The Card Briens's

FIRST PARE -A Batch of Movels : Delaw Petitior; Are Olty Letter Prompily Delivered; Petitior; Are Olty Letter Prompily Delivered; Petitorial sid; Political; General Regg, Founza Pass Letter from Washington; Letter from New York; The Prince of Wales in Canada; Marine Intelligence.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1860.

and chivalric men of the Southern States. We supposed that if anywhere there was The News. We understand that John S. Littell, who was nominated by the Bell and Everett party for Congress in the Fifth district of this State, has tened. Mr. Littell says the nominee should come tgomery county, and waives the bonor as esident of Germantown. The Democratic dele. lone throughout the city will take place on threatened to precipitate them. He offered fonday evening. The Congruenceal and municial mominations will take place the next day.

The public actions throughout the city will be to them nothing but dissension and dishonor,

opened on Monday part.
On Wednesday the Republican New York Sta Convention concluded its sittings. An electoral boldly rejected the guilty bribe, and thus have the test was also formed to sait all sections of the saved the nation from the calamities which party. An attempt to denounce the corruption of the last Legislature was made by some members of the Convention, but it resulted unsuccessfully. notinging corresption generally, and declaring that the subsides at Albany could not have been got through the Legislature last winter without the s congurrence of the Democra menthers. The following are the State nomin

The steam frigate Busquehanns, which was re-cently detailed as the flar-ship of the Mediferra-ness Squadres, and was to have left the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday for her destination in the East, has been ordered to proceed to the Gulf of Matico, for which waters she will proceed to day. This change has probably been induced by the recent naws from Central America or Maxico. The case of the alleged slaver Achorn was corcluded on Wednesday before United States Com missioner Monell, and sounsel on both sides summe up at considerable length. The commission served his decision. The vessel is at the Atlantic Dock. A renewed attempt, was made to have Hourico Da Costa, englain of the slave bark Kate, released on ball, Mr. Charles Clevaland, of Williamsburg, being the party offering. The examination was adjourned to Eriday. The owner of the bark Kate, with another person, offered to become surety for the release of that vessel. Their examination was also deferred. erved his decision. The vessel is at the Atlant

The gray-eyed William Walker, that Micav The gray-syed William Walker, that Moaw ber of fillbinsters, has again turned up in Buston, and menseus Honderss. He had captured the town of Truxillo, killing swelve Brandards and wounding eighteen. He remains still in possession, whating allied himself to the fortunes of Cabanas
Where Bickley, R. G. C.,—Bickley, the Grand
Commander, and author of four-columned epistes,
Bickley, whose mission is to regimerate the South and Americanizo Mexico? Bickley has a new field for his chivalry, and should by all means go to Rustan. Perhaps Blokley is contious. The paniards are given to garroting. By a telegraph from Oswego, New York, learn that the steamer Niagara, on Wednesda while in Lake Ontario, came in collision with an unknown vessel, and was considerably damaged.

Several of her passengers were injured, though We had a very extensive storm yesterday mor ing in this section of the country... Perhaps it was a second edition of the flood which detained Weed and his friends at Fonds, in New York, and came various railroads between New York and Phila-lalphia were so flooded that the mails of yesterds; were defained. It did not extend southward.

nated for Congress in the First district of New Jersey, at a Convention held at Camdon yesterday The proceedings will be found in another colun The Visit of the Prince of Wales. The visit of the Prince of Wales to the British American Provinces and to the United States has doubtless, a political object as well as the more gratification of the landable desire

of the friends of the young heir to the English throne, that he should improve his education by travel and by extended intercourse with the world. There has been as flattering a demon stration of loyalty made at each point he has yet touched on his route as could have been to rally a large vote to Douglas in November, reasonably expected, and the official addresses ne has received have all breathed a spirit of the warmest attachment to his dynasty, and to the rule of Great Britain. But underneath this fair exterior lurks a secret danger. There is an "irrepressible conflict '' of nationalities and religion ever raging in Canada, between the settlers of French and

Irish extraction, who profess the Roman Catholic faith on the one hand, and the descend ants of emigrants from England, of the Protestant faith, on the other. This antagonism it is true, does not often exhibit itself in very alarming forms, yet it is apparently ineradic ble. No people adhere more pertinaciously to their ancient customs and language than the French, and many of them hate the English as cordially as they love their own race and mother country.

The prevailing mania in England is apprehension of a French invasion : and if it be indoed true that Louis Napotron meditates an that he may endeavor to reconquer her British North American possessions, and thus reannex them to their former mistress, France. In that event, it is not unnatural to suppose he would have the sympathies, if not the active co-operation, of a pertion of the French Canadians; but if the view of the Prince of Wales serves to strengthen the loyalty of all those he visits, an important new safeguard will be established, not only against the smbitions Emperor, but against turbulent and many manifestations of every kind. It is also supposed that the propriety of uniting all the British provinces in North America under one local Government, with the Prince of Wales at its head, is under consideration, and the present tour will probably furnish important indications in reference to the propriety and policy of this scheme. It is certainly a somewhat injudicious experi-ment, and one well calculated to inspire discontent to make the young Prince the recipient of so many honors in Canada, and thus thrill his breast with all the intexicating delights of honings and power, if there is no disposition to invest him with a governmental position before in the due course of nature he seconds the proud throne of his ancestors.

About the close of the comine race; and is "limited to the Southern States;" and that it has no reference to the "labor of the tohits man,"

I quote from my remarks as reported very imperfectly and meagrely by the "New York Daily Times." That skeet will not be charged with partiality to a Democratic speaker. I said, according to that report, "The great contest that was now being waged—call it by what name they would—was a contest between capital, on the one hand, and labor on the other, and the only question was ber, or in the early part of October, the Prince will probably pass through this city on his way from Washington to New York. Not being particularly fond of sensations, in being waged—call it by what name they would—was a contact between capital, on the one hand, and abor on the other; and the only question was, whether it was better for the Southern States to own their labor, or to hire their labor. Hence it was not a "general proposition," as you assert, but a proposition applicable to the Southern States. Again, for bernell, "the South has determined that easital abould own labor? Why? It was better upon this ground, if for no other, that their agricultural products (they being an agricultural people) were of such a character that they could not hire labor to cultivate them. They could not hire labor to cultivate the rice awampe, to ditch their low grounds, to drain their morasses. And why? Because the climate was deadly to the solite man—he could not hive in it. underly excited on the subject, and we are not aware that even a single public movement has been made in regard to his reception. We have among us, however, so many citizens who cherish a feeling of good-will to England, and of projound respect to Queen Victoria that when her son arrives among us he will be received in a manner which, if not ridion ly catentatious, will at least be appropri ate and agreeable to him.

elquir Change. We find an announcement in the Sunday Atlan, of New York, that Mr. Haver Monroup will henceforth be associated in the editorial management of that paper, For the last four years, Mr. Mouroup has conducted the Mew York Leader with spirit and success, and we can declare, from close personal knowledge, that he can produce a greater quantity of read-, in prose and verse, upon all sub-ate or otherwise, than any other jects, comate or otherwise, than any other editor in New York. His energy, industry,

and fallent are in remarkable conjunction. npon reflection, you will be convinced or the injustice of your strictures. I entertein no feeling
of orders of the white laboring classes; noy
design to be convinced by the convinced of the Brief of Mountain Printer Print Act This meraing at 10 o'clock, at Birch & Son's morter household furniture, recewed plane with his parise hund

The Battle for the Union in the South.

A little less than three years ago, Mr. Budanas startled the country by the extraordinan who so much mistook his place." WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

nary declaration that he had changed his whole

course on the Kansas question, and had deter-mined to slaughter the principle of self-govern-

voked, that we could not conceive for a mo

prompt and indignant protest of the loyal

an instinctive contempt for meanness and

treason, it was in that quarter of the Union,

and the readers of THE PRESS will re-

member how frequently we appealed to the.

Southern Democrats to come forward and as-

sist to rescue their friends in the free States

from the abyss into which the President

and if they had been true to the expectation

of the National Democracy, they would have

boldly rejected the guilty bribe, and thus have

But these anticipations were doomed to dis-

appointment. Aided by misguided and ambi-

ions men in the Senate, and intimidated by

isunion leaders in the South, the President was enabled to secure for his treason the en-

lorsement of the organization in the slave

States, and with this terrible weapon to march

nto the North and Northwest, and make it a

test in the Democratic party there. But the seed thus sown did not fall on barren soil or

in rocky places. Patronage and power having

managed to away the organization of the Demo-

cratic party to their worst purposes, have at last

awakened another and a better feeling; and now,

at this day, thousands of the truest and bold-

est Democrats of the South are fighting on our side. Had they but made the same battle in

1857 which they are now making under the

lead of DougLas, Lecompton and the English

bill would both have perished in the dens in

which they were conceived; Kansas would

long ago have been admitted into the Union;

from Maine to Texas, and the candidate of the

party would have schieved an easy victory in

we have. Let us congratulate ourselves upon

the present prospect, and wait for the good

Our intelligence from the Southern States

enables us to declare, emphatically, that the

reign of the fire-eaters is over, and that the

young men of the South, who have so long

een kept in the background by the HUNTERS

McQueens, and RHETTS, of South Carolina;

the CLAYS and FITZPATRICKS, of Alabama; the

DAVISES and BARKSDALES, of Mississippi; the

SLIDELLS, of Louisiana; the Nichcleons, of

Tennessee: the GREENS, of Missouri, and the

Johnsons, of Arkansas—an oligarchy more remorseless and monopolizing than this coun-

girded on the armor, and are resolved to fight

the good aght, at all and at every hazard. They have driven the old leaders clearly

ful banner, the true men of the South-

treachery of the Administration-those who

States slaughtered, as it were, in cold blood-

liverance, alike from their own enemies and

from the enemies of the Union. Virginia, so

bound in the chains of a worse than feudal

rassalage, will hereafter be the New instead of

the Old Dominion of the South. The scales

are falling from her eyes. Under the cloak of

professions of superior attachment to the institutions of Virginia, a few men, without en-

larged views, steeped to the lips in the aris-

ocracy of self-conceit, have degraded that

State before the nation, and have retarded

her in the march of progress, making the public men of the State either their victims

r their instruments. The contest in Vir-

ginia is but a type of the contest in Alabama

in Georgia, in Tennessee, and in Louisiana. It is to these men that the conservative senti-

ment looks for relief and support. Should

they be able, as in truth we believe they will.

they will henceforth be masters of the field,

and will as certainly conquer as that their as-

sociates in the North will conquer, because

while following the organization of the party.

they at the same time follow the principles o

IF A remark made by HERSCHEL V. JOHN

on (the Democratic candidate for the Vice

residency) in 1856, being now occasionally

alluded to, the following explanation he made

n a letter to the North American, soon after

the speech was delivered, is, interesting at the

LETTER OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON, OF GRORGIA BALTIMORE, Md., September 29.
To the Edstor of the North American and U. S

the ancient Democracy.

grasp at the or

Letter from "Occasional."

ment, and to force upon the people of that Territory an abhorrent Constitution. There was so little justice in this change of front, dence of The Press.] WASHINGTON, August 23, 1860. and so much that was palpably and notoriously unrighteous, and so indefensible and unpro-The long midsummer dead calm, under which trade, fashion, and politics have languished, is about passing away, and all classes are looking forward to the new sensation which is soon to disturb this listless and lifeless capital. His Royal Highness ment that any portion of the American people to the new sensation which is soon to disturb this listless and lifeless capital. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will pay his respects to the President; some time during September. This event, looked for so eagerly by our fashloushle people, will no doubt raily a large crowd, and give us a temporary excitement. The families now absent at the different springs will return to participate in the reception, and as the British legation here is very popular, extensive and expensive arrangements will be made to make the occasion worthy of the country which is to be honored in the person of the brief and control of the person of the brief and control of the person of the brief and control of the person of t would sanction it. Relying with implicit confidence upon the President's word of honor, given to the country prier to and after his election, and therefore pledged, in good faith, to maintain the policy of his Administration upon the principle which, in fact, created it, we conceived that to oppose the new programme he had marked out for himself would not only bring him back to a consideration

country, that men of all parties, would rise with one acclaim, and cry shame upon the deed. That, however, which seemed to us most certain to cause the President to desist in this mad and measureless folly was the prompt and indicate the parties. Measure the parties and presented the nominee to the Convention. As he entered the nominee to the Convention rose an masse and greeted him with others. After the applause had somewhat and all parties, would rise the heir apparent.

Nowhere in this broad Union is the diplomatic to the Convention. As he entered the nominee to the Convention rose an masse and greeted him with others. After the applause had somewhat and states are the prompt and indignant protects. Washington. Mr. Buchanan is himself a fair representative of this aristocracy. He stepped from
the American mission in England almost directly
into the Presidential chair, and had previously
inade the sequaintance of many of the leading statesmen of Europe, during his residence at the Court of St. Petersburg, under the Administration of General Jackson.

The Prince has been affectionately confided to

his care by the Queen mother, and will, of course, be warmly welcomed by our Chief Magistrate. hiss Lane is herself well acquainted with her Ma-jesty, and with the ladies of the court circle, and, doubtless, with young Lord Renfrew.

Where the reception is to take place, and exactly when, nebody is able to say. Who is to be admitted and who excluded have not yet been determined upon, but the ladies are in a flutter of excitement about it, and when the programme is made public there will be any number of disap-pointments, and, on the part of the lucky ones, any number of luxurious purchases, in order to give ectat to the event. Jenkins will, no doubt, be on the ground in all his glory. He will describe the dresses, the pedigree, the appearances, and all the ceremonies, with his acoustomed spirit. There can, of course, be no procession, as in the case of the Japanese, and, as the young notability moves with all the etiquete of the British court sur-rounding him, persons desiring to be presented will be compelled to pass through the routine observed in Canada; but this will not prevent alike the patrician and the parvenu from besieging the gentleman having charge of the Prince for intro-ductions to hit royal person. It is the first time, I believe, in the history of this country that any one so near a crowned head has been presented to the

first efficer of this republic.

Mr. Buchanan well understands the art of preserving the dignity of his office in tendering the hospitalities of the White House to such a visitor. During his residence at the Court of St. James as American Minister, his legation received many graceful attentions from her Majesty, and although it has been stated (owing, perhaps, to the fact that the Democratic party would have been united he had the management of some difficult questions.) that he was unpopular at court, it is very true that Miss Lane was a great favorite, and that her Mejesty bestowed upon her many special attentions. All accounts concur in stating that the Tovember. But let us be content with what young gentlemen who in due course will be mon-arch of the British dominions, is modest, well-behaved, acute in observation, and exceedingly gene rous in his disposition. His first little speech in Canada was significant in the fact that he referred to that portion of her Mejesty's dominions as a "free" country, an observation all the more ex-pressive inasmuch as it had doubtless been prepared for him, and was read from the manuscript. Those who seem to direct his movements are giving him and Masons, of Virginia; the ORRS, and fair insight into Canada, which, in his case, may be called the vestibule of the great temple into which he is to be introduced, and he ought to be gratified that he has been so well organized for the contrast in store for him. He will soon sea chat a free country is! He will open his young eyes as he passes over the great bridge which has married Canada to the United States, and as he is escorted over the vast and almost interminable chain of railroads which begins at that point and radiates to every corner of the Republic, he will receive impressions never to be eradicated from under the Disunion fing; and, now that they are clustered within the shadow of that bale-

There is more in this visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States, considered in reference those who have watched the proscription and to the future, than appears at the first glance. He comes at that period of life just before entering also wondered that in all these notices and articles have seen the best Democrats in the free manhood, when the mind receives ideas, and more generously and readily than at any other time. Treated kindly by everybody, he will look with sees. He will behold a country conquered from his ancestors by those who were born in other which are constantly assailed by the men who suround him now, and who are hereafter to manage his administration of the British Government. With his opportunities of education and experience he ought to be able to judge for himself, and it may he that more than one useful lesson will be taught to him, and more than one independent, noble thought planted in his mind during his journey. One hundred years ago the European monarch who would have sent his son into a free country rould have been regarded as a madman; but now, as marking the advance of liberal principles and a refined civilization, the woman queen of England confides her successor to the freest people upor the habit of uttering their thoughts without fear, and who conceive it to be their noblest privilege to attack and to criticise: their rulers. But no one oses by generous confidence in those he respects, and if the future king of England carries - back better ideas of the American people, he will cor-tainly leave behind him a warm and generous distowards himself and those he will be in

the habit of calling his "subjects." You people in Pennsylvania ought to insist upon the Prince making a tour from Pittsburg to Harris-burg, and so to Baltimore. If he is carried from Dincinnati to Baltimore he will have no oppor unity to see the Alleghenies and our unequalled Pennsylvania Central, unquestionably the most stupendous and perfect railroad work in the world. stopendous and perfect railroad work in the world. The Baltimoreaus are on the que vive, and intend to secure the cortage for their Baltimore and Ohio road if they can. John Edgar Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Central, is a greatfriend of the President, the latter being largely interested in the Pennsylvania Central, and he ought at once (if he has not already done to be defeate for Bushanana To the Edstor of the North American and U. S. Gazette:

Sin: Your issue of the 23d inst. contains an elaborate article, over the signature of "Cecil," which is fully endorsed by you in advance, in your issue of the 22d inst. You have thus adopted and assumed the responsibility of that communication, which consists almost entirely of criticisms upon portions of my remarks before the Democratic mass meeting, in Independence Square, on the 17th of the present month. Not content with the comments of "Cecil," you renew the subject in a labored editorial of the 26th inst., which is quite as objectionable in tone and temper as it is misrepresentative of my remarks and positions. I trust your sense of justice will accord me a hearing through the columns of the American and Gazette.

You fix upon an isolated sentence, and, ignoring its connection and the Subject-matter under conderation, seek to excite the prejudiess of the aboring men of the Morth by asserting that it consints dortring that it, would be better for them to be sured than to be sired by capital—in other words, has not already done so) address Mr. Buchanan at has not already done so, address Mr. Euchanan at Bedford, that he may suggest to the gentlemen' having charge of the Prince to take the Pennayl, vania Central as the proper route to Washington. It is proposed on the part of Southern men to invite the Prince to make a tour through some of the slave States, in order that he may have an op portunity to see the peculiar institution, and so that he may assure Lord Brougham, and other antislavery advocates in London, that slavery in the united States is not nearly so bad a thing as they represent it to be. If he could prolong the visit up to the period when the negroes gather the cotten, some time in October, he would probably see the colored population of the South in its most in

teresting aspect. The announcement that Mr. Forrest intends nuking his first appearance in his great character of Hamlet at the Holliday street Theatre, Baltimore, on Monday evening next, has induced many to prepare to be present on that interesting oc casion. He has chosen a character in which he is nearly as successful as in Richelieu; Macbeth, or King Lear. His representation is eminently original, as it gives him an opportunity to display his conius in a quiet character. Many who are dis-posed to doubt his power, unless he personates one that is masculine and boisterous, will now be en abled to convince themselves to the contrary. There is no scene in all of his great conception more magnificent than his very first in this won-derful play. Holliday-street Theatre is hardly large onough for the volume of his voice, but sufficiently so as the beginning of the trial that is before him. to as the segments of the trial that is before him.
It is nearly four years since he has acted, and he cannot be expected to be as fully prepared, so far as his voice is concerned, as after two or three weeks' hard experience. He will, I believe, be supported by the beautiful Mrs. Gladstane, and others equally eminent in the profession. It is my intention to be present at this performance of Hamlet, and, if I can get time to send you an

elaborate criticism, I will assuredly do so. Public Amusements.

Such of the places of public amusement as are open in this city are having a lively time. At capital company. Bounicault's new drama. "Vaand half the "young men about town" are taking the needless trouble, in this hot weather, of falling in love with pretty Rose Skerrett.

Mr. Love, the poly phonist, a gentleman of great natural power and much cultivated skill, is giving great satisfaction to the crowds who see and hear him, every evening, at Concert Hall. We hope that the juveniles (who exrefully read The Press, every morning, before papa and mamma have come down to breakfast,) will remind their parents that Mr. Love gives an afternoon performance on Saturday. By the way, there will also be a Mainée at the Arch-street Theatre, on the same attor-

Lastly, the Continental (late National) Theatre was opened, on Wednesday evening, by a capital set of performers, called Carnoross & Sharpley's Minstrels. They are in the Ethiopian line, and Minstrels. They are in the Ethiopian line, and Frank Brower, who possesse an infinite quantity of natural humor, is the "bright particular star" of this troupe. Novelty is the order of the evening at the Continental, and if the future perevening at the Continental, and if the future per-formances are as attractive as those of Wednesday and last nights, Carneross and Sharpley will have no passe to regret having set up their flag in Walnut street.

New Jersey Politics. REMOMINATION OF HON. JOHN T NIXON.

The First Congressional district of New Jersey met in Convention, at Camden, yesterday. Dr. C. F. Leaming, of Cape May, was chosen president and John D. Smallwood, of Gloncoster county, se

retary. On metion of Alexander Wents, it was resolve that Hon. John T. Nixon be declared the unanimous choice of this Convention, which prevailed amidst enthusiastic applause.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, and reported the following, which were adopted with leafening cheers:

Resolved, That the course of our Representative

not fallen on one better qualified and mure deserving of the position. In the old Greelan States, it was a maxim that no man belonged wholly to himself. He to-day recognized the truth of that maxim and its wide applicability, and in that spirit he accepted the nomination, to aid to the numest of his ability in the furtherance of their principles. He appeared before them, in obedience to their sall, not to tire them with a speech, as they would, no doubt, hear enough of him in their own respective townships before the canvass closed; but he desired to say here, and before this Convention so that there should be no misconception as to his course, that, so far as God gave him strength, his best energies should be devoted to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. [Applause.], A gentlemen had asked him how it was that he, as an American should support the Chinego nominees, and he had replied, because there was no American candidate before the people. A party of very respectable, honest, and intelligent men had assembled at Baltimore and nominated John Bell-not as an American, but as a conservative man, with the Union for their platform, and as the basis of a new party. No man ever stood on a better Union platform than

Chicago.
d He had been one winter at Washington, and pretty sharp time they had of it, too, and especially in the contest for Speaker. Though from the first day of the strife, he was fully satisfied that both the North and the South would have to turn to the middle ground of New Jersey, and rely on that old conservative and Union-loving State to relieve them of their difficulties. It shorded him much pleasure to say here, that no man had done more to place Gov. Pennington in the Speaker's chair than Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio. For weeks before its accomplishment he had desired that result and with Gov. Pennington there, and John Sher man as leader of the House of Representatives that body had accomplished more of legislation for the people than any previous session for years. If good legislation had failed, it was chargeable to a Democratic President and a Democratic Semate. The former the people were about to re move, and the disposal of the latter was a mer question of time, as they were fast dropping out one after another, and it would not be long befor the people would place a majority there to strength It was one of the gratifying signs of the times that the people could no longer be humbugged, and led by the nose by mere political tricksters. The

loes Abraham Lincoln on the one made for him a

day had gone past when they of New Jersey could be misled into any and every kind of combinations, such as were now being formed, at a sacrifice of all principle; and while his predictions, made in 1858 had been fully verified, he would say here boldly to-day, that Mr. Lincoln's vote in the State would exceed that of all his competitors.

Mr. Nixon spoke for some time on State pelitics and the Convention adjourned.

The Bedford-street Mission. Mn. Editon: In reading your notices of the condition of Bedford street and its neighborhood both in the editorial and reporters column. I have felt gratified that at least the attention of The Press and the authorities is becoming awakened to the importance of doing something for the destitute and outcast who "stay" thereshouts. But I have nothing has been said of the great work dene, and being done, for these "wretched ones," by the "Young Men's Central Home Mission." The ex-Rev. B. T. Sewell; the operations of their day and Sabbath schools; their distribution of the county of many of our citizens, in the form dothing, fuel, and medicine; their employing physician to attend the sick, and afford lief in many other ways, all call for the notice of

citisens. I believe but very few of our ditizens are aware that from two to three hundred children are being ducated, and whenever it is possible sent to good omes in the country, under the auspices of this oble seciety: and this last I believe to be the only these "outcasts of society." Visit the schools yourself, sir-invite the citizen to go—this society should be supported and encour

aged by The Press and all who would "do unto others as they would be done by." "T." PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 1860. of purchasers is requested to the large and valua assortment of rich English velvet, Brussell hree-ply, superfine and fine ingrain, Venetian hemp, and list carpets, velvet rugs, druggets, or noa mattings, &c., embracing about 590 pieces of

choice and desirable goods, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on six month's credit; communeing this morning at 102 o'clock precisely, by Myer Arch street. MEETING OF MERCHANTS TO PROVIDE MA

TERIAL AID FOR THE SALISBURY (MD.) SUF-FERERS.—A meeting of merchants was called yesof the sufferers by the recent fire at Salisbury Md. Mr. Lorin Blodget took the chair shortly after four o'clock. Mr. Palmer was elected score

tary.

Mr. M Smith stated the object of the meeting, to provide substantial aid to the people of Balisbury, Md., deprived of their property by fire. He offered a resolution to that effect. Mr. Wm. M. Parham also effered a resolution.

Mr. Wm. L. Marshall believed Salisbury the most important town on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the outlet of most of the trade of Somerst and Worcoster counties. It has been of late closely connected with Philadelphia by rail, and the interests of the two places being related, he moved the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved. That we deeply sympathies with the sufferers, and feel it our duty te ronder all the aid in our power te relieve their immediate wants, and that the chairman be empowered to appoint a committee of fifteen or more persons whose duty it shall be to collect subscriptions and report to the secretary.

Ms. Whisto Tookay offered a patthray weakstion.

secretary.

Mr. Edwin Tasker offered another resolution:

Resolved, That we will, individually, use every
effort to aid the committee in raising funds for the e flort to aid the committee in raising funds for the aforesaid object.

The following was offered by Mr. Parham:

Resolved, That the recent opening of a line of travel and transportation direct with Salisbury, and with the whole eastern shore of Maryjand, brings us under new and closer business relations with the towns and localities of that section, and commends their losses, as well as their property, to the active sympathy of our merchants.

The resolutions were adopted collectively, and the following parties appointed to solicit contributions:

uons:
From wharf to Front street—C. W. Davis, Lewis
D. Baugh, E. A. Hendry.
Third to Fifth street—Col. W. Lee, Samuel Cambay, Samuel E. Hood.

Fifth to Eighth street—John H. Williams, James Fig. 16 Sigata street—John H. Williams, James Palmer, Joseph S. Bennett.
West of Eighth—R. D. W. Truitt, B. S. Janney, Jr., Warner M. Rasin.
General District—Jes. Palmer, W. M. Parham, A. B. Bennett, W. L. Marshell.
James Marshall, Chairman. Treasurer, Thos.
Robbins, of Philadelphia Bank. A STORY OF LEAD PIPE.-Alexander

Williams, like all men of genius, halls from New York. He has a partiality for lead pipe, and was at an early hour yesterday morning observed to make stealthy tracks through some half dozen dusky avenues in the vicinity of Seventh and Bed ford streets, laden with large places of water pipe An officer took him into custody and the lad revealed the whereabouts of fifty pounds of sireyesled the whereabouts of fifty pounds of si-milar pipes, probably wrenched from the dwellings of families who have left the city for the season. He was taken before Alderman Bettler. The boy has a very villatious physiognomy, and his only regret seemed to be that he did not get away. He was taken to a photographer at Fifth and Chestnut streets, and his picture will be placed at once in the Rogues' Gallery. In default of \$500 ball, art. Williams was committed to prison to make his appearance on Saturday. Pleces of the pipe await identification at the Central Police Station.

NAVAL AFFAIRS .- Orders have been received from Washington at the Philadelphia navy yard, to transfer the crew of the Pawnee to New York, for the purpose of filling up the complemen of men now wanting on board the United State frigate Susquehanna, which vessel has been ordered to sea forthwith, destination supposed to be the Gulf of Mexico. It is said that the guard of ma-Gulf of Mexico. It is said that the guard of marines assigned to the Susquehanna is composed of a splendid set of men, and are commanded by Capt. Simmes, a most popular officer. The crow of the Pawnee are also a fine body, and will bear comparison with those of any other vessel ever shipped at our yard. The Susquehanna was built in 1850, registers 2,460 tons, and is in excellent condition. The Pawnee will not be ready for sea for several

TRENTON, August 23.—The bank of the canal has been carried away by the freshet in three places between Princeton and Trenton, and the railroad track has been demolished in two places Bive hundred men have been at work all day, but no trains had passed the break up to six o'clock this evening. A temporary road has been built near Clarksville to carry the trains.

Mr. Douglas was on one of the trains on his way South, but, in consequence of the detention, he went back to Princeton, and took a private carriage to Hightstown.

TRENTON, August 23.—Evening.—The damage on the Camden and Amboy Railroad has been repaired, and the trains are passing as usual. the Camden and Amooy Kaniroan gas seen re-paired, and the trains are passing as usual. Light beats will be passed on the canal on Satur-day, and loaded boats on Monday or Tuesday.

From Honduras. THE CAPTURE OF TRUXILLO—TWELVE SPANIARDS MILLED AND RIGHTERN WOUNDED. MILLED AND EIGHTERN WOUNDED.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23 — The schooner Dewdrop, from Kuatan, has arrived at the bar.

The following advices respecting the late filbuster inovements in Honduras have been received.

During the capture of Truxillo by Gen. Walker, (as reported by a previous arrival.) twelve Spaniards were killed and eighteen wounded, while but three Americans were eightly injured.

Gen. Walker still remains in possession, and has declared for Cabanas. His proclamation to that effect has been issued.

New York, Aug. 23.—Between fifteen and twenty thousand persons were present to-day at the base ball match of the Excelsior vs. the Atlantic. The innings played resulted as follows: Excelsior 8; Atlantic 6. Daring the last inning of the Excelsior, the crowd of roughs outside disputed the declaions of the umpire, which were perfectly fair, and hooted and hissed at the top of their lungs. Mr. Leggett, the Captain of the Excelsior, seeing, as he thought, a determination to break up the match unless the Atlantic were the victors, withdrew his men, offering the ball to the Alantic's, which they declined, and the match was declared to be drawn. All the bets are off. The match will be played privately at some future day.

Republican Meeting at Huntingdon.
HUNTINGDON, Pa, August 23 — There was a large and enthusiastic outpouring of the peeple of this borough last night; in honor of the nomination of Col. Wharten to the State Senate by the Bedford Conference.

A procession, with bands of music, transparencies, torchlights, and lanterns, met the nominee on his arrival, and he was carried in triumph to the public equare, where a meeting was organized, and speeches were made by Col. Wharton, Msj. Campbell, and J. D. Campbell, Erq.

The Prince of Wales. The Prince of Wales.

DEPARTURE FROM QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, August 23—The Prince and his suite left Quebec to-day amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations, royal salutes, cheers, etc.

The committee from the city of New York arrived here to-day, and were met by the Mayor of Montreal, the American Consul General and our leading citizens. The Mayor welcomed them with an appropriate speech, which was responded to by ex-Governor Fish. The committee was excorted to their quarters at St. Lawrence Hall.

Lady Franklin arrived here at the same time.

Baltimore Affairs.

Baltimore, August 23 — The friends of Mr. Douglas are greatly disappointed by the announcement that he has taken the sea route from New York to Norfolk, having confidently expected his arrival here to day on his way South.

The Committee of Reception went to Havre-de-Grass, this morning, to meet him.

The Republicans have called a public meeting, to be held in this city to-night. A special police force has been detailed to preserve order, in anticipation of a disturbance. Political Gathering at Norristown.

Political Gathering at Norristown.

Noraisrown, Aug. 23—The friends of Lincoln, Hamlin, and Curtin, in Montgomery county, assembled in mass meeting this afternoon, to select candidates for the county offices. Speeches were made by the Hon. John Covode, and J. H. Campbell, of Pottsville. The proceedings wound up this evening with a torchlight parade by the Wide Awakes of this place, and a number of political clubs from Philadelphia. At least 2,000 persons were in the parade, with torches and transparencies, causing quite an excitement. cles, causing quite an excitement. Delaware County Nominations.

Media, Aug. 23 — The following nomination were made to day by the People's Convention of this county:
For Congress—John M. Broomnall.
For Senator—Jacob S Sarrill
For Assembly—Chaikley Harvey.

RICEMOND, Va., August 23—10 o'elock P. M.— Gov. Foote is addressing an immense throng in advocacy of Mr. Douglas. There has been much confusion thus far, the friends of Mr. Breckinridge desiring that O. J. Wise shall be heard in reply, Gov. Foote is proceeding in his remarks with diffi-outly, and the political excitement is increasing. Break in the Delaware Division Canal. EASTON, August 23.—There was no damage done by the rain to the canals in this neighborhood. But little rain fell here during the night. Three breaks are reported in the Delaware Divi-sion Canal below New Hope, which it will take two weeks to repair.

Collision on Lake Ontario.

Oswego, N. Y., August 23.—The steamer Nisgara came in collision, yesterday, with an unknown vessel, and was considerably damaged. Several of her passengers were also injured, Mr. James Adger, of South Carolina, having both legs broken. The Steamer City of Baltimore.

Bosron, August 23—A despatch from St. Johns states that the steamer City of Baltimore has passed Cape Race, with Liverpool dates to the 15th inst. The lines east of Bangbr having ceased working, her advices cannot be obtained to-night. Bell-Everett Meeting at Harrisburg. HARRISDURG, August 23.—The Bell and Everett mass neeting held here last bight was well at-tended. Ool. J. Roberts presided, and speeches were made by Hon. Henry M. Faller and others. Republican Nomination. Milwauker, August 23 — Luther Hanchett has been nominated by the Republicans of the Second Jongressional district, as a candidate for Congress.

MILWAUKEE, August 23.—The jury in the case of Lynch, charged with forgery, has returned a verdict of guilty. Reported Defalcation Denied.

DAVENFORT, Iowa, August 23 —The report that the postmaster of lowa City was a defaulter proves to be untrue. For Havana. NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—The Cahawba will be the next steamer for Havana. She will sail on Saturday.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW ORLEANS. August 23.—Cotton firm; sales of 700 bales, including 800 bales of the new crup, at 10% color in middling, Sugar buoyant at 35 25%. 60.43%. Coin dull; at 36250. Flour dull at 35 25%.60.43%. Coin dull; inited 58600; white foo, Provisions quiet; pinces firm. Whisty—rectified 10c. Bills on New York at par to 36 premium. Other articles unchanged.

mills have been stopped, in consequence of a want of water, as they all derive their supply from the canal. Mr. Ripka estimates his loss at about \$500. All the mills supplied with water from the canal were compelled to stop operations for a few days, till the repairs to the culvert are completed.

The following mills, worked by steam power, were all in operation yesterday: Campbell's cotton factory, Stevenson & Whitaker's cotton factory, Peston's woollen factory, and James Wallace's woollen mill. lace's woollen mail.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF CLEGG'S MILL—EXCITING SCENE—NARROW RECAPE OF A LARGE FA-PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF CLEGO'S MILL—EXCISING SCENE-MARROW ESCAPE OF A LARGE PAMILY OF PENALES.

Jos. Olegg's weolien mill is situated on the west
side of the Schuylkill, directly opposite Manayunk.
The buildings are located in a ravine, through
which flows a rapid stream of water. This stream
was used partially to work the factory, but, besides water power, a steam engine is attached to
the mill to assist in driving it. The factory buildings and a two-and-a-half-story stone dwellinghouse were all enclosed by a heavy stone fence,
reaching from one side of the ravine to the other.
The reservoir and the mill-pond are both situated
some distance above. Under the dam near the
mill, was a large oulvert, used for carrying off waste
water into the Schuylkill. Above this culvert was
a fine roadway, leading to the dwelling-house, and
to the dysing-room and other buildings. The
dwelling-house was built on a rocky foundation,
with the rear side resting against a hill, slong
which a read passed, and the front-door of the
house faced on this road. In front it was but two
stories, but on the interior of the enclosure it was
three stories high. The persons who occupied
this building were seven females, among them
Nar Olegg, sthe mother of the proprietor, between
70 and 80 years old.

Besides these women, there was a boy in the
house. Shortly before four o'clook, after it had
been raining yome time very violently, Mr. Clegg,
who resides in a house about one hundred yards up
on the hill, feeling apprehensive of the safety of
the limitate of the house near the factory, got up.

into the mill pond.

The dam, not being able to stand this pressure, gave way on both sides of the ravine. One portion of the water found vent round the dwelling house, while another portion burst the dam near the mill building, immediately facing where Mr. Clegg and the women were standing in dreadful surpresse, expecting every moment to be swalsurpense, expecting every moment to be swal-lowed up in the torrent. The break near the mill house forced the water into the dycing house, and demolished it in an instant, the timbers, roof, flooring, and building stone, all crumbling in one confused mes

roof, flooring, and building stone, all crumbling in one confused mass.

The course of the water downward was directly over the roadway leading into the mill. This was wide enough for two or three wagons to pass abreast, and was supported on the east by a stone wall forty feet high. The water boiled and foamed over the wall like a mighty giant, when a portion of it gave way. Once broken, the wall did not stand a minute. The whole roadway, remnants of the dye-house, and the stone wall, were all swept down towards the Schuyikill with almost superhuman force, leaving a chasm frightful to behold where the road had been. The cuivert beneath was completely crushed in, and the whole scene presents one mass of ruins.

The greater portion of the mill-dam remained firm, and in a short time the water began to subside, when Mr. Clegg and the females waded across the bottom of the chasm, and got on the side of the hill, from whence they made a circuitous route-down by the Reading railroad up to Mr. Clegy's dwalling house. Vasterday, a tempo-

THE DELUGE IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD. The believe in the TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The storm raged with unexampled fury in the Twenty-second ward, especially at Chestnut Hill and the surrounding country. The roads were considerably washed. The principal damage done was on the turnpike below Chestnut Hill The sewers, being small, were unable to secommodate the heavy body of water which rushed into them. The pike was the only channel it could find, and at several places the flood was full six feet above the road.

Secretaries—Wm. Bennett, Wm. Harnes, and M. Graham Fifer.
Committee on Refolutions—Louis D. Vele, Chas. W. Brook, and Wm. Walton.
Mr. John O'Byrne said that he supposed there was no use of debating the question of the regularity of the nomination of Douglas and Johnson. [Applause | They were the standard-bearers of the old Democraey, chosen to contend with sectionalism from every quarter. Had these men departed from the ancient faith of the Democratio party? Did they not hold to the old-time faith? They stood upon the platform of O-as in 1848 and of Buchanan in 1856. Although the latter had trampled upon his plight, yet the sentimedus of the Democracy had not therefore changed. Should the fight not be fought with the ancient colors flying?

over stories of the dwelling houses on Graps

Interest.

THE INHABITARYS PRETARING TO REMOYE.

Many of the cliticers residing on Grape street in the fourse would fall, owing to the foundations the street in the fourse would fall, owing to the foundations.

MASSES OF EARTH WASHED INTO THE OMAL.

While these scenes were witnessed on Grape and Levering streets, Washington street, which foce to populate the canal, in the northern part of the torn, was flooded to as great an extent as the soft torn, was flooded to as great an extent as the soft torn, was flooded to as great an extent as the populate of the torn, was flooded to as great an extent as the population of the collars of nearly all the houses adjacent, sourcely one escaping.

Mr. Joseph Kijka has five mills or factories in done prominity to each other, about the center of the four.

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The men most active in the crusade against the Democracy were, four years ago, urging the identi-ble principles of Douglas. Four years ago, Mr. Dickinson, of New York, was the champion of

cal principles of Donglas. Four years ago, Mr.
Dickinson, of New York, was the champion of
popular sovereignty. He is now tearing down the
very structure he erected. Mr. Breckinridge,
likewise, endorsed popular sovereignty at Lexington in 1856. [Applause.] This man new found
himself arrayed against the glorious principles of
the Kentuckinas who were dead. He had secepted
the nomination of a party sworn to trample the
principles he had once advocated. He was false to
the past. Of stuff like him patriots could not be
made; his life had been false, and he was unworthy the Chief Magistracy of the nation. He knew
the contest was likely to be fleree and bitter. Triumphant or defeated, the principles for which he
fought would survive. [Applause.]
Mr. James P. Nicholson then made some very
thoughtful remarks. An old writer had compared
monarchy to a line-of-battle ship, which, when
the vessel struck, it at mose went down. Democracy was like a raft, very safe, but the occupants always had their feet wet. Suppose some of those
upon the raft were striving to loosen the tiss which
bound it. kuch was now the case in the American
Democracy. Traitors were at work striving to tear
asunder the old feelings and common aspirations—
to divide the planks of the hallowed platform, and
sink irrevocably the time-honored craft.
Mr. Nicholson then reviewed severally the parties opposed to Mr. Douglas.

In the Republican ranks were, doubtless, some
Union-loving citizens, but the principles of the vast
majority of the Republican manses were subversive
of all law, and antagonistic to the Constitution.
Coadjutors of the Republicans were the Democratic Secessionists. Their principles were the same
in deduction as those of the Republicans.
Both
denied the right of the people of the Territories to
govern themselves. He would stand upon the true
lepublican dectrine, popular sovereignty. [Longcontinued applause.]

The Secessionists of the South are radical dis-

Republican destrine, popular sovereignty. Laund continued applause.]

The Secessionists of the South are radical distinctions of the Confederacy—to plunge, the Cotton States into rebellion. They seek to divide the Damocratio masses, and thus secure the election of a Republican, which they will claim sufficient to warrant disunion. The only means of defeating these traitors was to rally about Douglas, Johnson, and Foster. [Applause.]

when they cease to lead we cease to follow."

2 That we accept as Democratic principles the platform adopted by our National Convention, held at Cincinnati in 1856, and reaffirmed at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860.

3. That one of the cardinal principles of the said platform is, "That Congress shall not force slavery upon, or exclude it from, the Territories, but that the people of each Territory shall have the right to introduce or exclude it, as to them shall seem proper." hall seem proper."

4. That we are utterly opposed to the two sec-

4. That we are utterly oppored to the two sectional parties of the present day—the Lincoln party of the North, and the Breckinnidge party of the South—and we will not, in any manner, affiliate with, or lend any aid to, either of them.

5. That we reject with scorn the proposition of the "Weish" committee to huckster off our votes for any sectional Disunion candidate.

6. That we will vote for no man for Presidential elector who is not pledged to vote for the regular Democratio nominees, Stephen A Douglas and Herachel V. Johrson, and no others.

7. That we will cordially support Henry D. Foster, our regularly-nominated candidate for Governor, and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means in our power to secure his election. NINETERNIH WARD. - A large and enthu-

NIRTEENTH WARD.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at the house of Wm. B. Kelly, Frankford road, above Norris, under the auspices of the Douglas club of the Nineteenth ward. Mr. John W. Herbert called the meeting to order by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Adam Warthman.

Vice Presidents—Henry Black, Henry Heiser, Israel H. Morton, Wm. Morrison, Wm. Walker, George Williamson, John Dougherty, E. T. Blackman, George J. Link, Benjamin Little, George Brinkworth.

Scortestries—Stewart Fields, James L. Barren,

Brinkworth.

Sooretaries—Stewart Fields, James L. Barren,
Jos. P. MoSirley, Henry Merkle, Henry Mather, Wm. B. Kelly.
The meeting was ably addressed by John Campbell, John McCarthy, J. L. Ringwait, and John ARRIVAL OF JUDGE DOUGLAS .- Judge

ARRIVAL OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.—Judge Douglas left Newerk yesterday morning by the freshet same of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The little rain of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The latter had been so injured by freshets from the latter had been so injured by freshets from passengers were obliged to disembark and take conveyance to the line of the Trenton Railway. Mr. Douglas reached the Girard House at eight tiguec, immediately retired to his room.

A number of his friends called upon him during the ireahet. Chuylkill very unitatined.

The Judge expressed the hope that his irlends would not harses him further by any sersande er other public ovations. Intelligence of his presence in the city was not generally known throughout political circles, and up to midnight there was no public demonstration. Mr. Douglas will leave for Baltimore to-day.

IDENTIFIED.—I he body of the man who and nowned by falling from the streamboat John

sawers, being small, wore unable to accommodate the heavy body of water which rushed into them. The pike was the only channel to could find, and at several places the flood was full six feet abovs the road.

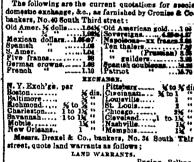
In many cases the embankments along the road were washed away.

The cellar of Mr. R. Worrell, who keeps a tavern above Wissahickon avenue, was flooded, damaging a large quantity of liquors, &c.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24. 1860.

JATEST NEWS
By Colograph to The Press.

Arrival of the Strame Action
For Strame
Fo



Confederacy—to plunge the Cotton States into rebellion. They seek to divide the Democration masses, and thus secure the election of a Republican, which they will claim sufficient to warrant disunion. The only means of defeating these traitors was to raily about Douglas, Johnson, and Foster. [Applause.]

Other addresses were made by Chas W. Brooke, Theo. H. Cehlschlager, and Fred. A. Vancleve.
The following resolutions were adopted amid loud applause:

Whereas, It is just and proper that the Democracy of Pennsylvania should at all times, but especially at the present, speak out and define their position: therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Democracy of the Twentieth ward of the city of Philadelphia, that we will act in accordance with the time-honored maxim, "We go where Democratic principles the platform adopted by our National Convention, held which were shortly and or ferres mutually a supplied the platform adopted by our National Convention, held which were shortly afterwards ranked by our National Convention, held which were shortly afterwards ranked by the current which is accordance with the time-honored maxim, "We go where Democratic principles the platform adopted by our National Convention, held which were shortly afterwards ranked by the sure were shortly afterwards ranked which were shortly afterwards ranked which were shortly afterwards ranked by which were shortly afterwards ranked to result to result and the results are thus summed up in the Journal of the results are thus summed up in the Journal of the results are thus summed up in the Journal of the results are thus summed up in the Journal of the first length of places and the substitute and the results are thus summed up in the Journal of the first length of places and the substitute of the canal. The summarization will be a summer to the summer of the city of the city and the first length of the city of the city and the first length of the city of the city and the first length of the city and the first length of the city and the first length

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, August 23, 1840 REPORTED BY S. B. SLAYMARER, 3164 Walnut Street.

Philadelphia Markets.

Holders of Flour are rather firmer in their views to-day, and sales of 2,000 a3 500 bbls are reported at \$8 37% for straight unperfire, and \$6 52% 69 75 for extras, in-cluding about 1,000 bbls choice Ct. Mills do at \$3 55 59 bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying at the above rates for superfine and extras, and \$5 30 675 for fancy brands. as to qualit. Rive Flour is firm at \$3 53% 50 bbl. Cora Meal is held at \$3.57% for for non. but we near of no sales.

It is that is not very plenty to day, but the demand for it is that is not very plenty to day, but the demand for the latter to grame Southern. and 1805.

Price or demand to note.

Provisions.—The imaket for Bacon and Saltad Meats is more active, but the firmess of noders limits operations, and there is not muon doing in T. e way of sales.

Skrins.—There is a attend demand for Timothy: at SZ10s2625, and livers at \$5.53es 50 37 bus, and very litre of two latter offering.

Whisky is scarce; bule selling at 21% e22560 for Pennsylvans and Onio; drudge at 20 23050, and hade at 215e at gallon.

A this mlarm tologist because completed and reason coarse he oresenting to Principlesia