SUMMER RESORTS.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
RIVIERE HOUSE, Lewisburg, Union co., Pa.
KITTATINNY HOUSE, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
WARM SPRINGS, Bath county, Va.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Cumberland co., Pa.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOUSE, Chester county, Pa.
BELFONT'S HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
MANSION HOUSE, Mount Carbon, Schuylkill co., Pa.
LONG BRANCH HOUSE, opposite Tuckerton, N. J.
SPENCER HOUSE, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
AMERICAN HOTEL, Bethlehem, Pa.
HAGER HOUSE, Bethlehem, Pa.
AMERICAN HOTEL, Allentown, Pa.
OCEAN HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
NATIONAL HALL, Cape Island, N. J.
NEPTUNE HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
OCEANUS HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic City, N. J.
STAR HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
SURF HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
OCEANUS HOUSE, Cape Island, New Jersey.
DELAWARE HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
AMERICAN HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J.
MESSLER'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Lancaster co., Pa.
LORENTZ SPRINGS, Cambria co., Pa.
CARLISLE SPRINGS, Cumberland co.
BEDFORD SPRINGS, Bedford co., Pa.
OLD SALT SPRINGS, Berks co., Pa.
MANSION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
ALONZO SCHAFFER'S HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.

The Press.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1860.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,

For SATURDAY next, is now out, and can be had at the Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the following

VERY LATEST NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS,

As well as Editorials on all the popular topics of the day. No weekly paper published is better suited for persons in the city to mail to their friends out of town; single copy is a complete history of the times for a preceding week.

CONTENTS:

CHOICE POETRY.—THE POOR MAN'S BURIAL—SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.
SELECTED STORY.—GRACE ABBINGTON.
ORIGINAL SKETCHES.—PRISON SKETCHES. No. 1—AN ADVENTURE IN A COAL MINE.
RELIGIOUS.—PULPIT PORTRAITS. No. XII: REV. HENRY A. BOARDMAN, D. D.
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR OUR PASTURES?—FARM WORK FOR JULY—THE CROPS.
EDITORIALS.—SPEECHES OF MR. DOUGLAS—POWERFUL LETTER OF "OCCASIONAL"—THE ELECTORAL TICKET—NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—BRITISH POLITICS—THE CATTLE DISEASE—PLURO-PNEUMONIA—THE PEOPLE'S SCHEME—THE CLAY OF CRESAR—REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT—JOHN SHERMAN—BOMBS AND BUCHANAN—ANONYMOUS POETRY—LOUIS NAPOLEON AND SICILY.
POLITICAL.—THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS—POLITICAL ITEMS—SPEECH OF HON. W. A. RICHARDSON.
MISCELLANEOUS.—SKETCH OF WILLIAM CRESAR, THE NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITER—ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF HARDEN—GENERAL NEWS ITEMS—PERSONAL ITEMS—A VALUABLE INVENTION—A ROMANCE OF THE INDIAN REBELLION: FATE OF MISS WHEELER—JOHN C. HERNAN.
CORRESPONDENCE.—LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL"—LETTER FROM THE EDITOR—FEARFUL FEAT OF M. BLONDIN AT NIAGARA—LETTER FROM "GRAYBEARD."
NEWS.—THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON—THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE—LATER FROM MEXICO AND HAVANA—ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES—FROM NEW MEXICO—NEW JERSEY POLITICS.
THE CITY.—ENTHUSIASTIC DEMOCRATIC MEETING: FORMATION OF A CAMPAIGN ASSOCIATION—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, &c.
COMMERCIAL.—WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS—THE MONEY MARKET—THE PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET—NEW YORK MARKETS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $2 per year, in advance, for the single copy, and to Clubs of Twenty, when sent to one address, $20, in advance. Single copies for sale at the counter of THE PRESS Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

FIRST PAGE.—"Away, Away to the Mountain's Brow;" Letter from "Nox"; A Breckinridge and Lane Flag in the Right Place; Letter from Clearfield; John Savage to Governor Wise; Personal; General News. FOURTH PAGE.—The Presidential Canvass; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

Our readers will find in to-day's *Press*, on the fourth page, a very interesting chapter of contemporary politics. We have letters from leading men of all parties, thus carrying out our rule of permitting the representative men of all creeds, whenever possible, to speak to the people through our columns in their own way. These manifestoes of the politicians will be read with much interest. The inflammatory rhetoric of Mr. Keitt, (which should be read in a shady place,) in which that eccentric and irascible South Carolinian deliberately proposes treason to his constituents, will be found rich with singular developments. The comments of leading journals upon this caloric demonstration sufficiently attest the feeling it calls forth in the *North. In order to make a connecting link in this* chain of treason, we republish Yancey's celebrated letter compelling revolution in the cotton States. Mr. Slaughter's reply, which throws a flood of light upon the circumstances attending its publication, will possess a peculiar interest. Of course, it needs no word of ours to commend to the careful attention of the imaginative reader the brilliantly poetic and eloquently characteristic letter of Mr. Florence. It needs repeated perusal to be appreciated. It is not often that the valiant and soldierly colleague of Mr. Vaux on the electoral ticket, General Keim writes a letter, but when he does it deserves military honors. We give the pith of the General's letter, including his complimentary allusions to *The Press*. In the meantime (and it is a sorry reward for wading through two columns of questionable English), we are at a loss to know whether the veteran military man will vote for Breckinridge or Douglas. The letter of Mr. Seward in reply to Mr. Greeley's bill of grievances lately made public, will command profound attention. It is in the Senator's peculiar style, and although a doubt hinge over its authenticity, it has the respectable endorsement of *The Evening Post*. It will be a relief to Independent Dickinson compressed into three sentences for once, and therefore his brief and petulant epistle will be hastily read. Taken on the whole as a chapter of politics as we find them, this department of *The Press* will be found useful for reading to-day and *reference hereafter*.

By another accident, (how strange that these things will occur in such a well-regulated family as the Associated Press!) we were prevented from presenting to our readers a day earlier the latest California budget of news. The tidings to-day are of importance. Among other things, we are told that the murderer of Broderick, Judge Terry, had been acquitted under the most infamous circumstances, which reflect shamefully on the California judiciary. The Chinese emigration was increasing, over 600 Mongolians having arrived in one week. Although the official returns from the Oregon election had not been received, nothing had occurred to invalidate the statement that Shiel, the Democratic candidate for Congress, had been elected.

The Constitutional Union party held a city Convention yesterday for the purpose of placing candidates for the municipal offices in nomination. After completing the work of organization, the Convention adjourned to meet to-day.

That fortunate youth, the Prince of Wales, is intoxicating Canada with the wine of royalty. He has already made one speech, in which he compresses his precious thoughts into five sentences. Brevity must be a royal virtue. Yesterday there was regatta on the lake, a dinner party (royalty *will have cooks*), and a grand ball in the evening. The telegraph authoritatively says that the "Prince pleases the populace immensely by his handsome countenance and mild, gentlemanly bearing." Good for the telegraph.

The Democratic houses of York and Lancaster, as well as the very respectable Bell party in New Jersey, each held Conventions in Trenton yesterday. The Disunionists were clamorous for *rector; the Douglas men nominated their ticket* like good Democrats and then adjourned. The Breckinridge Convention appointed a committee to look after the fusion. The Bell and Everett men nominated an electoral ticket of straight-out Americans, and passed the usual number of patriotic resolutions.

Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer died at Burlington, yesterday. He was a son of the old Albany Patroon, and was much honored and beloved.

Some pugilistic citizen of Albany, Georgia, proposing to match a negro slave named Shadrach against the redoubtable John C. Heenan, for $10,000. We don't suppose the fight will come off, as Heenan is in the *sparring business*, an occupation which pays better.

Gen. Joe Lane is at Raleigh, North Carolina, visiting the home of his father and the scenes of his childhood.

From Europe we learn by the Canada, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, that the new ministry of Garibaldi is being formed. There is nothing else of importance.

The Minute Men of '56 will make an excursion to Haddonfield this evening, to attend a Bell and Everett meeting at that place. The association will assemble at the headquarters, Tenth and Chestnut streets, at quarter past seven o'clock, and will be conveyed to Haddonfield in a special train, which has been chartered for the occasion. Beck's Band has been engaged. The indications are that the meeting at Haddonfield will be very large. Among the speakers announced are Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, David Paul Brown, Esq., and Hon. Henry M. Fuller.

The Game by which Breckinridge is to be Elected by the People.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH TO "THE PRESS."]

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1860.

A secret council was held yesterday by the Breckinridge Disunionists, at which it was resolved to advise the Breckinridgers of New York to run no electoral ticket, but to get the Douglas men in that State, at their next Convention, to agree to put at least ten of the Breckinridge men on their ticket. The Disunionists now assert they will carry the South solid, and every additional electoral vote they can buy or barter for in the North is a dead gain. Precisely as I foretold. OCCASIONAL.

THE COURSE OF "THE PRESS."

The New York *Herald*, the avowed organ of the Disunionists, is extremely anxious to prove that the editor of this paper is not a true friend of Judge DOUGLAS—that in consideration of his election as Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, he is laboring to break up the Democratic party, and that he is secretly in favor of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The same accusations appear in the *Constitution*, the Washington mouth-piece of the fire-eaters, and in all other papers that have taken the pay or followed the lead of the Administration. The *Herald* and its associates base their animadversions upon the fact that THE PRESS refuses to sustain the scandalous attempt to rally the Douglas Democracy of Pennsylvania upon a fusion electoral ticket pledged to vote for BRECKINRIDGE, the Disunionist, if he shall receive more electoral votes than DOUGLAS, or for any other candidate the electors may choose to support, not excluding either BELL, HOUSTON, or LINCOLN. A very few words will dispose of the indictment of the *Herald* and its echoes, and show precisely where we stand in this great struggle:

I. The editor of THE PRESS will vote for the pure Douglas electoral ticket to be nominated at Harrisburg to-day, and in so doing will carry out the publicly-expressed policy of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS himself.

II. The PRESS has never for an instant changed its course on the slavery question, and its editor was chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, not only without a pledge to any member of Congress, or to any other person, and without asking for a vote, but in the face of his repeated declarations in favor of the principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty as boldly maintained by Judge DOUGLAS.

III. The PRESS never, as asserted by the *Herald*, raised the Douglas flag, and is not the organ of any man for the Presidency, but has always occupied an independent position, preferring Judge DOUGLAS because he was the representative of the principles of the old-fashioned Democracy.

IV. The PRESS is not laboring to elect Mr. LINCOLN President, but differs from him and his friends on the Territorial question, believing that if Congress cannot protect slavery in the Territories, neither can it prohibit slavery in the Territories.

V. But when the Disunionists in their speeches and declarations have declared, and still declare, their preferences for LINCOLN over DOUGLAS, what Northern man would not prefer LINCOLN to BRECKINRIDGE, the latter being the candidate of the active and open enemies of the Union of these States?

VI. That a fusion electoral ticket in this State is opposed by this journal, because it is a corrupt and fraudulent scheme to elect BRECKINRIDGE, who, according to the *Herald* and the *Constitution*, is sure to receive more electoral votes than DOUGLAS, and, *therefore*, if this claim is realized, all who vote for the fusion electoral ticket *vote for* BRECKINRIDGE, *the Disunion candidate for President*.

VII. That if, in the present division of the Democratic party, ABRAHAM LINCOLN should be chosen President of the United States, the responsibility is not with THE PRESS, and those who act with it, but with the reckless men who *first* trampled the Democratic creed under foot, and then bolted the regular Democratic nomination, made according to the usages of the Democratic party, in National Convention assembled.

VIII. That the Breckinridge party, of which the *Herald* is the organ in New York, the *Constitution* at Washington, and the Charleston *Mercury* in South Carolina, is proved to be the Disunion party, not alone by the declarations of its leaders, but by the notorious preparations of the Southern fire-eaters who support it, to break up the Union in the event of LINCOLN's election; and that THE PRESS and all good men are bound, by every consideration of duty and of patriotism, to resist a party whose policy is purely sectional, and whose ultimate design is so atrocious and treasonable.

IX. That the course of THE PRESS in opposing BRECKINRIDGE and the fusion electoral ticket in this State, which, according to the Disunion papers themselves, *must, if elected, go for* BRECKINRIDGE *alone*, is sustained by eight-tenths of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania.

The Prince of Wales.

Two suns in the Heavens at one time would be rather too much, and therefore it accords with Philosopher Square's theory of the universal fitness of things that the Prince DE JOINVILLE should have left Canada for England some time before the Prince of WALES arrived at Newfoundland, on Tuesday. The heir to the British Throne will be made almost as much of, in British North America, as if he really were King. Indeed, he there will represent his mother, the Queen of England.

All the information we need here give respecting him, is, that he is Heir-Apparent to the British Throne, and was born in London *on the 9th November, 1841 (Lord Mayor's* Day)—tha his mother is daughter of the late Duke of KENT, fourth son of GEORGE III., and that he is Colonel in the army, Doctor of Civil Law, and Knight of the Garter. His titles are Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Great Steward of Scotland, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles. He was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by patent, Dec. 4th, 1841, and Earl of Dublin, Sept. 10th, 1849.

The eldest son of the reigning Sovereign of England is Duke of Cornwall from his birth, but is created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester by Royal Charter. The first who was called Prince of Wales, after the coming in of the Normans, was EDWARD, eldest son of HENRY III., who united the Principality of Wales to the Kingdom of Llewellyn, England, some hundred years ago. The popular opinion is that EDWARD the First originated the title for his son, afterwards EDWARD II., who was born at Caernarvon Castle, in Wales. EDWARD III. and HENRY VI. never received the title of Prince of Wales.

The young gentleman, who is now in British North America, will there appear as the Prince of Wales, and receive all the honors of Royalty. In the United States he will travel as Lord Renfrew, a title derived from the small town of Renfrew, the capital of Renfrewshire, in Scotland. The title is an old one, formerly borne by the eldest sons of the Kings of Scotland. Renfrew is a royal burgh, with a population of about 3,000. It is six miles from Glasgow, two from Paisley, and fifty miles from Edinburgh.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

By the telegraphic report of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention at Trenton yesterday, it will be seen that the friends of Judge DOUGLAS, in New Jersey, have resolved to adopt the policy recommended by the National Executive Committee, and to place in the field a pure Douglas and Johnson electoral ticket. The Mass Convention, which will be held at Harrisburg to-day, will also doubtless either place a similar ticket in the field in Pennsylvania, or take such steps as will insure its formation at an early day. The attempts of the Secessionists and their sympathizers to entrap those who are determined to maintain the regular national organization of the Democratic party into their toils will prove utterly futile, and the irresistible current of feeling existing among the Democratic masses everywhere for the gallant Senator from Illinois will have an ample opportunity for manifesting itself in support of a ticket uncontaminated by the name of a single Disunionist.

Visit of the Chicago Zouaves.

We are enabled to state that the Chicago Zouaves will arrive in this city on *Friday* afternoon, the guests of the Washington *Grays*, commanded by Captain Parry. They will stop at Jones' Hotel. It is quite fitting that the crack corps of Philadelphia should extend their liberal hospitality to the crack corps of Chicago. It has been suggested that the Zouaves should have a drill at some eligible place in this city, and that Point Breeze Park would, beyond all doubt, be by far the most convenient locality. The Point Breeze Park Association are considering the matter, we believe, and it is hoped that they will gratify the public by placing their beautiful grounds at the service of the Zouaves.

LARGE SALE OF WOOL AND FELT HATS, &c., &c., BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, will sell, at 417 Market street, on Friday morning, July 27th, by catalogue, on six months' credit, the entire stock of men's and boys' wool, felt, and silk hats, cloth and plush caps, straw goods, fixtures, lease of store, &c., by order of the executors to the estate of James S. Martin, Sr., deceased. Catalogues and samples now ready.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Funeral of Joseph Gales.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The funeral of the late venerable and venerated Joseph Gales took place yesterday from his country seat at Eckington. Probably the death of no one person in the District of Columbia could have inspired so many feelings of mingled pleasure over the past, and respectful sorrow for the event which sooner or later will happen in every household. The demise of Mr. Gales was expected, still it lessened not the affecting testimonies, which in the instances of others, not so widely beloved, are prompted by the sudden dropping from the ways of men of those who are recognized characters thereon.

In manifestation of respect on the present occasion for one who worthily filled the Chief Magistracy, as well as every other office in a long, varied, arduous, and able career, the City Hall was draped in mourning. The offices of the *Congressional Globe* and *National Intelligencer* were also garbed in the trappings of grief, and that of the *States and Union* was closed. The bookstores on the avenue and leading streets were also closed from the hour at which the funeral was announced to take place, and the citizens of every class, by gold words and reminiscences of the dead, kept the solemn excitement of the occasion paramount to all things else during the day.

Eckington, the splendid and extensive farm-seat of Mr. Gales, is situated just outside the Boundary street, at the north side of the city, and about a mile and a half from the City Hall. Between three and four o'clock the numbers of carriages wending their way to its magnificent oak groves and cool shades was a satisfactory commentary on the good and generous life of the late owner. In these carriages were some of the very oldest and some of the very best people of the city, men who had been identified with its intellectual, moral, and political growth, and who had been the cherished friends, contemporaneous associates and assistants in the social, political, reportorial, and municipal circles in which Mr. Gales moved.

The body of the deceased lay in one of the back parlors of the first floor of the mansion, and it was a touching sight to see old Walter Jones, and Gen. Weightman, and Stansbury, the reporter, and Capt. W. A. Rind, (*the* editor of *the* Georgetown paper, when that dilapidated locality was a great city, and the patron of Washington,) and others, taking their last look at, and warning from, the cold monitor in that coffin.

President Buchanan sat at the right hand behind the head of the coffin, and Colonel Seaton at the left. If I were inclined to philosophize and point a moral, how thrillingly effective one's sentenses might be made by this single group: especially so when the Rev. Dr. Pyne dwelt with such simplicity and affection on the honored and honorable character of the deceased, and lauded his efforts for good—having the talents to do evil—in this great focus of temptation. But it is a time, not for ghastly contrasts between the dead and the living, but of honor to the former.

After Dr. Pyne had paid his personal tribute to the nature and career of the deceased, speaking from a knowledge of thirty-five years, the funeral procession was formed, the clergymen, Dr. Pyne, of St. John's Church, and Dr. Butler, of Trinity, leading. After the hearse, came the mourners—General Weightman, Walter Jones, Esq., Richard S. Coxe, Esq., J. B. Willing, the able colaborator of *the editors of the Intelligencer*, Mr. Hodge, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and a gentleman from the War Department whose name I failed to obtain. Then came the family and relatives of the deceased, who were numerous, including all the branches of the Seaton, Lee, May, Monroe, and Walker families, among them Miss Julianna May, the American prima donna. After the blood relatives and their kin came the attaches of the office, including Major Thomas Donoho, whose bright face and boyish manners are so well known and remembered by every visitor to the counting-office of the *Intelligencer* office any time this half a century; Alderman Moore, the foreman and impartial news editor, John F. Coyle, Esq., old Mr. Sessford, who has kept "since the year one" an account of every house built in the city; in another carriage came Mr. Stansbury, Mr. Dibble, Gallagher, and Sargent, working associates and aids at various times of Mr. Gales. The President's carriage here was interposed, and was followed by the corporation and its officers. Then came the servants of Eckington to the number of seventeen; prominent among them was Moses, Mr. Gales' body-servant and driver, who might be seen every day for years driving the cosy little family coach to the office in Seventh street, and pulling up opposite the door, helping—half carrying—his invalid master into the dust-covered two-story brick.

Citizens followed next in a lengthy cortege, among whom of the world of journalism were Mr. E. Kingman and Mr. John Savage. There would have been a large assembling of the press, but the members who congregate here in winter have gone to their homes or the watering-places. Among the others were J. C. Maguire, Richard Wallach, George Gideon, Franck Taylor; Messrs. Riggs, Suter, and Lee, the bankers; John Dowling, of the Indian Office; R. S. Chilton, of the State Department; *Judson Mitchell, of Georgetown, and a* very large number of prominent merchants and retired men, whose early days had been associated with Mr. Gales. It was impossible and indelicate to busy after their names.

Along the line of the funeral procession, which was preceded by the Typographical and Bookbinders associations, great numbers were gathered, especially on Seventh street and the avenue.

The deceased was buried in the Congressional burial ground, not far from the memorial stone honored with the name of Henry Clay, to whom in life the great editor and statesman was so closely attached. ***

Letter from "Nox."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The Breckinridge Committee is about to publish a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, containing the biographies of Breckinridge and Lane. Would not it be appropriate to add an obituary, at least as far as their political life is concerned?

Caleb Cushing is here to reap the fruits of his treachery to the Democratic party. It is now everywhere conceded that he is a candidate for the vacant judgeship of the Supreme Court. Attorney General Black is also an applicant for that distinguished position, and the feud between the two great Northern slave-code Democrats is said to be a most interesting one.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Pennsylvania Breckinridge papers, because the unnaturalized foreigner of the *Constitution*, Mr. Browne, who, by-the-by, to use his own words, had the misfortune of being "born a gentleman," has received the bookbinding, a job worth some twenty thousand dollars, after deducting the expenses. General Bowman, having been made a rich man by J. B. for his services rendered *to the immaculate* President, in breaking down the Democratic party, has generously withdrawn from the political arena to enjoy the "*otium cum dignitate*," and to make room for his former editor. Browne is to be enriched too, and our Breckinridge editors in the North, especially in your State, have the great pleasure to envy him—but that's all; they will not get anything, except a few small advertisements, and the printing of ten or twenty thousand pamphlets for the committee. The reason for this ungrateful treatment is apparent: our Administration men in town know all very well that Breckinridge cannot be elected, and that, therefore, they must harvest as long as the sun shines, and that will not be longer than till the 4th of March next.

What is the matter with the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union?*

What *says Joe Severns, of the Philadelphia Evening Argus?*

Would not it be delightful if some persons had been "born gentlemen," too?

The defalcation of Major D. J. Sutherland, quartermaster of the marine corps, is said to amount to $30,000. He was suspended by Secretary Toucey, some three months since, to enable him to adjust his account, but, being unable to do so, he was *struck from the roll of the corps.*

All reports from the South agree that Douglas is gaining from day to day. It is impossible, since the manifesto of the Douglas Committee, to coax the Southern Democracy into the belief that Breckinridge can be elected. Even the fire-eaters, as Keitt and Yancey, concede that fact, and throw, therefore, their Union masks away, which they had assumed since the meeting of the Baltimore Convention. Two months hence, and Breckinridge will have just as much chance in the South as Gerrit Smith in the North. NOX.

Further from Europe.

THE STEAMER CANADA AT HALIFAX.

GARIBALDI'S NEW MINISTRY.

COMBAT BETWEEN THE NEAPOLITANS AND SICILIANS NEAR MESSINA

HALIFAX, July 25.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 12th, arrived here at noon today, and sailed again at 5 o'clock this evening, for Boston, where she will be due at midnight on Thursday.

The following despatches were received at the moment of the departure of the steamer from Queenstown.

THE LATEST.

(By telegraph to Queenstown, July 13, Evening.)

PALERMO, July 13.—The new Ministry of Garibaldi's government has been formed. It includes Amari, the historian, and Errante among its members.

ROME, July 10.—There have been no further disturbances in the Umbrian marshes.

NAPLES, July 10.—The populace are much disturbed, and general disquietude prevails.

A partial outbreak has taken place among the troops in the Citadel, during which twelve were wounded.

The Government ships and troops have been ordered to Messina to protect that city against the assaults of Garibaldi.

QUEENSTOWN, July 13.—A sanguinary combat is reported to have taken place between the Neapolitans and an advance guard of the Sicilian army.

Garibaldi has received further aid, to the amount of a million lires, and fifty-seven pieces of cannon.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to the Press.

The New Jersey State Conventions.

BRECKINRIDGE, DOUGLAS, FUSION, AND BELL.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—Both the Breckinridge and Douglas State Conventions are now in session—that assembled under the call of the State Central Committee meeting at the State House, and the Douglas straight-outers at Temperance Hall.

DOUGLAS CONVENTION.

Governor Fort is chairman of the Douglas Convention; at, which all the counties in the State are represented.

A resolution was adopted by the Douglas men at a preliminary meeting, held this morning, that they meet to nominate an electoral ticket, pledged to the support of the regular nominations of the Democratic party.

Speeches were made by Gov. Price, General Runyon, Mr. Vamata, and General Parker, all strongly disfavoring fusion, and pledging fidelity to the principle of non-intervention.

The Committee on Resolutions are now in session.

They will reassert the Cincinnati platform, and pledge the united strength for Douglas, and him alone.

General William Cook, of Hudson county, and General Joel Parker, of Monmouth, were nominated by acclamation for Senatorial electors, on the Douglas ticket. These nominations were received with great applause.

The Douglas Convention then took a recess to appoint district electors.

On reassembling, the Douglas Convention nominated the following district electors:

First District—Abram W Nash, of Camden.
Second District—Moses Wills, of Burlington.
Third District—Joseph Vleet, of Warren.
Fourth District—Daniel S. Anderson, of Sussex.
Fifth District—Theodore Runyon.

The following gentlemen were appointed a State Executive Committee, viz.: Messrs. Rodman M. Price, Thos. S. Allison, Adolph Schalk, Gavel S Cannon, Ingham Coryell, Thos. U. McCarter, and N. T. Stratton. This committee was requested to issue an address to the people of New Jersey, to which is to be added the list of delegates.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following series:

1st. We reaffirm the principles *set forth in the* Cincinnati platform and at Charleston, including the additional resolutions adopted by the National Democratic Convention at its meeting at Baltimore. We also accept and ratify the nomination of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas for President, and Hon. H. V. Johnson for Vice President.

2d. We reassert the great principle of the non-intervention of Congress on the slavery question.

3d. We renew our pledges to the Union of States, and can form no alliance with any sectional faction like Lincoln, who seeks to place the country entirely under Northern dominion, nor with the Southern faction headed by Breckinridge, which proves its purpose to be precipitate war on all the evils of disunion, unless a Southern faction is permitted to rule the whole Union.

4th. We call upon all Union-loving citizens to unite in the support of Mr. Douglas.

5th. We hold as unwarrantable, and opposed to the spirit of our institutions, all attempts by the exercise of Executive patronage to sustain the Secession, or to prevent the free exercise of the will of the people.

6th. We regard the personal interference of the President of the United States with the action of this people in the choice of his successor, as both derogative to the position he occupies, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

The resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm.

Speeches were made by several of the electors, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*

THE BRECKINRIDGE CONVENTION.

The Convention which met under the call of the State Central Committee was called to order at noon.

Samuel Fowler, of Sussex county, was elected temporary chairman.

All the counties were represented by delegates. Committees, consisting of one from each county, were appointed to report resolutions, permanent officers, and rules of order.

The chairman was empowered to appoint a committee of five to confer with a committee appointed by any other Convention on the subject of a union ticket.

The Convention then adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Samuel Fowler, of Sussex county, was elected permanent president.

The secretary reported that 517 delegates were present.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

The first reaffirms the Democratic platform of 1856.

The second instructs the electors to cast the vote of New Jersey so as to defeat Lincoln and Hamlin, and secure, if possible, the election by the people of a President and Vice President, from one of the nominations of the Democratic or Union parties.

The third calls upon the Democrats of the State to support the electoral ticket made at this Convention.

The resolutions were adopted.

Messrs. A. R. Sper, J. H. Meeker, Jas. Campbell, Daniel Holsman, and Charles Sitgreaves were appointed a committee of conference to meet a similar committee from any other Convention.

A committee of one from each county was appointed to form an electoral ticket.

The Convention then adjourned till 4 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, Judge Naar made a very able speech in favor of union and victory.

A resolution was adopted to cast the electoral vote of this State for either of the candidates opposed to Lincoln and Hamlin.

The Committee on Electors reported the following ticket:

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Edwin A. Stevens, Peter D. Vroom.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. John R. Suckler.	3. Peter J. Clark.
2. Chas. G. McChesney.	4. Benj. Williamson.
	5. Wm. K. McDonald.

[Messrs. McChesney, Clark, and McDonald are Americans.]

The report was adopted.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Sitgreaves, Dunn English, General Darsey, and Judge Naar, who declared the party to be fairly and squarely divided.

THE BELL AND EVERETT CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Union State Convention was organized by the election of John Perrine, of Middlesex, temporary chairman, and C. D. Deshler and James Stratton, secretaries.

A committee of five from each Congressional district on a permanent organization was appointed.

Also, a committee of three from each district to report resolutions and recommend action in regard to the propriety of, nominating an electoral ticket.

All the districts are represented in this Convention; some of the counties are not represented.

The Convention adjourned till 2½ o'clock.

An electoral ticket will be nominated either today or at some subsequent Convention.

Messrs. Jacob Broome and H. W. Fuller will address the Convention this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Constitutional Convention was permanently organized by the election of Col. Peter J. Clark, of Hunterdon, president, with one vice president *from each county.*

Mr. Clark, upon taking the chair, made a speech, in which he declared that the Constitutional Union party was united to the perpetuation of the Union and the Constitution. They asked no higher title than that of "*Union-savers.*"

The slavery question should be settled like it was by the fathers of the Republic—by compromise. The Bell and Everett party was growing in New Jersey; men of all parties were coming to it. He lamented the breaking up of the Democratic party, because it had been loyal to the Constitution. He regretted the danger that threatened the country on the success of the Republican party.

Edward Keyton, Esq., of Kentucky, also addressed the Convention, and stated that he had reliable information that Bell and Everett would carry Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and most of the Southern States.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

1st. Confirming the nomination of Bell and Everett.

2d. Declaring in favor of the Union and in opposition to all Sectionalists who would weaken and destroy it.

3d. Declaring that the Constitutional Union party stands by the Constitution and the laws as they are.

4th. Deprecating all legislation on the slavery question. Adopted.

Hon. Henry M. Fuller and Jacob Broom, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions also recommended *the following electoral ticket:*

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.

G. McChesney, of Mercer; Edmund Brewer, of Camden.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dr. J. T. Woodbull, of Monmouth; Wm. K. McDonald, of Essex; Peter J. Clark, of Hunterdon; Cornelius Boyce, of Union; John V. Beam, of Passaic.

[All of the above are straight-out Americans.]

The recommendation of the committee was adopted amid great confusion.

A proposition to form a union with the other two Conventions was voted down by a large majority.

The Convention then adjourned, amid great confusion.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—It is asserted by those who have made particular inquiry on the subject, that the secret organization which lately excited fears of blockades in the Cherokee country is, to say the least, political, and similar to what was commonly known in the States as the "Know-Nothing party"—confined to pure-blooded Indians.

Our Government has been watching with some interest the events in that nation, particularly those growing out of the agitation of the slavery question, as any outbreak in that connection might involve the whites residing in that part of the country in the consequences. No immediate danger is now, however, apprehended.

The United States Indian agent having by this time reached the valuable Cherokee reservation, he will take immediate measures for the expulsion of the white intruders.

Judge Greenwood, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will leave Washington in the course of a few days for the Pike's Peak country. In 1851, a treaty or arrangement was made with the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, which, while it fixed the limits within which those Indians might hunt, did not acknowledge their title to the soil. But owing to the extension of white population, they have been seriously curtailed in their supplies from the chase. In view of this, and the fact they are friendly Indians, Congress, at the late session, appropriated $35,000 for presents, (which are being forwarded,) and to defray the expense of holding a council with them regarding their future welfare.

The Commissioners' former visits among various tribes of Indians having been productive of highly beneficial results, it is believed that the one now contemplated will have a favorable effect; and that, in accordance with the earnest desire of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, these will be secured in the possession of permanent homes, and induced to change their present mode of obtaining a precarious subsistence.

The Postmaster General has ordered a weekly mail from St. Josephs, Mo., to Julesburg, in order to accommodate the weekly mail between Julesburg and Denver City, for the benefit of the Pike's Peak miners, and also a weekly mail between Placerville and the Washoe silver mines, on the route to Salt Lake. The service, up to this time, has only been semi-monthly.

No injunction has been obtained by any party restraining Mr. Pangborn from drawing the moneys due on the House-printing account. The hearing on the preliminary motion has been postponed till Saturday.

Maine Politics.

SACO, Me., July 25.—The Republicans of the First district have nominated John M. Goodwin for Congress and chosen Lewis O. Cowan for Presidential elector.

EXCITING REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

ANOTHER JOHN BROWN AFFAIR

The Recent Fires Part of a Plan to Devastate the Country.

A GENERAL INSURRECTION TO TAKE PLACE ON ELECTION DAY.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—An extra was to-night received from the Barham (Texas) *Era* office, of the 17th inst., containing a letter from the editor of the Dallas *Herald*, in which he states that the fire, which destroyed that town on the 8th inst., has led to the discovery of a plan to devastate the whole of Northern Texas.

Two white men, preachers, named Blunt and McKenny, who were expelled from the State last year, are said to be the instigators of the plot.

The plan was to lay the whole country in waste by fire, destroying all the arms, ammunition, etc. of the planters, so as to get the country in a state of helplessness. Then, on election day in August, there was to be a general insurrection of slaves, aided by emissaries from the North, and parties friendly to the plan in Texas.

The plan was districted and sub-districted, each division being under the charge of white men, who were to control the negroes.

Several white men and negroes have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in this base plot.

The following fires are reported to have occurred on the same day the town of Dallas was destroyed:

A mercantile house in Black Jack Grove—loss $30,000.

Three business houses at Denton—loss $100,000.

A large storehouse at Pilot Point—loss $10,000.

A storehouse at Ladonia—loss $25,000.

Eight stores at Belknap—loss not given.

The town of Milford was totally destroyed, and several other smaller fires took place.

Great excitement exists throughout the country, and prompt and effective measures are being taken for the preservation of life and property.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN AMERICA.

HIS FIRST SPEECH TO THE NEWFOUNDLANDERS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 25.—Yesterday afternoon the addresses of the city authorities were presented to the Prince of Wales, to which he made the following reply:

"I sincerely thank you for the addresses you have presented to me, and for the hearty welcome I have received from all of you on landing on the shores of this the earliest colonial possession of the British Crown.

"I trust you will not think me regardless of your zealous loyalty if I acknowledge these addresses collectively.

"It will afford me the greatest satisfaction to report to the Queen the devotion to her crown and her person, unmistakably evinced by the reception of her son, and eloquently expressed in the addresses from the various bodies of this town and Harbor Grace

"I am charged by the Queen to convey to you the assurance of her deep concern over felt for this interesting portion of her dominions. I shall carry back the lively recollection of this day's proceedings, of the kindness shown to myself, personally—but, above all, of those hearty demonstrations of patriotism which prove your deep-rooted attachment to the great and free country of which we