The Press

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1860.

Page Page Subjects. Subjects. Rev. Thomas H. Stockton. Rev. Dr. Boardman. Rev. Dr. Ryan. How Texas Riots Text. The Last Triumph of "Practical Men": Personal and Political; Weekly Review of the Times and Markets. Fourth Page. Editorial News by the Mail; Pennsylvania Items; General News; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

We have further advices from Europe by the City of Baltimore, which arrived off Cape Race on Saturday morning. Her intelligence is of an important character. We learn from Sicily that Garibaldi is about to enlarge his sphere of operations. Eighteen hundred of his men have landed at Calabria. Naples is declared to be in a state of siege, and there are rumors of a combination between Garibaldi and the revolutionary leaders at Naples. Austria was beginning to exhibit signs of uneasiness at the advance of the Italian liberators, and there was a report in circulation that she intended to renounce her treaty of Villa Franca, and unite with Naples against him. The reason assigned is that the interests of Austria in Venetia are menaced. The Austrian army in Venetia numbers fifty thousand troops. In Syria, and in all probability we may expect to hear of vigorous measures being prosecuted against the Druses. Cotton were quoted at 27½. In the Cotton market there was some activity. The sales amounted to 25,000 bales, the market closing buoyant at an advance of ¼d. since the departure of the Arabia. Flour closed steady. Provisions dull. The arrival of the schooner Sallie Rose at Norfolk brings further intelligence from Saint Domingo. The news is of a mercantile character. The market at Barbadoes is well supplied with American produce, and staves are in demand. Quotations for Flour were at a low figure.

Surgeon Whelan, chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, has been ordered on a tour of inspection, and will visit the naval hospitals and sick quarters between Norfolk, Va., and Portsmouth, N. H. We learn from Washington that the United States steam frigate Powhatan will be despatched for special service in the Gulf. We presume this movement on the part of the Government is induced by the condition of affairs at Vera Cruz.

A new account of the riot of the Wide-Awakes of Philadelphia at Norristown on Thursday night, further details of violence and death attendant upon the excursion, is given to-day. The scenes of riot and bloodshed which followed their visit reflects badly on the fair town. The campaign thus opens the fairer of North Ward. In a due regard to the law has been conducted with a manly gentlemanly amenities of life at Chicago. The element of violence and the exceedingly regret to see the outrages to which introduced. Certainly, the outrages of any were not tolerated by the responsible men of any party, and to no party are we willing to attribute them. The contest of all of those concerned in the affair are severally in the extreme, and deserve the severest reprehension and punishment.

Mexico, and What to Do With It.

There are a thousand reasons why the United States should prevent Spain, or any other foreign country, from conquering Mexico. Already our steamers traverse the Mexican waters; our mechanics ply the axe in the forests of Tehuantepec; our military posts extend from the mouth of the Rio Grande, in an unbroken cordon, to the frontiers of Sonora; our flag floats in every port of entry on the Atlantic and Pacific sides. This magnificent country lies in the palm of our hand; we have only to close it and the deed is done—a deed which would redound as much to the happiness and prosperity of Mexico as to the progress and glory of the United States.

If necessary, we can assume and pay the foreign debt of Mexico; we shall lose nothing by so doing. Besides, since the opening of China and Japan to the commercial intercourse of the world, the number of inhabitants of which exceeds the population of the commercial nations of Christendom, Mexico becomes still more important. The shortest route, by many hundred miles from the ports of China and Japan to London, and the shortest, by more than a thousand miles from these ports to New York, lies across the Pacific to California, thence by the route over Central America. These circumstances cannot fail to attract an immense population to our Pacific States; and, acting in conjunction with the gold and silver deposits which lie along the agricultural population to emigrate and colonize in that direction, an accumulation of population on these coasts, more rapid than has ever before been known in the history of human migration, cannot fail to result.

The great width of our continent in the higher latitudes, and the formidable obstacle to easy and rapid intercourse of the people on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, give unusual importance to the Southern transit routes. They are the cheapest lines of communication with our Pacific settlements, and the chief sides of travel will pass over them. In the course of years this movement will exert an immense influence upon the affairs of Mexico—a region of country which will sooner or later loom up into immense importance under the influence of the trade of China and Japan, and the rapid growth of population upon the Pacific slope.

The pestiferous vapors of the narrow portion of the continent will always impose more or less disadvantage upon the transits through Panama and Nicaragua, and Mexico will constitute the bridge over which the chief intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and populations must have their passage. Sooner or later, the necessities of the greatest commerce which the world has yet seen, and the convenience of a mightier migration to and fro than has ever yet been known in international or intercontinental intercourse will reduce Mexico to the dominion of civilization, government, and law, and convert it with the aid of native resources of climate, soil, and mineral wealth, into one of the most flourishing and important regions of the habitable earth.

Mexico must be open alone to the inmarch of our institutions. No European Power must ever be permitted to spread its despotism over this continent. Who will say that liberal civil institutions, borne over our borders by the energy of freemen, and planted in the misruled countries around us, would not have promoted civilization, and added to the sum of human happiness?

The treatment of the sick man Mexico should be different from that exercised towards the sick man Turkey by the contending Powers. Had the contending Powers taken possession of the Mahomedan dominion, and ruled it according to a civilized example, Christendom would not now be mourning the late fearful massacres. Let the United States be warned.

If Mexico is left to herself, she will either be torn into fragments by her own factions or will become the prey of her European creditors. The United States is, by every law of neighborhood and justice, entitled to rule that country, and ought to do so. If there is one part of the policy of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan which we heartily approve, and one which we regret the Congress of the United States has not sustained him in, it is that of taking tangible possession of Mexico, and holding it, in connection with the Liberal Government of Juarez.

Public Amusements.

Walnut-street Theatre, which has undergone thorough reparation within and without, opens on Monday evening with the English Opera Company. We believe that Mr. Richings and Miss Caroline M. Richings are engaged here, and will appear in the second week of next month.

There will be an afternoon performance at Arch-street Theatre to-day, at which "The Naiad Queen" will be given. "Vanity Fair" in the evening.

Mr. Heus, polyphonist and necromancer, has two performances to-day, at Concert Hall—afternoon and evening.

Cameron & Sharpley's Ethiopian Troupe are doing very well at the Continental Theatre (late the National), Walnut street. Frank Brower is the great gun of the company, and there is a new programme every evening.

McDonough's Gaiieties, Race street, below Third, which will be opened on the evening of September 10th with the whole of the Ravel troupe, has undergone extensive changes during the recess, and will be able to accommodate 2,000 persons without crowding. From the entrance to the back of the stage is 127 feet long. The stage is now 40 feet deep and 63 feet wide. Two additional private boxes have been erected, and the auditorium has been extended in length and breadth, besides the addition of a capacious gallery. Every seat in the house will have backs and cushions, and a capacious lobby will surround the audience part of the house upon the second story. These alterations involve an expenditure of several thousand dollars, but the success of Mr. McDonough's two previous seasons will enable him to afford this large outlay. He fully deserves that success. He has been, in a manner, a pioneer in the extensive changes now in progress, and has proved that the public will patronize and appreciate a well-managed place of amusement for not begg daily licensed. He will now start in fair opposition with the more ambitious theatres, and need not doubt that the public will reward his enterprise.

An Affectionate Epistle to a Pennsylvania Politician.

TO THE HON. WM. HENRY WELSH.

Dear William Henry: You are the chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee; you are still a young man; your father and yourself have always been regarded in York county as the file leaders of the *regular organization*. Both of you have acquired position and influence only through the *regular* organization. Without it, you would have both been repeatedly broken down. The honest Democracy of York have entrusted their destinies to your joint keeping, and, with the assistance of Adam J. Glossbrenner, that excellent but tenacious and venerable office-holder, you have extended your power by teaching to the upright yeomanry of that county the great lesson that there can be no virtue outside of the organization, and that everything must be made subordinate to it. Now where do you stand? Look around you. You profess to be the chairman of a State Executive Committee, *regularly* appointed, by a *regular* State Convention, over which you *regularly* presided; and yet you dare to use this position for the purpose of helping into power the most disorganizing, disreputable, and dislocated party that has ever existed in this country, Anti-Masonry and Know-Nothingism not excepted.

You are, in other words, attempting to turn the regular organization of the State into a machine to assist in electing a Disunion candidate for the Presidency, nominated by a fragmentary Convention, and representing simply sectional ideas. This is a bad eminence for any young man to occupy, Mr. Welsh, and if you feel flattered in the fact that yours is the only regular organization in the free States that has attempted any such thing, you are hereby permitted to enjoy it.

But look at the Southern people, whose example you profess to follow. There is no fusion in the South between the friends of Douglas and Breckinridge. There they recognize the fact that there is a chasm separating them that cannot be bridged over by politicians or office-seekers. The Douglas Democrats in that quarter of the Union have their ticket and the Breckinridge Secessionists theirs. There is another grave difference between you and those with whom you profess to associate in the South. They boldly declare their purpose to be the protection of slavery in the Territories of the United States in violation of the popular will, but you sneakingly place yourself upon the Reading platform, which denies this whole doctrine. Nay, if you openly advocate those who support this ticket, I can assure you, my dear slave [illegible] that these Southern men look young friend, [illegible] commiseration. You upon you with ex[illegible] them for your double-receive no credit from [illegible] you may tell them faced policy, and although [illegible] of the electoral that, in the event of the election [illegible] majority ticket headed by Geo. M. Keim, the [illegible] Mr. of the men thus chosen will vote for Breckinridge, they would have a much higher opinion of you, if, while pretending to add their candidate, you had the manliness, at the same time, to avow and support their doctrines. I suppose it is your intention, henceforth, to use the money of the office-holders in Philadelphia, and all the bounties you can extract from the postmasters and deputy marshals throughout the State, for the purpose of forcing your electoral ticket into circulation on the day of the Presidential election. That this is your boast I do not doubt. You expect to capture the township and ward committees, so that no other ticket shall be in the hands of the canvassers but that which has received your *imprimatur*. Your friends are in the habit of claiming this as a rare advantage over the electoral ticket pledged to the regular Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, and they add, exultingly, that it will give them the organization of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania hereafter. But what will such an organization be worth, dear William Henry? *Do you offer, by your present course, a premium for bolters for twenty years to come?* May not every disappointed candidate for Congress, for the Legislature, for sheriff, and for other offices in York and other counties, come back at you, and say, "What right have you to ask us to be bound by a *regular* nomination, when your organization trampled under foot one of the most *regular* nominations ever made by a Democratic National Convention?" My opinion is, that, for so young a man, you have on hand rather a large contract; and my advice is, that, if you cannot retire honorably, you should retreat at once, and, making a virtue of necessity, confess your fault before you are overwhelmed and disgraced.

Your master, Mr. Buchanan, has subsidized most of the newspapers of the State, your own inclusive. You promised on your return from Baltimore, to support the regular candidate for President, which, of course, must have meant Judge Douglas. You then played the part of an eunuch for a few weeks, refusing to disclose your preferences, and at last, as if to cover yourself with enduring shame, hoisted the Disunion flag! Your master has also taken possession of the post offices, and by means of the assistant census-takers, has caused the State to be manipulated in advance of the coming elections, so that free opinion may be crushed, and the popular will in favor of Douglas defeated. But it will not avail. All these efforts will be frustrated. The masses will vote, and they will either vote for the straight Douglas ticket, or against that you advocate. Be well assured of this; make up your mind to it in time.

Judge Douglas Appealing to the People.

There is a strong disposition shown in some quarters to criticise and condemn the course of Judge Douglas in freely mingling among and addressing his fellow-citizens on political subjects while he occupies the position of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States; but in there be an error or a falling in this bold and manly policy, it is one that leans to virtue's side. The real reason why Presidential candidates have generally abstained from addressing their fellow-citizens at length, has been that they feared they might give utterance to expressions or opinions which would alienate from them the support of a portion of their countrymen, whose votes might otherwise, by silence or concealment, be obtained, and it has happened on several occasions that the defeat of some of our greatest statesmen has been attributed to the freedom with which, in letters or by speeches, they avowed their opinions. But the right of suffrage in the country is of comparatively little value and importance if it cannot be intelligently exercised, and if voters are not fully apprised by those who seek their support, of the course they would pursue if elected. Therefore, however hazardous it may be to an inexperienced orator, or to an evasive and shuffling candidate to meet the people face to face in every quarter of the country, the masses themselves cannot but regard with gratification the frankness of any leading candidate, for by it they are enabled, if his doctrines and views are antagonistic to their own, to learn them in time to organize an effective opposition against his election, while, if they approve his position, they can enthusiastically rally to its support.

Judge Douglas has recently addressed immense masses of his countrymen in New England, and is now journeying Southward, with the intention of also addressing the people of that quarter of the Union and combating the prejudices and unfounded aspersions which have there been heaped upon him. The task is, doubtless, personally, a toilsome one, but the Douglas Democracy may well be proud of a leader who shrinks from no responsibility and shirks none of the arduous labors of the campaign. Renowned in all past conflicts by his dauntless courage and unflagging energies, he is no mere parlor politician even in the present contest, when his own name is inscribed as a standard-bearer upon the Democratic banner. He takes the field in person to cheer on his forces, and to insure such a wide-spread and impressive dissemination of the great doctrine to which he has devoted his herculean energies, that it cannot fail to become enshrined as deeply in the hearts of his countrymen as their love of liberty or of any of the sacred rights guaranteed by the Constitution. With a considerable portion of the whole Democratic press of the country subsidized, against the better judgment and honest instincts of the editors of those journals, by their appointment as custom-house officers, postmasters, or census-takers, and with the Secessionists of the North openly arrayed under the Disunion banner, it is but right that the heroic champion of Popular Sovereignty should, as far as practicable, make a direct appeal to the people, so that for themselves they may decide the proper course to be pursued in November next, and form a correct judgment of the character of the misrepresentations designedly put forth to mislead and betray them.

The Reception of the Prince of Wales in Canada.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

Quebec, August 20, 1860.

THE ARRIVAL.

On Saturday last, the 18th instant, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on board the ship Hero, accompanied by the Ariadne, reached this port, and, at three o'clock, the ships cast anchor in the harbor of Quebec, off the wharves of the Champlain market place, under a royal salute from the Volunteer Artillery, on Durham Terrace, and from H. M. ships in port, the Nile, the flagship of Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, and the Valorous, both of which vessels manned their yards, and cheered his Royal Highness as he disembarked, and, with his suite, landed for the first time upon the Canadian soil. An event so important as the visit of the heir apparent to these provinces had drawn together a concourse of spectators, not only from all parts of Canada, but also from the United States.

THE RECEPTION.

The Prince was met at the landing, officially, by the Governor General of Canada, Sir Edmund Head; by the Mayor of Quebec, Hon. H. L. Langevin, and the members of the City Council; by the English Bishop of this Diocese and several Catholic Bishops, and by Lord Lyons, the British Minister to the United States, and many other distinguished gentlemen. He landed at precisely four o'clock P. M., amid the thunder of cannon on both ship and shore, accompanied by his suite, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germans, General Bruce, and others. An octagonal pavilion, constructed of wood, and covered with evergreen, draped with flags and left open at the sides, was used as a reception-room, while between it and the landing a crimson carpet was laid for the passage of his Royal Highness from his life-boat to the pavilion. After mutual salutations, the Prince was presented with the address of the municipality of Quebec by his worship the Mayor. The following is a copy of the document and of the answer of his Royal Highness thereto. The address was read first in French and then in English:

THE ADDRESS.

May it please your Royal Highness:

The Mayor, Councillors, and Citizens of Quebec are happy on being the first among the Canadian subjects of her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen, to present their respectful homage to your Royal Highness. They will long continue to regard, as a memorable epoch, the day on which they have been permitted to receive, within the walls of their city, this visit from the eldest son of their beloved Sovereign, the heir apparent of the *British Crown*.

When we became aware that her Majesty, finding it inconvenient or impracticable to proceed to so great a distance from the central seat of Government, had delegated unto you, her beloved child, her Majesty entertains towards her Canadian subjects, by sending our future sovereign in her stead, we felt gratified and proud in receiving such a mark of distinction from one whose public and private virtues command the admiration of the whole world. We felt assured that our most grateful loyalty, our desirous to show by this act of condescension that she knows how to appreciate and honor in a special manner the most important of her colonial possessions.

In this province, your Royal Highness will find a free people, faithful and loyal, attached to their sovereign and to their country. In this place, the ancient city of Canada, your Royal Highness will be in the midst of a population devoted to your interests, testifying by the heartiness of their acclamations, and good wishes, that, though they derive their origin from various races, and may differ in language and in religious denominations, yet they have but one voice and one heart to express their loyalty to their sovereign, and in welcoming him who represents her on this occasion, and who is one day destined, according to the natural order of events, to become her successor.

The people of Quebec rejoice in holding your Royal Highness in the midst of their ancient city, because they have the opportunity of expressing in a direct manner their respect and attachment; happy because he who will hereafter, in all human probability, wear the Crown of his great empire, will be evoked, during his brief sojourn in Canada, to judge for himself of the loyalty of the whole Canadian people in general, and of the citizens of Quebec in particular. Your Royal Highness will also enjoy the opportunity of forming an adequate opinion of the extent of the country, its productions, its resources, its progress, and the great future reserved for it; and will be enabled to perceive that the rapid development of these millions of inhabitants, though only an appendage of the United Kingdom, possesses institutions as free, and a territory three times as extensive.

In conclusion, we entreat your R. H. favorably to accept for our Most Gracious Sovereign and yourself, along with your suite, a respectful homage, the assurance of our sincere attachment; while we most heartily wish that this visit to Canada may prove as gratifying and agreeable to yourself as it is to the citizens of Quebec.

Hyacinthe L. Langevin, Mayor.

THE REPLY.

Gentlemen: It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification and of interest to all around me that I find myself for the first time on the shores of Canada, and within the precincts of this its most ancient city.

I am deeply touched by the cordiality with which I have been welcomed by the inhabitants.

For the address which you have just presented to me, I beg you to accept the hearty thanks in the name of the Queen I offer to you.

Be assured that her Majesty will receive with much satisfaction the account of my reception amongst you, proving as it does, that her feelings towards the people are met on their part by the most devoted and loyal attachment to herself, her throne, and her family. Still more will she rejoice to learn, from your own lips, that all differences of origin, language, and religion, are lost in the one universal spirit of patriotism, and that all classes cling to each other and to the mother country, by the common ties of equal liberty and free institutions.

For myself, I will only add that I shall ever take a deep concern in all that tends to promote the prosperity of this beautiful and interesting city.

THE PROCESSION.

The Prince, having received the address and returned his reply, was conducted to the carriage of the Governor-General, drawn by four splendid bay horses, and having taken his seat, after bowing in acknowledgments for the loud cheers with his acknowledgments, the crowded vast crowd hailed his appearance, which the assemblage took his seat on the right, the Governor-General seated himself opposite, while the Duke of Newcastle and Gen. Bruce occupied the front seat, facing the Prince. A special detachment of cavalry, exceedingly well-mounted, preceded the royal carriage, containing the following the carriage were other officers. While the procession moved through the principal streets toward the residence of Sir Edmund Head, all the church bells of the city were rung; lines of soldiers along the line presented arms; the streets and public buildings were profusely decorated with banners, arches, mottoes, and transparencies.

THE PRINCE.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Knight of the Garter, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Earl of Carrick, Earl of Dublin, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, and heir apparent to the proudest throne on earth, was born at Buckingham Palace on the ninth of November, 1841, was created by patent Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester December 4, and baptized in January following. He received the order of the Golden Fleece in May, 1852, and the order of the Tower and Sword in March, 1859. On the the day he attained his eighteenth year he was appointed a colonel in the army, the uniform of which rank in her Majesty's service he usually wears.

The Prince of Wales has at all times been regarded as the first subject in the realm—the nearest to the throne—the most dignified of the peers of Parliament, and the most eminent personage in the State, next after the sovereign. The Prince is an amiable-looking and rather prepossessing young man, of whom the engravings and cuts now common are fair likenesses.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,

the Colonial Secretary—who, in his official character, is the chief of the suite of his Royal Highness—is a nobleman of fifty, who has been in public positions for more than half his life. He was M. P. from 1832, uninterruptedly, till 1851, when he succeeded to the dukedom. He was Secretary of State for the Colonies from December, 1852, to June, 1854, when he was appointed to the department, then created, of Secretary for War. He is the Lord Lieutenant of his county, Nottingham, and again came into the office he now holds, with the present Ministry, in 1859, in June.

THE LORD STEWARD,

the Earl of St. Germans, is the third earl of that name, the earldom having been conferred in 1815 upon the uncle of his lordship, with remainder to his brother, the present peer's father. Engaged for a long series of years in diplomatic positions, he has, since he attained the earldom, been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Postmaster General. He is of ancient and honorable lineage, one of the family having been an opponent of the Court, and having died in the Tower, in the reign of Charles the Second.

"THE GOVERNOR."

Hon. Robert Bruce, a son of the seventh Earl of Elgin (of "Elgin marbles" fame), and a younger brother of the present Earl, who was Governor General of Canada from 1846 till 1854, lately a colonel in the army, but recently promoted to the rank of a major general, is the governor to the Prince of Wales. This indispensable and truly useful personage, having been in Canada several years as secretary to his brother, the Governor General, is unusually well qualified to be a valuable and instructive companion to his Royal Highness during the tour through the provinces. He is a man of middle age, with a gray head and plain manners.

THE ILLUMINATION,

which took place on Saturday evening, was brilliant and in fine taste. Yesterday, the Prince attended church at the English Cathedral. To-day is grand field-day on the Plains of Abraham, and to-night will occur the pyrotechnic display; tomorrow evening the ball will come off at Music Hall.

The U. S. Steamer Powhatan.

Washington, August 24.—The U. S. steam frigate Powhatan will be despatched for special service in the Gulf.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY PONY EXPRESS.]

Nearly a Million en route for New York.

SILVER ORE FROM THE WASHOE MINES.

St. Joseph, August 24.—The pony express, with San Francisco advices to August 11, arrived here last night.

San Francisco, August 11.—Arrived, August 10, bark Investigator from Liverpool. Sailed 9th, ship Viking, for New York; Harriet & Jesse, for Hong Kong; 10th, Ida D. Rogers, do; bark Onward, for Japan.

The steamer Uncle Sam sailed at 9 o'clock this morning, carrying 220 passengers, and $1,030,000 in treasure, of which $934,000 are destined for New York. There went by the same steamer $62,000 worth of silver ore from the Washoe mines, destined partly for New York, and the balance for England, where it will be smelted and refined.

The following vessels are now loading in this port with California produce: Ships Champion, Cowper, George, and Pampero, for New York; Jacob Wells and Comet, for Hong Kong, and Lizzie Spaulding, Wild Ranger, and Kleiper, for Australia.

The aggregate amount of produce carried away by this fleet will amount to upwards of 10,000 tons, of which meat, wool, and hides form the leading articles.

The commercial trade is without striking change. There have been no operations of an extensive character.

Money is abundant and cheap. The collections for to-day's steamer were quite easy, and most of the jobbers were anxious to discount their own obligations at 1½ per cent.

Since the last report, an improving tendency can be noted in bacon hams and pork, but they are only wanted in small quantities by dealers. Good 1859 bacon sells at 12a13c; 1860 do, at 14½ per pound; clear pork, $17a19 per bbl; mess pork, $15.50; pound meat, 11½c. Butter and lard are also further improving. Jane Isthmus butter sells at 32a33c; choice Horn butter, in double pkgs, 25a27c. J. H. & Co. lard has been placed in small quantities at 17c, and the outside brands have moved freely at 15a15½c. Pure spirits are quoted at 35a36c; whiskey, 37c; rum, 62½c; alcohol, 6c, with a moderate business doing.

Brown drills have declined to 10c. Other goods are without change, and moving moderately.

Crushed Sugar has advanced to 12c.

Wheat is coming in more freely; choice export samples are worth to-day $1.50.

There is a great want of tonnage, and vessels will be able to get good paying freights hence for some time.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

By an amicable arrangement the State prison has come into the control of the State Government, the lessees being allowed $27,000 for the surrender of the property. An attempt will now be made to inaugurate a better arrangement, such as will stop the frequent escape of prisoners, and also save the State a large portion of the expenses she had to pay under the contract system. There are now 510 prisoners in the penitentiary against 600 a year ago.

The various county Democratic committees throughout the State have been holding meetings, and have decided not to identify the Breckinridge wings, each division calling separate county conventions to elect delegates to one or the other of the Democratic State Electoral Conventions. All these county conventions were chiefly composed last year of Administration Douglas people. They now arrange themselves, a number of Douglas and Breckinridge men. This is a favorable indication of the Douglas strength in the State, as the anti-Lecompton wing of the party, composed last year almost entirely of Douglas men, was not represented in any of the county committees.

It is now understood that the sixteen State Senators who hold over and will vote for the United States Senator next winter, are about equally divided into Douglas and Breckinridge men.

The Eldorado County Committee have had two meetings, and stood five for Breckinridge, four for Douglas, and three "on the fence." The Breckinridge county convention on the 3d of September, and the balance of the committee adjourned till to-day without taking any action.

Thirty-seven Democrats of Nevada county who supported the Administration candidates of last year, have published a long address to the Democrats of that county, urging them to support Douglas and Johnson. The list is headed by John R. McConn all.

The Tuolumne county Democratic Central Committee met at Sonora on the 9th of August.

Eight members were present, and one by proxy. They stood five for Breckinridge and four for Douglas, the latter being unable to form a majority.

The Breckinridge wing called a Convention to meet at Sonora on the 1st September; and the Douglas branch also called a Convention to meet on the 30th of August.

It is stated by his friends that Senator Latham contemplates returning to Washington City with his family, by the overland mail route, and that he will commence his journey by the 1st of September. This indicates that he will take little or no part in the political canvass in this State.

The San Jose *Reporter*, after putting up the Breckinridge and Lane flag, has pulled it down again.

Senator Watson, of Santa Cruz, whose term does not expire until the close of the next Legislature, is represented by the Placerville *Californian* to be a Douglas man.

A fire occurred at Grass Valley on the evening of the 9th inst., destroying thirty-five buildings, mostly business houses, including the Commercial and Washington hotels. The loss amounted to $35,000.

Another fire in the grain fields, near Swisien city, on the 10th, destroyed crops, buildings, and improvements to the extent of $8,000.

The patronage of the pony express is greatly increasing since the trips are made in due time, and news has been received of the safe arrival of all letters sent Eastward.

The new buildings being put up on the line of the express for 300 miles east of Carson Valley, inplace of the stations recently destroyed by the Indians, are 160 feet square and 3 feet high, and constructed with stone walls, being designed to serve as forts when necessary.

The latest news from east of the mountains is contained in the following telegraphic despatch:

Carson City, August 8, 1860.—By an arrival here from Gravelly Ford Stage Station, on the Honey route, we learn that the Shoshone and Sacute Indians are about to go to war with each other.

The only news of interest from Honey Lake Valley is the return of Nightingale's scouting party, after having traversed the country for a distance of 150 miles without finding any sign of Indians.

Immigrants continue to arrive, generally reporting favorably as to the condition of the roads. They experience but little trouble with the Indians. One company from Illinois, however, had fifty horses stolen by the Indians at Goose Creek.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE PONY BY THE UNCLE SAM.—The passengers by the Uncle Sam, which sailed from San Francisco on the 11th, to communicate at Panama with the steamer for New York, were as follows: F. Martin, wife, and two children. Miss Minette Castilleso, N. Rewson, Norris W. Willis, John Bis dock, Mr. Brookman, J. Sherwood, Samuel G. Steadon, Walter J. Dickinson, Jacob Townsend, T. J. Dickinson, Chas. A. Williams, Mr. Kennison, wife, and infant. S. Selley, Mrs. Selley and child, Mr. Selley, J. S. Samuels, J. Cohen, Richard Hoag, E. A. Brinkhoff, B. Kellar, Mr. Hill and child, Peter Velvito, R. R. Ware, Master Updegraff, Mr. Gideon, A. Hennessman, B. Hennessman, Wm. Henderson, J. Wing, W. Desmopsey, T. G. Reigs, Sam. Ann Kenney, Chas. Legay, H. Kesjer, G. A. Campbell, Wm. Anson, Chas. Pearce and wife, M. Vogelsdorf, L. G. Pinney, Sam. M. Kuykendall, Elias Borger, and 73 in the steerage.

The shipments of treasure by the same steamer are as follows:

Wells, Fargo, & Co.	$202 500 00
Alsop & Co.	134 926 93
Abel Guy	119 000 00
B. Davidson	90 000 00
Luther & Church	75,000 00
Eugene Kelly	41 000 00
B. F. Hastings & Co.	40 000 00
Frank Strauss	33 334 47
A. F. Low (returned to Co.)	33 333 00
Leum Isaacs & Co.	32,000 00
Henry Heinsch	30 750 00
Smith & Co.	21,000 00
C. A. Mender & Co.	14,500 00
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	12,000 00
Forster & Co.	11,000 00
F. H. & J. S. Bacon	10 000 00
Edward M. Parker	8,000 10
S. G. Hart	8,000 00
J. B. Thomas	6 000 00
Kerby Byne & Co.	5,000 00
J. B. Wolf & Co.	4,420 00
Chas. H. Stribing	3 300 00
Other shippers	11,561 75
Total	$1,030,553 18

Departure of the Prince of Wales for Montreal.

Montreal, August 24.—The Prince left Three Rivers this morning, and is expected to arrive here at three o'clock this afternoon. A heavy rain is falling, which will interfere somewhat with the arrangements for the reception.

Montreal, Aug. 24.—The town of Three Rivers was brilliantly illuminated last night in honor of the Prince's visit.

The members of the Legislature arrived at 10 o'clock to-night, having attended the Prince to Montreal. He was greeted at the various points along the river, and a number of steamers, gaily decorated, met his vessel and formed an escort.

The party reached Montreal at half-past three o'clock this afternoon, amid a grand salute of the Royal Artillery.

In consequence of the rain, which is falling in torrents, the landing of the Prince has been postponed until ten o'clock to-morrow morning, and the illuminations have also been deferred. This postponement has disappointed about forty thousand people, who have gathered here from all parts of the country.

From Northern Mexico.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING ON THE COAST—SEVERE DROUGHT—BAD CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—THE LIBERALS MARCHING ON THE CAPITAL.

New Orleans, Aug. 24.—The schooners Red Fox and Balcar have arrived, from Tampico on the 9th inst., bringing $400,000 in specie.

A conducta, with $2,600,000, arrived at Tampico on the 2d.

The late storm did immense damage to the shipping on the Mexican coast.

The drought was very severe in Northern Mexico, and the country was devastated by civil war. There were fears entertained that a famine will result.

Guadalajara was still besieged.

Miramon is everywhere surrounded, and the Liberals are marching on the capital, where they expect to be on the 10th of September.

From the West Indies.

THE MARKETS OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S AND BARBADOES.

Norfolk, Aug. 24.—The schooner Sallie Rose arrived here this morning, fourteen days from St. Bartholomew's.

The market was well supplied with American produce, and staves were in demand.

At Barbadoes the quotations for flour were at a low figure.

Markets by Telegraph.

New Orleans, August 24.—The Cotton market closed with greater firmness, caused by the foreign advices per the steamer City of Baltimore. The sales to-day amounted to 3,700 bales, including 1,500 bales of new middlings at 10⅝a10¾c.

Sales of the week	15 000 bales.
Receipts of the week	12,700 "
Receipts of the same week last year	5 000 "
Exports of the week	7,500 "
Total Exports of the season	2,213,000 "
Receipts ahead of last year at this port	470,000 "
Receipts behind of last year at this port, and at all Southern ports	774,000 bales.
Receipts of new Cotton, to date	17,000 "
Against last year's receipts	6,000 "
Stock in port	50,000 "

Flour is steady at $5 4 a $5 50. Sugar buoyant at 9c a 9½c. Coffee firm. Sales of the week 600 bags at 10½c for Rio. Imports of the week 5,000 bags. Stock in port, 7 000 bales. Tobacco firm; plugs 8a40; Fine leaf 7a50.

Exchange on London 9½a10 ⅜ cent. premium. Bills of lading ⅝a¾ ⅜ cent premium. Exchange on London par a ⅛ ⅜ premium. Freights on Cotton to London ⅝d.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

CITY OF BALTIMORE OFF CAPE RACE.

Garibaldi's Descent on the Mainland.

NAPLES PROCLAIMED IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

AUSTRIA TO OPPOSE GARIBALDI.

Warlike Movements of Austria.

ONE-EIGHTH DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

St. Johns, N. F., August 24.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 15th, for New York, passed off Cape Race yesterday afternoon.

Her advices, which are four days later, were obtained by the news yacht.

The steamers Jura and North Briton had arrived out.

[SECOND DESPATCH].

There is no new movement reported in Syria. The English commissioners took out authority for fifteen men and marines to be landed.

Garibaldi had been at Naples to confer with the revolutionary party.

The Neapolitans claim to have repulsed an attempted landing of Garibaldians near Reggio and at Candriteli.

The Court party at Naples were demanding a proclamation of a state of siege, but the Government resisted it.

It was reported that if Garibaldi lands in Naples, General Lamoriciere will cross the Roman frontier to confront him under a promise of support from Austria, and that Austria will renounce the obligation of the Villa Franca treaty and attack Garibaldi.

Austria was assuming a threatening attitude, and there were rumors of an approaching manifesto on the Emperor's birthday, declaring a release from the Villa Franca treaty, and uttering threats against Piedmont.

Austria had already demanded explanations from Piedmont concerning Garibaldi's letter to Victor Emmanuel announcing a projected attack on Venice.

There was great activity manifested in the Austrian marine department.

The complete establishment of understanding between Austria and Prussia is officially announced.

The Emperor of Austria and King of Bavaria attended a railroad celebration at Safzeburg, and both monarchs made speeches favorable to German unity.

Rumors of an approaching interview between Napoleon and the Queen of Spain are again current.

The Paris Bourse was very dull. Rentes, 68f.

The Sardinian loan closed with subscriptions to the amount of three times the sum needed.

There was a rumor that Sardinia proposed to send a *corps de armee* to Naples to prevent complications arising from Garibaldi's landing there.

The Empress of Russia is *enceinte*.

The Princess Daniello, of Montenegro, had been shot by a Montenegrin refugee, and died shortly afterwards.

The details of Calcutta news to July 5th, and Hong Kong to June 23d, are unimportant.

The U. S. sloop of war John Adams was at Ford Chow, and the steamers Hartford and Saginaw at Shanghae.

Freights were advancing at Shanghae and drooping at Hong Kong.

Additional failures have occurred in the English leather trade. The announcements include Messrs. Proleport, bootmakers of Northampton, for £200,000, and Edmund Buevelot, leather factor of London, for £40 000.

John Dales, woolen manufacturer, had also failed for a large amount.

There were other failures for smaller sums.

THE LATEST—VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, Aug. 16.—Naples has been proclaimed in a state of siege.

The weather in England is unsettled.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Monday and Tuesday were 25 000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken by speculators and exporters, and the market closed firm and active, and prices were partially 1-16d higher.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market is steadier, though not active.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The weather has been favorable for the crops. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report Wheat steady; Western quiet, but steady, at an advance of 1d.: Red, 10s 3d a 10s 5d; White, 11s a 11s 3d. Corn firm, and 6d higher; Mixed and Yellow 32s. Oats, 1 Wheat, 35s. 35s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef steady. Pork heavy, and less saleable. Lard steady, with a fair demand. Tallow quiet, but steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Rosin dull, at 2s 3d for common. Spirits Turpentine dull at 30s 6d a 30s 9d. Sugar quiet. Rice steady. Coffee steady. Ashes—Pots, 30s. Pearls, 32s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs steady. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Tea dull and unchanged. Rice firm. Tallow unchanged at 47s 6d. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 31s. Linseed Oil, 39s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London money market was unchanged. Consols opened on the 14th at 93 and 93¼ for money, and 93¼ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Sales of—

Illinois Central shares

Do 7 ⅜ cent bonds 1850

Do freelands

Erie shares

New York Central shares at

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—GRAIN QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—Cotton: sales yesterday of 18,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were to speculators and exporters. The market closed quietly, but prices were ⅛ higher than previous to the Ar