government. A long and well-written article in the *Feuille du Commerce* argues the advantages of the emigration to Hayti of the free-colored people from the United States. The writer thinks that Hayti should imitate the United States, and sell unreserved lands, cheap to emigrants. It is suggested that the Government establish emigration agencies in various parts of the United States.

Senator Douglas arrived at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday morning, and was warmly received by the military and citizens generally, who turned out in great numbers to greet him. He was escorted to his hotel, where numbers of the citizens called to pay their respects. In the afternoon he was compelled to make a speech, an abstract of which will be found in *The Press*, to-day.

The law and order meeting to be held to-day in Baltimore will, this likely, be a great affair. Already, we learn, the rowdies of that city are frightened into comparative quietness. No outrages have occurred lately, and the lawless wretches who have brought such deep disgrace on the fair fame of the Monumental City are in fear at the indignation they have aroused among all classes of citizens there.

By the overland mail, from California we have dates to the 15th ult. No news of importance. A Pacific railroad convention has been called to meet at San Francisco on the 20th of this month.

Returns from 92 towns in Vermont show the election of 79 Republican representatives, and 10 Democrats. In 83 towns Hall's majority, the Republican candidate for Governor, is 5,256. Last year the majority in the same towns was 3,259—a gain of 1,997.

The steamship Europa, with one hundred and thirteen days' news from Liverpool, has not arrived at Halifax last evening.

The Illinois State fair, at Freeport, was largely attended yesterday. It is estimated that not fewer than 25,000 persons were on the grounds yesterday. The receipts amounted to $5,000.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Post*—the journal conducted by one chivalric friend, Col. Baker—is excessively exercised lest "the support of Col. Forney and his followers of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency" should do the latter a great deal of injury; and the editor makes some characteristic comments upon this suggestion of his correspondent. Our offence seems to be that we refuse to support the ticket nominated by the office-holders of the Administration, and placed by Mr. Robert Tyler, Chairman of the Administration State Committee, upon the scaffold or guillotine of protecting slavery in the Territories of the United States against the popular will. Both the candidates on the Administration State ticket are excellent men—John Rowe, of Franklin county, particularly. When we recollect the pleasant intercourse we have had together, the friendship that has subsisted between us for years, and recall his many manly virtues, we are apt to regret the necessity that compels us to withhold from him our humble aid; but if he were our own blood brother, we would even more unhesitatingly oppose him. This, which may be a sin in the eyes of the *Post*, is with us an honest and fixed conviction.

Inasmuch as THE PRESS happens to be a perfectly independent Democratic paper—the representative of no man—committed to no Presidential aspirant—covenanted only to certain clear, distinct, and sacred principles—it is a little strange that its course, or the course of its editor, or the course of its friends, should not long ago have been fully understood. We beg to repeat our position as to Judge Douglas, that we should oppose him quite as freely as we have opposed Mr. Buchanan in the event of his desertion of the cause of which he is at present so distinguished a champion. Had this paper been the follower of a man, it would have been the slave of the President. Had we been the mere echo of power, we should not have preferred a struggle with adversity. When the great contest between the people and the plunderers, between the Executive and the Democracy took place, THE PRESS stood alone in its defence of the right. Judge Douglas himself would have gone down into the deepest depths of oblivion, had he not come forward and taken and maintained his position against the trescheries of the Administration. When he did so there were few voices in Pittsburg to cheer him on, few brave hands anywhere to strengthen him in his righteous revolt. Nothing but denunciation howled along his track; he was not only regarded as a traitor to his party, but as a "Black Republican" of the deepest dye. Since he has become popular, however, since he, who was yesterday a traitor, is to-day a successful rebel, no one is more rejoiced than ourselves. We knew the time must come when he would be vindicated—and it has come, or is coming, and that rapidly too. Having done our best to uphold him, we are now content to allow the summer soldiers to appropriate as much of his vast popularity to themselves as they can. Having nothing to ask at his hands, or at the hands of any President, or any Congress, ambitious only to print a good newspaper, and to support what we sincerely believe to be right, if it will do the correspondent of the *Post* any good, we will agree to give him a letter to Judge Douglas, after he is President of the United States, recommending him for any office that an anonymous scribbler may deserve. And we will add, for the benefit of the *Post* itself, that Judge Douglas is no more responsible for our course than we are for his. He speaks his thoughts and we speak ours.

☞ The letters from the Cherokee country, the fourth number of which we print to-day, over the signature of "Wanderer," are from the pen of John J. McElrone, Esq., of this city, now on a visit to that interesting region. Dwelling as they do a subject of which little is known, and less has been written, this correspondence is unusually attractive.

☞ His Excellency Gov. Packer reached Philadelphia yesterday, and this morning proceeds to Boston, for the purpose of placing his son at one of the colleges in that vicinity. We are happy to see that he is in improved health.

New Northwestern Boundary Question.

It is the ambition of some of the pioneers of our Western Territories to lead the vanguard of civilization, and they become restive and uncomfortable whenever they discover that new settlers are removing into the wild regions they have selected for their homes. A somewhat similar spirit of antipathy to settlements of rival nationalities contiguous to frontier districts, animates the American and British Governments. To both, the idea of having a palpable and formidable barrier to an extension of territory erected in the immediate vicinity of their possessions is distasteful. They have no disposition to remedy the supposed evil, however, by abandoning their acknowledged territory, and removing to more inaccessible wilds, as the neighbor-hating squatters do; but their discontent finds vent in the diplomatic method of protracted discussions about disputed boundary questions, intensified by occasional threats of appeals to arms. Every inch of frontier territory we possess, to which Great Britain had at any time the slightest color of title, has only been won from her after a long series of negotiations, and bitter controversies; but we have had in former times so many difficulties on such subjects, and have finally ratified so many treaties for the "complete adjustment" of them, that it was but reasonable to expect that all danger of further misapprehensions had been effectually removed.

Unfortunately, this has not been the case. It was well understood, in adjusting the Oregon boundary, that the basis of settlement was to be the forty-ninth degree of latitude; and, indeed, great dissatisfaction was expressed with that line, for, after our citizens had been repeatedly assured that our title was "clear and unquestionable" to 54 deg. 40 min., they submitted, with an ill grace, to the surrender of the large district lying between 54 deg. 40 min. on the north, and the 49th degree on the south. It was discovered, however, that if the line agreed upon was run out straight, it would cut off the southern end of Vancouver's Island, which had always been in the possession of Great Britain, and it was therefore agreed that the forty-ninth parallel should only be the boundary line between the two nations as far west as the "middle of the main channel", which separated Vancouver from the shore; that then the boundary should follow that channel far enough south to exclude Vancouver, and thence should run due west to the ocean. This arrangement was supposed to be so explicit at the time the treaty was framed, that only one interpretation could be given to it; but it has since been ascertained that there are *two* channels between Vancouver and the main shore, viz: the Canal de Haro and the Rosario Straits. If, as our Government maintains, the treaty should be construed to refer to the Canal de Haro channel, the islands of San Juan or Bellevue, Orcas, Lopez, and others, which lie between the two channels, belong to the United States—If, on the other hand, the treaty is to be construed according to the British interpretation, to refer to the Rosario Straits channel, which lies nearest the shore of Oregon, the islands belong to Great Britain. While it is true that the two channels above mentioned exist, the Americans contend that the Canal de Haro is clearly the deepest, best, and most direct, and therefore, necessarily the one referred to as the "*main* channel" in the treaty. On the other hand, the British allege that the islands in dispute have always been regarded as appendages to Vancouver's Island; that they are as notoriously a part of the British dominions as Vancouver itself; and that, therefore, the channel referred to in the treaty is the Rosario Straits.

Since the large emigration to the Fraser river gold mines, and the rapid growth of population on Vancouver, the islands in dispute have become quite valuable, and hence the present difficulty. San Juan contains sixty-five square miles of territory, which is very fertile. It is, besides, rendered important by its commercial position, and by the natural advantages it possesses for a commanding military station. It also contains a large number of American settlers.

The American and British Governments have both persisted in peaceable claims to the islands in dispute since their attention has been called to the existence of the two channels, but the final settlement of the question at issue has been postponed. San Juan, nominally, forms part of Washington Territory, and H. R. Crosby, Esq., has acted as resident magistrate under the Territorial laws of the United States. Paul K. Hubbs, Jr., has also acted for about three years as a United States revenue officer upon the island. Several years ago the civil authorities of Whatcom county levied taxes on property on San Juan, and an American assessor seized upon thirty sheep belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, and sold them to liquidate unpaid taxes which he claimed. That company now demands from our Government $15,000 for the sheep thus disposed of.

Many outrages have recently been committed upon the American residents of San Juan by the Indians of the surrounding region, and shortly after General Harney, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific division of the United States army, visited it in July last, preparatory to making a permanent military location upon it, they despatched to him a petition to station a force immediately upon the island for their protection. Shortly before their petition reached him, he had ordered Captain Pickett, with his company of sixty-six men, rank and file, to establish a military post upon San Juan. That officer at once obeyed the command, and in an order significantly dated "Military Post, San Juan Island, *Washington Territory*, July 27, 1859," he requested the inhabitants to promptly report all incursions of hostile Indians, and at the same time he declared:

"*This being United States territory*, no laws, *other than those of the United States*, not conflicting with the laws of the United States laws, will be recognised *or allowed* on this island."

This peremptory stop at once excited the ire of the British authorities. Douglas, the Governor of Vancouver Island, solemnly protested against the acts of Captain Pickett, and transmitted a message to the Colonial Legislature on the subject, in which he complained that the conduct of the American officer was "discourteous," "unwarrantable," and "contrary to the usages of civilized nations," inasmuch as the only proper course to be pursued, while the conflicting claims to the islands were unadjusted, was for neither nation to exercise "exclusive sovereignty over them." He also, ordered several British war vessels, with detachments of troops on board, to San Juan "to protect the lives and property of British subjects," these officers being first impressed with the importance of avoiding "every course which may unnecessarily involve the suspension of the amicable relations subsisting between Great Britain and the United States;" yet "instructed and prepared to assert the rights and to maintain the honor and dignity" of Great Britain, etc. It is stated that amicable personal relations exist between the officers of the two nations, and that a verbal agreement has been made that a joint military occupation of the island shall be maintained until further instructions are received from the American and British Governments.

The recent excitement will probably hasten the final adjustment of the disputed Territorial question, by the increased importance it has bestowed upon it; but, from the present aspect of affairs, we trust there is little danger that the belligerent feelings which at one time were excited, will produce a collision between the citizens or military or naval forces of the two countries.

Academy of Music.

The new play, "The Black Agate," which Mrs. Bowers has produced here, in a truly splendid as well as tasteful manner, has been judiciously abridged, and is therefore more attractive to hearers than at first. It is a pity that such very good acting, singing, dancing, music, and costume, as are exhibited on this occasion, should be given to a drama which is essentially *not* dramatic. We recommend all who desire to witness one of the most magnificent representations ever brought out in this city to see "The Black Agate." There is not a hitch in the getting up or acting of the whole piece, though this is the first week of a new company at this theatre. The acting strength of the piece is developed by Mrs. Bowers and Mr. Wallack. Mrs. Escott gives satisfaction in the singing, and such dancers as Fratesi and Galetti would draw crowds under ordinary circumstances.

☞ First Page.—The Dollar Mark, et cetera; Letter from "Wanderer;" Personal; A New Pocket Piece; A Beautiful Appeal from a Catholic Lady; Rank Rebellion in the Tenth Legion; From Lake Superior. Fourth Page.—New York Letter; Marine Intelligence.

☞ Orphans' Court and Executors' Peremptory Sales Real Estate, Stocks, &c.—Thomas & Sons' second fall sale on Tuesday, 13th inst., at twelve o'clock, noon, will comprise a large amount of property, to be sold peremptorily, *by order of* the Orphans' Court, executors, and others. See advertisements. Pamphlet catalogues on Saturday.

The Philadelphia and Crescent Navigation Company.

Proud as Philadelphians justly are of this beautiful and magnificent city, they are all conscious of a serious deficiency in her commercial organization, which has exerted a most pernicious influence upon her reputation, and greatly retarded the extension of her trade. She has no direct steam communication with Europe, and this one defect, though it is linked with a hundred elements of business superiority, weighs heavily against her. All who are interested in the welfare of our city must agree that it can and should be remedied at the earliest possible moment, and many have been eagerly looking forward for a period when a project for the establishment of a direct line of European steamers, of such a character and under such auspices as would inspire full confidence in its success, would be presented. That moment, we trust, has now arrived. The Philadelphia and Crescent Navigation Company has been fully organized, and at a meeting held yesterday morning the following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors—viz: George H. Stuart, S. Morris Waln, Matthew W. Baldwin, Charles Macalester, and John Edgar Thomson. The character of these gentlemen will go very far to convince the community that the project with which they are thus prominently connected rests upon a substantial foundation; and the failures of former efforts to establish foreign steam lines, instead of discouraging us, should rather be regarded as beacons which will light the path of the present enterprise to success. The books of subscription to the capital stock of the company are now open, and if it is generously encouraged by our citizens, they have every possible assurance of a faithful and judicious expenditure of their means, and of the speedy removal of the chief reproach against the commercial reputation of Philadelphia.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Washington, Sept. 7, 1859.

Washington, as you are aware, is the residence of most of the members of the foreign diplomatic corps. They live here quietly, and most of them greatly at their ease. The present British minister, Lord Lyons, occupies the recent residence of Lord Napier, on H, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. He is a quiet, unpretending gentleman, a thorough Englishman in his habits and manners, and is about forty-two years of age. His salary is $22,500 per annum. Lord Lyons has been *attaché* to the embassy at Athens, next secretary of legation, and late minister to Florence. He has a secretary of legation and two *attachés*. Count de Sartiges, the French minister, resides on Georgetown Heights. He is greatly esteemed here, although somewhat eccentric, standing high in the favor of his Imperial master, Napoleon the Third, and wielding considerable influence in society at this point. There are two secretaries of legation, an *attaché*, and a *chancelier* connected with this mission. Count de Sartiges is now on a visit to his native country. The Russian minister, Mr. Edward de Stoeckel, resides on G, corner of Twenty-first street. Mr. Waldemar de Bodisco, his secretary of legation, is the nephew of the late well-known Mr. Bodisco who occupied the position of Russian minister for many years at this point, having married an accomplished lady, a native of Georgetown, who is now at St. Petersburg with her children, near the court of the Emperor Alexander. Mr. Theodore Marinus Roest Van Limburg, minister resident of the Netherlands, married to the accomplished Miss Cass some two years ago, lives on F street, corner of Twentieth. The Spanish minister, Señor Don Gabriel Garcia y Tassara, one of the most popular of all the foreign legations, occupies a handsome building on F, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Baron Fr. Von Gerolt is still the Prussian minister, though I believe he is now absent, leaving Baron Von Grabow in charge of the business of the legation. Austria still continues to retain Chevalier Hulsemann, famous in the recollection of the country on account of his celebrated contest with Daniel Webster. Mexico is represented by Señor Mata; Belgium by H. de Bosch Spencer; Denmark by W de Raasloff; Sweden by Baron Wedderstedt; Sardinia by the Chevalier Bertinatti, and the Two Sicilies by Commander A. Ferrer. There are others unnecessary to mention, altogether making up quite a society of itself. In the order of things it frequently happens that marriages take place between these personages and American ladies.

The contest between the spirit of rowdyism and that of law and order in the city of Baltimore progresses with considerable animation. It deserves more than a passing notice, because if the citizens shall fail in restoring order, it will only be another evidence that the government of our large municipalities cannot be successfully conducted upon the present system. It is almost incredible that, in a community where newspapers are printed, and schools and churches established, men should be found, not exceptionally, but in masses, little removed from brutes; men not merely led to sudden excesses by liquor or political excitement, but in the habit of committing murder and robbery in all their various phases. Nor is this all; but that educated gentlemen should be found willing to encourage and to yield to such influences is the worst aspect of things in Baltimore.

We of Washington have suffered considerably from this revolting and riotous spirit. A few years ago it was unsafe for peaceable citizens to vote. Our elections were controlled by wild and ungovernable men, until at last it became necessary to doctor the disease with a little powder and ball, since which time we have had few or no exhibitions of turbulence. The city has taken a fresh start in all kinds of improvements, and "order reigns in Warsaw." Much of these good results are to be attributed to the wise and vigorous administration of the mayoralty by James G. Berret, Esq. How far it would be prudent to apply this remedy to Baltimore, I am unable to say. The meeting which is to be held to-morrow evening is a highly important movement, including, as it does, men of all parties who are animated by a stern determination to make one last effort to rescue their fair city from the foul and festering influences which have so long disgraced it.

Great interest is felt in the result of the election in California, which is to take place during this month. The contest had culminated, on the departure of the last steamer, to the Forrest and most vehement point; Mr. Broderick and Mr. Gwin leading the two divisions of the Democratic party, Colonel E. D. Baker, formerly an Opposition member from Illinois, at the head of the Republicans, and Mr. Latham, well known here as a member of the House some three years ago, canvassing the State as the Administration candidate for Governor. The charges preferred by Messrs. Broderick and Gwin against each other are so extraordinary that fears were entertained that a personal collision was inevitable. Both are brave men, both have some experience in the use of deadly weapons. The duel between Mr. Broderick and the son of the Hon. William Smith, now Representative in Congress from the Alexandria (Va.) district, is familiar to most of your readers. The ball of Mr. Smith's pistol struck the watch of Senator Broderick, destroying its works and rendering it entirely useless, but, while it stopped the watch, it saved the life of the Senator. Mr. Gwin's accomplished wife and daughter have lately returned from White Sulphur Springs, after taking part in the elegant amusements at that place. Mr. Broderick has no family, and he said himself, in one of his late speeches, "that he had no blood relation on earth." He is a man of singular integrity and intrepidity, one who has worked his way to his present high position by his own exertions, and, although constantly depreciated by the organs of the Administration, has displayed a degree of power and ability, especially since the present struggle in California began, that proves him to be not only a brave politician but a superior intellectual leader. Some of the California papers allege that it is proposed to shoot him down on the streets, and one authority goes so far as to intimate that the person has been employed who is to do this bloody work. Should this attempt be made we may look for a series of tragedies. Let us hope, however, for the best.

Occasional.

Important Branch of Trade.

One of the most important departments of the Commission business of Philadelphia is that which is comm only denominated under the general head of "Hosiery." Some of the oldest and most widely-known houses in the Union have been for years successfully engaged in this branch of business in this city, and from what we have been enabled to learn from some of the leading firms in the "Commission" department, the present season, with this class of merchants, has opened with unusual prospects of a very large and healthy business. The old and respectable house of Messrs. F. V. Krug & Co., No. 325 Chestnut street, now of upwards of thirty years standing, we are informed has thus far largely exceeded its operations of any former year. By the way, speaking of this as a representative establishment in this line of trade—the active members of which are now Mr. Imbrie, and our handsome friend, Col. D. W. C. Moore—we may take the liberty of saying for them, what their characteristic modesty might prevent them saying for themselves, that their house, whether viewed in point of excellence, extent and variety of stock, or the admirable and liberal system with which their business is conducted, is a model of completeness and mercantile enterprise. Having devoted their whole attention to the sale of *Domestic* fabrics exclusively, and being the sole agents in this market for several of the most celebrated makes of Hosiery—including every class of gentlemen's furnishing goods—the inducements they are enabled to hold out to the jobbing trade of Southern and Western cities, as well as to that of our own metropolis, are well worthy of attention.

☞ The Hartford *Press* of the 6th announces the death of Colonel Samuel Green, at the age of 92 years. He is said to have been the oldest printer in the United States.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

SPEECH OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Senator Douglas was received at the depot this morning by the military and a large crowd of citizens, and was escorted to his hotel. During the interim between his arrival and the delivery of his speech, he was waited upon by a large number of the citizens of this and many other adjoining counties.

At two o'clock this afternoon Mr. Douglas made his appearance, and was received with much enthusiasm. He immediately proceeded with his remarks, of which the following is an abstract:

Judge Douglas said that the Republican party, in their platform, adopted at Philadelphia in 1856, assert the power and declare it the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the Territories. The Democratic party are pledged, on the other hand, by their platform, to the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty in the Territories.

New Mexico and Kansas, by the acts of the Territorial Legislatures, present cases now for Congressional intervention with their domestic affairs, which will put the advocates of intervention and non-intervention, North and South, to the test.

New Mexico, which refused for several years after the organization of a Territorial Government to introduce or protect slavery, passed a law in 1858 to recognise and protect slaves in that Territory. Kansas, when in the first session of the Territorial Legislature, in 1855, passed a very stringent law "to punish offences against slave property," by which slavery was introduced, and "adequate protection" given to it in that Territory. In 1858, however, the slave code was repealed by an adverse territorial election, and all protection to slave property withdrawn and denied. By this unfriendly legislation slavery had been excluded from the Territory of Kansas.

Now the Northern interventionists are pledged by their Republican platform to repeal the slave code in New Mexico, and prohibit slavery by act of Congress, while the Opposition in Kentucky, and the Southern interventionists generally, are pledged by their principles to intervene and protect slave property in the Territory of Kansas.

These issues must and will be met by the Democratic party. [Applause.] Non-intervention and popular sovereignty must be maintained, as well in New Mexico as in Kansas. [Continued cheering.] If New Mexico wants a slave code, let her have it. If New Mexico has laws for the protection of slave property, so be it. If Kansas will not have a slave code nor slavery, Congress must not force her people to accept it. [Applause.]

Northern and Southern interventionists agree that slavery in the Territories is a rightful subject of Congressional legislation, but differ as to the character of such legislation. Each insist that Congress should intervene in favor of their peculiar institution, and against the other section, in violation of the rights of the people most interested to decide the question of slavery for themselves.

According to the doctrine of the interventionists, North and South, slavery is not only a rightful subject of Congressional legislation, but is dependent upon the Federal authority for its existence and protection; consequently subject to Federal regulation and control. The Southern interventionists contend that the whole power of the Federal Government should be exerted for the protection of slavery in the Territories, and the Northern interventionists that the same power should be exerted for its destruction.

The Democratic party, in opposition to the interventionists of both sections, hold that slavery is a State institution, and that it exists in the slave-holding States "under the laws thereof," and not by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. That slavery, therefore, is beyond the reach or control of the Federal authority for good or evil, except in the single case of fugitive slaves, who must be delivered up. The Democratic party have sustained in these principles by the decision of the Supreme Court in the "Dred Scott" case. The Democratic party are pledged to the principle of popular sovereignty—by which the people of the organized Territories, in forming for a State, shall have for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

Those who insist that the first "handful of settlers" should not decide the slavery question in the Territories, should vote against the organization of Territories until they have sufficient population for a political community capable of self-government in all their domestic concerns. No government should be established for any people who are not qualified by numbers, and in all other respects, to govern themselves on all rightful subjects of legislation, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. When Territorial Governments are established, the people will legislate for themselves, will form their own domestic institutions; and if their legislation conflicts with Constitutional principles, it will present a judicial question for the courts to determine, to whose decision all law-abiding citizens will and must submit.

The Territories must be open to settlement to the people of all the States, slave States as well as free States. The system of emigration fostered and encouraged by Emigrant Aid Societies, for the purpose of controlling Territorial legislation, is a fraud upon the elective franchise, and designed to subvert and destroy the principles of self-government. None but actual inhabitants, who have abandoned their citizenship and allegiance to their respective States, and settled in a Territory in good faith, to make it their permanent home, have a right to a voice or vote in the legislation of the Territory. [Applause.]

The speech of Mr. Seward's "Rochester speech," with respect to the "irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery," must be emphatically condemned. He said, "I denounce it here to-day, as I denounced it in the Senatorial canvass in Illinois, when he was assisted by Mr. Lincoln, as a conspiracy of the principles upon which the Union was founded, and must stand. Uniformity in the local laws and domestic institutions of the several State is neither desirable nor possible. Variety of climate and interests necessitates a corresponding variety of local legislation, which must be adapted to the wants of each particular community or State. The liberty and prosperity of the people depend upon the inalienable right of self-government in all the States and Territories of the United States. [Immense applause.]

The question of fugitive slaves is a duty imposed by the Constitution, and all who are for law and for the Constitution must be faithful to that constitutional obligation. The opposition and resistance to the fugitive-slave act in the North begot a little conspiracy and violation in the South of the laws against the African slave trade. The violators of both—those who resisted the fugitive-slave act, and those who violated the law against the African slave trade—are alike false to the obligation of their oaths, and merit alike condemnation and punishment. Maintain the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, and the Union is safe. [Applause.]

Stand by that doctrine and the country will prosper. All sections will be content, and territorial expansion is one of the elements of strength to our national existence, and our destiny is, sooner or later, to spread our institutions over the entire continent. Cuba, Central America, Mexico, and all the islands adjacent to us, will in time be ours, and this will be, as it should, "*an ocean-bound republic.*" [Prolonged cheering.]

The Democratic party is the only party which recognises the equality of the *States and the right* of the people to exercise all the rights, privileges, and immunities of self-government. I stand firmly by the Democratic platform of 1856; I want no new planks and no new pillars to strengthen or uphold it. I stand upon the platform and carry the Democratic banner. Let the nominee of the Charleston Convention take the same position; put him on that platform, and give him the old Democratic banner, with the glorious principles clustering around it, and the Democracy will march to a glorious victory in 1860. [Great enthusiasm.]

Douglas in Ohio.

[Special despatch to the press.]

Columbus, Sept. 7.—Hon. S. A. Douglas addressed an immense meeting for an hour and a half at the Capitol grounds this afternoon. The town was crowded with strangers, and the greatest enthusiasm and excitement prevailed. Ohio is intensely Douglas.

Destructive Fire at Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 7.—A destructive fire this morning consumed the Mechanics' Hall in this city, together with six large stores. The loss amounted to nearly $40,000. The buildings were insured.

Dan Rice's Excelsior Minstrels, who have been performing at the hall, lost $2,000 worth of property.

Bannoun's Panorama of the Celestial Empire was destroyed. Loss $7,000; no insurance.

Among the sufferers by the following firms: Cowdery, de Ro Bree, druggists; Farrant & Collier; Walters & Co., paper hangers; Pepper's restaurant, Peddle's restaurant, Ulmann, shoe dealer. Their loss is partially insured.

From Venezuela.

New York, Sept. 7.—An arrival at this port from Ciudad, Bolivia, August 11th, furnishes later Venezuelan advices.

There was no communication with the interior, owing to the river being in possession of the factions, and most of the vessels in port will leave in ballast, as no hides are to be had.

The revolution was going on in the interior. A free parole had offered to the Revolutionists having been refused, Gen. Brito, with 800 or 900 Government troops, was at San Fernando. In the expectation of an attack, the town had been well defended by artillery.

Washington Affairs.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Some time ago, Captain Stone made a full statement to our Government of the circumstances attending the expulsion of himself and other Americans from Sonora. This act of Governor Pesqhiera being clearly violative of the provisions of our treaty with Mexico, the proper measures have been taken for the protection of United States citizens in that quarter, and instructions are now on the way for the purpose.

Bills of public lands, embracing an area of nearly 172,000 acres, inuring to the Southern Mississippi Railroad, under the act of August, 1856, have been certified to the State of Mississippi, by the Secretary of the Interior.

Preparations for the Reception of Mr. Douglas at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Sept. 7.—A committee of five hundred has been appointed by the Democratic Executive Committee to receive Mr. Douglas at the depot, on his arrival here on Thursday. Extraordinary preparations are making to give him an enthusiastic reception, and Democrats from all parts of the State are flocking here to listen to his expected speech.

Further News from California.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—The overland mail has arrived, with San Francisco dates to the 15th ult.

The town of Vallecito, in Calaveras county, was destroyed by fire on the 13th ult.

An Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Convention is to be held at San Francisco on the 20th of September, at which all the Pacific States and Territories will be represented.

New York Republican State Convention.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Republican State Convention, to nominate candidates, met at noon to-day. The hall was crowded to suffocation.

Ward Hunt, of Oneida county, was chosen temporary chairman. Wm. A. Wheeler, of Franklin county, will be the permanent president.

The Convention adjourned till this afternoon.

Syracuse, Sept. 7.—The Convention, this afternoon, made the following *nominations*: *For* Secretary of State—Elias W. Leavenworth, of Onondaga county. Comptroller—Robert Denniston, of Orange county. Attorney General—Charles G. Myer, of St. Lawrence county. State Engineer—Orville W. Story, of Allegany county.

Illinois State Fair.

Freeport, Ill., Sept. 7.—The State fair is a complete success. Not less than twenty-five thousand people were on the grounds to-day, and the receipts amount to $5,000.

The steam-plough exhibition took place this morning. Fawkes' machine ploughed an acre in eleven minutes. The number of agricultural implements on exhibition is larger than at any previous fair.

The Farmers' Convention meets this evening for the purpose of discussing agricultural matters.

On Friday the fair will close, when premiums amounting to $16,500 will be awarded.

The Baltimore Meeting.

LAW AND ORDER RESTORED.

Baltimore, Sept. 7.—The independent meeting, to be held to-morrow afternoon, will be an immense demonstration. The good effect of the movement is already apparent. The disorderlies seem to have vanished, and for the last two weeks there has not been the slightest disturbance. Baltimore is now a model city.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

Sackville, N. B., Sept. 7—8 P. M.—There were no signs of the steamship Europa at Halifax when the Nova Scotia telegraph line closed. The weather was clear and calm. The Europa left Liverpool on the 27th ult., and is now in her twelfth day out.

The LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

MEETING OF BONDHOLDERS.

New York, Sept. 7.—A meeting of the second-mortgage bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, held to-day, adopted resolutions urging a vigorous action for the appointment of a receiver and the early sale of the road.

Destructive Fire at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—The flour mill of Goodwin, Miller, & Co., and the adjoining buildings, at the corner of Ashley and Main streets, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss amounted to $30,000, on which there is an insurance of $19,000.

Departure of the Royal Mail Steamer America.

Boston, Sept. 7.—The royal mail steamship America sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool via Halifax, with $50,000 in specie.

Sailing of the Ætna with $1,250,000.

New York, Sept. 7.—The steamer Ætna sailed this afternoon with $1,250,000, partly in silver.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Sept. 7.—Flour heavy and lower: Howard-street and Ohio brands dull at $6. Wheat firm; sales of 15,000 bushels at $1.15@1.40 for white, and $1.05@1.20 for red. Corn steady; white and yellow 75@80c. Provisions firm and active; Bacon 6¾@10c for Sides; Mess Pork $18.25. Whiskey sold at 25½c.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.—Cotton—Sales of 1,200 bales to-day at 10¾c for middling. Stock of three days, 1,600 bales. Receipts of five days, 3,900 bales.

Cincinnati, Sept. 7.—Flour is unchanged. Red Wheat 90c, white $1.05@1.10. Whiskey firm at 23½c. Provisions active; Bacon—shoulders 7¾, sides 8½.

THE CITY.

Convention of the Friends of Prison Reform.—A Convention of the friends of Prison Reform assembled at the Moyamensing County Prison yesterday, to discuss the following points embraced in a published call.

1st. What is the best system of discipline and management of convicts, with a view to their reformation and the good of society?

2d. What should be the capabilities and moral character of the subordinate officers placed over convicts?

3d. What system of labor is best calculated to impress a sense of justice and right on the mind of the convict, and at the same time remunerate the public for the expense of his support?

4th. What is the most economical mode of managing a prison, consistent with the health and physical well-being of the convicts?

Delegates were present from the prison institutions and prison societies of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania.

Gideon Haines, of Massachusetts, was appointed temporary chairman, and Robert P. Stall, of Philadelphia, secretary.

A committee on permanent organization reported the following list of officers: President, William C. Rhoads, of New York.

Mr. Buskirk offered a resolution of inquiry relative to the statistics of the various institutions represented; their method of operation; the government of the criminals; the mode of punishment, and other facts relative to their management, which was adopted.

A committee of five gentlemen was appointed to arrange the order of business.

Mr. Biddle referred a motion fixing the time for the assembling of the Convention at four o'clock in the afternoon.

An invitation from the managers of the House of Refuge, inviting the Convention to visit their institution, was read and accepted.

The Convention then adjourned until the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was opened with prayer, by the Rev. James Wright.

Dr. H. B. Metcalfe presented the report of the committee to prepare business for the Convention. The report set forth that the committee deemed the objects of the Convention would be promoted by confining the present consideration the general subject of prison discipline, with especial reference to three points, which they proposed for discussion—viz: "What shall be the relative advantages of the separate and congregated systems in prison discipline? How far should the prisoners, with reference to their health, and as regards the economy of their maintenance? The committee further recommended the formation of an American Association for the improvement of Prison Discipline, and that committees be appointed to report upon topics of interest at the next meeting, which shall take place in this city, New York, on the first Thursday of September, 1860.

The motion adopting the report led to some debate. It was decided to invite the board of inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, as that institution was not represented.

The question for discussion coming up, Mr. Glenn, of the Sing Sing Prison, said he thought a large portion of the people outside of the Prison Institutions misjudged the purport of the congregate system. The rule of that prison was to keep the prisoners from conversing with the low. It was found to be, however, utterly impossible to prevent communication, and this fact was asserted in the last report of the Sing Sing inspectors, that it was impossible to preserve this rule. As a fact of this, a revolt had been planned by the convicts, a day set, and everything arranged, although for years there had been no conversational intercourse. He had heard it said that the solitude of the congregate system was cruelty. He was in favor of solitude, for the criminals are permitted to mingle communion would certainly ensue. He felt that the effect of the congregate system upon the man imprisoned was terrible. The place was so dark, so cold, so ten-fold more miserable than the dwelling of the poorest of the poor, more the children of hell than they ever entered. Judge Russell denominated Sing Sing a university of crime, and he (Mr. Glenn) believed the expression was a just enunciation. It was almost certain that when a man entered prison under the congregate system he was certain to be an habitual criminal, and that he would die in his death. A current man hated solitude, and dreaded nothing more. All that was wanted was to place the convict in a position where he could commune with his heart, and