The Press.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—News of Literature; Letter from Illinois; Letter from Lycoming County; Personal and Political; Paris Underground. FOURTH PAGE.—Speech of Senator Douglas at Norfolk; Foreign Intervention in Mexico; General News; Texas Troubles; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

We have three days later news from Europe by the steamship Nova Scotia, which arrived off Father Point yesterday afternoon. There is a rumor that the Pope had written to his Cardinal in France a most melancholy epistle, declaring that he would never quit Rome, although he expected death by the bullet of an assassin. Vigorous measures were being prosecuted in Syria. Fuad Pasha had demanded at Lebanon the persons of the Druse leaders. Nearly eight hundred murderers were arrested, and a thousand camel-loads of stolen property had been recovered. The Sultan was about to inaugurate additional reforms in his monarchy, and had made a speech announcing his intention to visit the sins of the Druses severely upon them. The weather in England continued rainy, and the crops were being further damaged. In consequence of this fact and the complications of affairs on the Continent, English funds were declining. American securities were firmer, a heavy trade being anticipated in breadstuffs.

Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, will address the "friends of freedom and protection" this evening, at National Hall, on the leading issues of the day. Mr. Adams is an eloquent speaker, and a Republican of the radical school. He was known in the last Congress as one of the most determined and unyielding Representatives on the floor. Mr. Adams is of a family honored in our annals. His father, was John Quincy Adams, the ex President, and his grandfather the John Adams of Revolutionary fame. He was the Free-soil candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1848, on the Van Buren ticket. He will be greeted by a large crowd of those of our citizens who agree with him in his political creed.

Persons interested in the navigation of the Ohio river will be glad to learn that the river is rising, and the prospect of a clear navigation to New Orleans is very fair. We suppose this result may be attributed to the recent heavy rains in the Western and Northern States.

There is great joy in Boston on the prospect of the Prince of Wales visiting that sedate and respectable metropolis. Boston has been in and temper lately on account of the manner in which she has been neglected. The Japanese avoided her; the Great Eastern carried its barnacles back to Milford Haven without feeling the waters of her bay; and amid the tribulation this neglect occasioned, the intelligence comes of the determination of the Prince of Wales to visit the city. Verily, Boston is in luck. She should look to the Prince, and make the most of him. Such good fortune does not fall to the Athens of America every day.

We understand that during the next ten days Judge Douglas will address the people of the South at Raleigh and Goldsborough, North Carolina; Petersburg, Richmond, Charlottesville, Staunton, and Winchester, Virginia. After this, the Judge will, we believe, go to the West, unless he should continue his Southern tour. Mr. Breckinridge will speak in Kentucky on the 4th of September. Mr. Seward addresses the citizens of Michigan on the 4th of September. Other prominent speakers are preparing to traverse the Union in defence of their relative ideas, and every prospect betokens the remainder of the canvass a warm one.

The Guardians of the Poor held a stated meeting yesterday. An effort was made to stop the supply of tobacco to the paupers, but the Guardians were merciful to the lovers of the narcotic, and voted the proposition down. After transacting some business of a general nature, and electing out-door apothecaries and physicians, the board adjourned.

Mr. Douglas is receiving an ovation in Virginia. He arrived at Petersburg last night, and was received with every possible demonstration of enthusiasm.

The details of later intelligence from Mexico have reached us. The revolution in the northern part of the State was progressing. This country of pronunciamientoes and revolutions, of dictatorships short-lived and anarchy never dying, is still in the usual unhappy condition which seems to clog its destiny. Vidaurri, the Mexican chief, was unsuccessful in his plans, and had lost a valuable aid in the death of General Zuazua, who was surprised in his tent at night and killed. Zuazua was a man of much ability and military skill, and one of the ablest of Vidaurri's adherents.

We learn that a convention of homeopathists was held at Vienna on the 10th of August, in commemoration of the death of Hahnemann.

The Post Office Department has issued another letter relative of the question of incendiary documents. This letter is addressed to a postmaster in Maryland, and instructs postmasters that they "are not authorized, because a single issue of a journal contains matter which, if taken alone, would be treasonable, to refuse to receive any such publication, or to suppress papers designated by the postmaster is to be submitted to the court, and only on a decision of the court can it be destroyed as an incendiary publication. The Department also recommends postmasters to carefully obey State enactments on the subject, when a necessity for action arises.

Douglas in the South.

The most inveterate foe of Judge DOUGLAS cannot, in candor, refrain from praising his frankness and courage in speaking out boldly in both sections of the Union against what he believes to be dangerous doctrines of sectionalism. After having for years in the North battled with resolute energy against the creed of the Republican party, his advent in the South, at Norfolk, was marked by an unequivocal rebuke of the idea often advanced, and rarely attacked in that quarter, that the election of a Republican President would of itself justify the secession of the South from the Union. His remarks on this subject will meet the unanimous approval of men of all parties in the North, and of all true patriots in the South. It is difficult to conceive of a position more tyrannical and indefensible than that which the Secessionists occupy. While they threaten to dissolve the Union if LINCOLN is elected, their secession at Charleston and Baltimore, and their antagonism in Congress prove that they will support no Democrat unless he is a mere subservient slave, like our present Chief Magistrate, ready to yield everything with all their insolent demands. Thus a mere little despotic oligarchy, which scarcely represents one-tenth of the voters of a mighty Republic, and is as unjust in its arrogant in policy and requirements as it is weak and contemptible in the elements of real power, threatens that if it cannot rule the Union it will ruin it! Judge DOUGLAS, by defying this combination, has rendered a signal service to his country and will proclaim it as frankly in Virginia as he would have done in Illinois or Pennsylvania his hostility to that disunion project he has established a claim to public gratitude. In these days of high patriotism and firmness in the South, Douglas will be sustained by a vast portion of the people in his bold and manly course.

The Coming European War.

Whatever others may think of it, to us there is no contemplation so sad as, what WORDSWORTH calls,

"Men arrayed for mutual slaughter."

It was all very well for Othello to bid farewell, the purpose of his life ruined, to what he designated "the pomp, pride, and circumstance of glorious war." We admit that some wars may be, and have been, glorious. We can understand how the misgoverned American colonists—persistently insulted as well as misgoverned—exercised a highly patriotic action in proclaiming national independence, and fighting for it, during seven long years, until they won it. Last year we heartily sympathized with the Italians when they shook off the abhorred Austrian yoke. At this moment, who that has a heart to feel does not sympathize with the success of GARIBALDI in Sicily, and earnestly pray for its continuance?

There are wars of policy and ambition, as well as of patriotism. The contest between Great Britain and her revolted colonies in America, from 1775 to 1783, added One Thousand Million of dollars to the National Debt of England. This was a war simply to coerce a people. The war between Great Britain and France, from the execution of LOUIS XVI. in January 1793, to the fall of the first NAPOLEON in June 1815, added Two Thousand Million dollars to the National Debt. That was simply a war in favor of a mere idea,—namely that the Bourbon family had a legitimate right, by Divine ordinance, to govern France, whether Frenchmen approved or disapproved of their rule. One half of the National Debt (of £800,000,000) the mere annual interest of which now is about £29,000,000, was incurred, between 1793 and 1815, merely to vindicate the asserted principle of "legitimacy." Fifteen years later, France expelled her Bourbon rulers, on whose behalf all this treasure had been expended; and Great Britain allowed Frenchmen, in 1830, to choose the ruler. So again, in 1852, when LOUIS NAPOLEON was elected Emperor. Nay, *so entirely* has England abandoned the principle, which caused over twenty years of war with France, from the death of LOUIS CAPET to the downfall of NAPOLEON, that LORD JOHN RUSSELL emphatically declared, in his place in the House of Commons, and with all the prestige derived from his position as Foreign Secretary of *State*, that Queen VICTORIA's Government repudiated all and every purpose of interfering with any nation's right to select its own rulers and its own form of government. A sensible declaration—coming rather late, however.

It is most probable that, even during the present year, Italy will be the scene of another and a desperate war. Sicily may be looked upon as virtually separated from the *territories of the weak and wicked King of Naples*. GARIBALDI has done that. The King, though with a very bad grace, no doubt, would submit to this, were he assured that the evil would not spread. An old adage declares half a loaf to be better than no bread, and King BOMBINO feels its truth no doubt. But disaffection to himself, his family, and his ministers, is not confined to Sicily. The Neapolitans hate and abhor him. Indeed, he is not even sure of the fidelity of his hireling soldiery. There seems nothing for him but flight, and it would not surprise us, any day, to hear that his Majesty had taken French leave, as other Italian princes did last year, even putting the silver spoons and silver door-handles in his royal and sacred pocket, as the Duke of Modena did.

GARIBALDI is reported to have landed a small force of some eighteen hundred men upon the dominions of King BOMBINO, on *terra firma*. Certainly a very small force, yet twice as numerous as that with which he invaded Sicily. It is sufficient to be the nucleus of a great army. For the Neapolitans, tired of the Bourbon tyrants, will gladly rally round GARIBALDI, that Bayard of modern chivalry.

In a few weeks GARIBALDI may be master of the whole Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. England and France are in a manner pledged not to interfere upon this occasion. But suppose that GARIBALDI rule in Naples, instead of the fugitive Bourbon, what will next ensue?

GARIBALDI is a subject of VICTOR EMMANUEL, King of Sardinia, and anxiously desires to see him King of Italy. The Neapolitans, like the Sicilians, are anxious to come under the liberal rule of VICTOR EMMANUEL, that very gallant gentleman. Say that the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies be annexed to Piedmont, as Lombardy and the Italian Duchies were, in 1859, still *all* is not completed. Still Venetia, in the north-east of Italy, remains in the possession of Austria, and still, stretching right across Italy, from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean, the States of the Roman Church are spread out between Naples and VICTOR EMMANUEL's Duchies of Tuscany and Modena.

We have to ask, therefore, what has GARIBALDI next to do, if he annex Naples to Piedmont? Already Austria, expecting that he will attack Venetia, is preparing for a strong resistance,—for a contest, hand to hand, with VICTOR EMMANUEL, because France will not yet back up his late ally. Again, GARIBALDI is known to have a decided determination of changing the government, indeed the very ownership of Rome. What would France do, if GARIBALDI marched upon Rome? Would NAPOLEON, "eldest son of the Church," look tamely on, while Pope PIUS was again a fugitive? We cannot from his secular position of a temporal prince merely to the occupancy of the Episcopate of Rome?

Now, it serves us, is on the cards, and it may reasonably take place without involving most of the Thrones of Europe.

Penalty of Crime.

A distinguished gentleman, in one of the interior counties of this State, who reads THE PRESS with care, sends the following interesting suggestion, suggested by the recent admission of the Director of Moyamensing Prison by our local reporter:

Peter Williams, convicted of the crime of Moyamensing Prison, was sentenced, some time ago, to the penitentiary, and, one of the most respectable citizens of that county after its organization, was sent to the penitentiary for the term of two years, for robbery and extortion in the exercise of his official vocation in that populous community, where crime was almost unknown. And often, in my hearing, have I heard the hated breath, the name of the robbery (plaited) to the lowest of the land. The sentence of forty years of high penitentiary service, over the heads of the citizens of the entire State, was a work of mercy.

Williams was a person, travelling through the country, and full in company with unknown travellers in the West, who foolishly admitted himself possessed of considerable sum of money. In passing through a town, Williams watched his opportunity, and, fall, long behind his victim, struck him to the earth, and beat him until he thought life was extinct. He then robbed him, and took to the neighboring forest. Fortunately, the body was very soon afterwards discovered, and with great difficulty restored to life. Then came the hue-and-cry and hot pursuit, in which old and young united. Even females assisted to watch the outlets of the forest, so universal was the feeling awakened by the deed of blood.

The robber was speedily arrested, and, in due time, arraigned upon every indictment the case would admit of. He here himself boldly and brutally throughout his trial, and received the utmost penalty of the law. The clerk of the court in which he was convicted was a very worthy and excellent old gentleman, who had once been, I think, the law partner of Alexander Hamilton; and was famed for his correctness and precision. But, in this instance, in some way, he committed an error in entering the sentence of the judge—adding two years of penitentiary service; so that Williams was formally committed to Moyamensing for thirty-four years (as stated in the account of the prison), although actually sentenced by the judge for thirty-two years. It was doubted at the time whether Williams was the real name of the convict as he totally refused throughout to give any account of himself or family.

The Virginia Breckinridge and Lane Convention Repudiating their Platform.

It will be recollected that the Convention that placed in nomination Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE adopted a resolution as one of the planks of their platform, declaring that they would support the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

The Breckinridge and Lane Virginia Convention, which met the other day at Charlottesville, *repudiated this plank* of their national platform. This news will be particularly gratifying to their supporters in California.

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, &c.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of boots, shoes, and brogans, &c., embracing samples of "thirteen hundred" packages of prime and fresh goods, part the stock of a city establishment, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue on a credit, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, to be continued the greater portion of the day, without intermission, by Myers, Cleghorn, & Co., auctioneers, No. 413½ and 415 Arch street.

LEGAL SALE OF BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—M. F. Pleasant, auctioneer, will sell this morning, at 10 o'clock, by order of the sheriff, at 526 Chestnut street, an extensive stock of blank books, stationery, cutlery, office furniture, valuable executions, fine watch, &c. Now open for examination.

FRENCH AND MELODEONS.—Mr. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets, has received his splendid fall stock of the above instruments. Prices and terms more liberal.

English Opera.

Last night, Walnut-street Theatre] was reopened for the performance of Balfe's opera of "The Bohemian Girl." The company includes several good vocalists, headed by Miss Annie Milner, who has a fine voice and has evidently been taught in a very good school. She is a *prima donna* who sings with taste, expression, and skill. She was encored in "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls"—the beautiful ballad which little Pisccolomini used to murder in such a ludicrous manner. We believe that, in the last scene, Miss Milner introduced "Lo, hear the gentle lark," by Bishop; but cannot undertake to say that she did, having gone away before the commencement of the third act, at ten o'clock, wearied out by the very long rests between the acts.

The opera, which was effectively put upon the stage, was said efactorily performed—as far as the vocalization is concerned. Mr. Aynesley Cook, as the *Count*, sang "The heart bowed down" in a very effective manner, and *Thaddeus* (Mr. Bowler), *The Queen of the Gipsies* (Miss H. Payne), and *Devilshoof* (Mr. F. B. Boudinot), severally acquitted *themselves well*. A quartette, in which Miss Milner joined, in the second act, was encored. The choruses were a great deal more than respectable.

Here ends our praise. We must *say that*, with the exception of Mr. Boudinot, whose *Devilshoof* was full of spirit, we never saw an opera worse *acted*. Miss Milner and Miss H. Payne were nearly inaudible in their small portions of spoken dialogue, and Miss Milner rushed her words out at a pace so rapid that, even had they been heard, they would have been unintelligible. When Miss Milner made the attempt to stab herself, her action was as feeble and as careless as if she were a little girl attempting an amateur performance, and doing it badly. Mr. Cook, as the *Count*, sang well, but his speaking was stilted, his voice was unnatural in its depth, and his manner was bombastic. *Thaddeus* (Mr. Bowler) was better, but he speaks *too rapidly*, and *Mr. Holywell Collins overdid the* fop. Mr. Boudinot alone *acted*. We take leave to hint to this company that they show small respect to the audience when they do not take the trouble of *acting* as well as of *vocalizing* in the lyrical drama.

The orchestra, led by Mr. Cooper, played very well, and one clarionet obligato deserves particular commendation. "Lucresia Borgia" will be performed this evening.

We noticed a beautiful scene, in the beginning of the first act, giving a moonlight view of the Dogana and Church of San Georgio Maggiore, at Venice. We leave the stage-manager to account for putting a Venetian scene in the heart of Bohemia. It is true that Shakespeare did so before him!

The house has been thoroughly cleaned and repaired, within and without. The auditorium was crowded. There is a finely painted *act-scene*, which excited a round of applause when first seen. The old drop-scene, caricaturing Sir Joshua Reynolds' Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Queen, still holds its place, but only *pro tempore*, we believe and hope. It is the last relic of the mismanagement of the eminent authoress of "The Black Agate,"—the most undramatic attempt at a drama ever thrust upon a patient public.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1860.

One of the most remarkable men in this country is Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts. He is a practical popular-sovereignty man, and was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. He labored earnestly in that body to secure the endorsement of the great principle of self-government. He was the founder of the Virginia town of Ceredo, which is populated by New England men, and is rapidly prospering under the influence of his benevolent and self-sacrificing example. Repeated attempts have been made by the Virginia extremists to root him and his colony out, and they have been foiled in every instance. Bold, sagacious, and adroit beyond most men, he has faced Virginia audiences, and by his fine humor and his startling eloquence has defied all the efforts of his adversaries, has conquered the prejudices of the surrounding neighborhood, and has gone so far even as to convince Governor Wise that his mission, instead of being that of a propagandist intending to sow the seed of disunion and civil war in the "Old Dominion," is one of peace and good will; and, I have no doubt, in the course of years the thrift, industry, intelligence, and forbearance of the people of Ceredo will operate most healthfully upon all the region in which they are living.

He voted against the bill to repeal the New Mexican slave code, he voted against the polygamy bill, and he introduced a series of Territorial bills providing for the exercise of popular sovereignty, so as to allow the people of the Territories to elect all their officers. For these, and other similar acts, he has been read out of his party at home, but he has put himself before his people, and, whether he is a candidate for re-election or not, he will unquestionably produce a profound impression in his district. Several of his late speeches are models of eloquence and power. A number of the leading Republicans have endorsed him. Hon. F. P. Blair, and his son, Hon. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, have come forward in his support, and the Hon John Hickman, in a recent letter, earnestly calls upon the people of Thayer's district to send him back to Congress. The New York *Tribune*, in a late article, manfully sustains him, and yet the mere politicians are moving heaven and earth to prevent his election. He has not yet determined to be a candidate; but whether he is or not, the *doctrines he maintains have taken deep root in* Massachusetts, and will continue to work against all adverse circumstances. No party can long resist popular sovereignty and non-intervention, and when such men as *Eli Thayer*, the *Blairs*, Horace Greeley, and Kellogg, of Illinois, place themselves upon that platform, they will be certain in the end to bring the Republican party to their standard. Let me give you an extract from one of Thayer's late speeches, in order to show you how boldly and how ably he fights for principle:

"What was proposed to be done by those Territorial bills? We said fourteen persons, both all their officers elected by the people—elected by American citizens, your friends and mine—who had gone into those distant Territories, and what did those Territorial bills propose *to do for them? They proposed to overthrow* every one of those governments which the people had made, and to put out of office the officers whom the people had elected; and then what? To put in officers appointed by James Buchanan, to rule over them, and to make their laws and ex raise judicial functions over them. That was what was proposed by the Committee on Territories. I told that committee that as soon as one of these bills should appear my vessel would sink it, and I faithfully kept my promise. [Great applause.] The bills contemplated that James Buchanan, either directly or indirectly, should send out two hundred of his officials to pounce upon the people, and prey upon the people—our people—and then get up Indian wars to speculate upon them, and then after they had done that, to come back and spend their ill-gotten money in the Eastern States. Then I voted against them, as I vote against everything I hate and I killed five bills and made six funeral processions for five corpses, for we buried the sixth at Harper's ferry, and I will do the same thing again as soon as I have a chance; for that whole policy of governing the Territories by officers sent out by the President has gone by. There never will be such a thing again. I said that in Congress, and I say it now.

"But there was his amendment! Cured, some gentlemen say, to those Territorial bills, and they inquire why I did not vote for the amendment, and then vote for the bills. The amendment was offered by Mr. Bellogg, of Illinois, which was that when a Territory should have twenty thousand inhabitants they should have a population by Congress to elect their own officers. There was no manner of difference between on the principle of that amendment and that of the original bills. They both overthrow the Governments which the people had made, they both supplanted the officers which the people had elected, and put in their stead the officers appointed by James Buchanan. Although the Territory of Pike's Peak has, perhaps, fifty or a hundred thousand inhabitants, that fact would have to be legally ascertained, and it could be ascertained only under this new Government; this miserable Government would have to overthrow the power of the people in order to give them the privilege of electing their own officers. I did not vote against the bill to lay the bills on the table any the more because that amendment was offered, for I would have voted against the amendment just as heartily as against the original bills, for it won'd have deserved to be killed for the same reason. What is the principle? Twenty thousand people could elect their own officers. Why not nineteen thousand, or ten thousand, or only two or three individuals? I am far from thinking that in order to have good government and stable laws there should be a multitude of men. But that is the old argument for the President's appointing non-residents to govern the people on the public lands. Are not ten persons, are not five, as well able to judge what is for the interest of themselves, as fifty thousand are to judge what is for their interests? Does not all history show that good government and good morals are not as apt to be sustained where there are more as where there are few people? Look at Babel and Babylon, at Sodom and Gomorrah.

"Go to Moses, when on Mount Sinai, held communion with Jehovah, while Aaron and the multitude were worshiping the golden calf below. [Laughter.] That is the difference between a crowd and a few. While shepherds watched their flocks by night in quiet and peace, there was the glorious Herod holding jubilee in Jerusalem. The fewer the safer, always, for collisions, no mobs, no excitements, no overthrow of institutions, where there are but a few men to be brought together in mobs and crowds; but where there are hundreds of thousands, or millions, you never can have peace and stability. Thus it all our great cities we find there is never peace and safety. They are curses; may be necessary curses at this time.

"If, then, I *do* killed the Territorial bills, what had I to offer in their stead? My propositions were, to recognize those governments which the people had formed for themselves on the public lands; all four of them—Dacotah, Pike's Peak, Nevada, and Arizona. They had formed those governments and put them in successful operation; *they had chosen their own officers*; and I was opposed to overthrowing those governments, or of giving them *permission to elect* their own officers. I take the ground in relation to civil liberty which Roger Williams took in relation to religious liberty. I *ignore* and hold in utter contempt that word 'permission' to American citizens to elect their own officers. [Applause.] I scorn and hold in utter contempt the idea that the servants of the people have power to give 'permission' to the people themselves—American citizens. What is a Congressman but a servant? Do you consider that he is more than a citizen? I tell you that he is less, by just so much as he has impaired his rights and privileges by accepting the position of your servant. You *who are citizens*, unimpaired by office, are the highest in power that this country knows. A Congressman is in the position of a menial, in a certain sense. The President may call an extra session of Congress to-morrow; he may send the sergeant-at-arms as soon as the mace has expired if a representative refuses to appear. The sergeant-at-arms may come for me if I refuse to appear; and I think he may be in prison for contempt. Can any such power reside in you? Do not believe the servant greater than his lord. When your minister prays for the rulers of this people, and means by that the President and Congressmen, just tell him that you do not so understand it; that you are willing to have him pray for the public servants or the private servants of the people; but when he prays for the rulers of *this* people he prays for nobody on this footstool. The Congressman has taken upon himself certain disabilities. The idea that he is more than a citizen all comes from a fallacy, which is the divine right of kings; and our people, by a strange mistake, have made Congress a king, and now talk about the divine right of Congress. No, not one day would I live in a Territory governed by the President of the United States, or under a Government of the Congress of the United States. The people of Connecticut hustled out a non-resident Governor who came to usurp their rights and control them, and that was in old colonial days; but now we expect the people of the Territories not only to be taxed without *representation, but to submit to laws which Congress* makes. We proceed on the principle that if you buy a farm in the Territory you sell yourself to Congress, and there is no time set when you shall be a free man. Many of the people of Oregon did not live to be free men.

"It is claimed by some that Congress is the sovereign power. What is that? They may forbid marriage, may forbid putting your money at interest, may forbid your cultivating only so much land for wheat, and so much for corn. I tell you that power has been usurped; it never did exist, and never can exist. I contend against it now and always, and I rejoice that the Republican party has put nothing in their platform which contradicts *what I the idea that I now enunciate*. I tell you, the next time that they attempt to make a platform, we will not only not put in anything against them, but will openly announce them, for this policy will govern this country hereafter, and we will have no more of the miserable policy of servants attempting to usurp and destroy the rights of the people. I have defended the people of the Territories in the exercise of those rights, and I intend to defend them on all proper occasions. They will not again tamely relinquish their rights. My proposition was, that we should recognize those governments which they had made, that we should bind them to the common centre by receiving a delegate from each of them; that we should provide for an appeal from the *courts which they have established*, to the courts of the United States. There was no need to go further than that, except that we should remit to them so much money as they had paid for taxes. For that purpose, I would have the census of the people taken annually in each of those land districts, so as to ascertain what proportion of the revenue of the General Government they had furnished. So much I would remit to them, because, without representation on their part, we have no business to tax them. And then, so long as their laws are in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, I hold that we should not meddle with them; they have as good a right to govern themselves as we have to govern ourselves. There is no more propriety *in the people of the States giving permission to the* people of the Territories to elect their officers and govern themselves, than in the people of the Territories to giving permission to people of the States to govern themselves. The rights of American citizens do not come from Congress, and I am for that Popular Sovereignty that comes from heaven, and not that which comes from Congress." [Applause.]

OCCASIONAL.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

SENATOR DOUGLAS IN VIRGINIA.

His Reception in Petersburg.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

He Speaks To-Night.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO "THE PRESS."]

PETERSBURG, Aug. 27—Evening.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived at this place this afternoon, from Norfolk. He was in charge of a committee of the citizens of Petersburg. When the train arrived at the depot, there was an immense crowd in attendance to welcome the "Little Giant."

A national salute of thirty-three guns was fired.

The procession formed at the depot, and *escorted* the Senator to Jarrat's Hotel. The scenes along the route were of a brilliant, exciting, and extraordinary character. The windows of the houses were filled with ladies, and the streets filled with spectators, who sent up cheer after cheer as the Senator passed along. Many of the populace hung on to his carriage, in the hope to be favored with a grasp of the Senator's hand.

The editor of the *Intelligencer*, an Opposition journal of this place, declared to-night that only four men could command such a reception in Petersburg — WASHINGTON, JACKSON, CLAY, and DOUGLAS.

When the Senator reached the hotel, the crowd was so dense and clamorous that he was compelled to appear before them. He announced his intention to address the people to-morrow night.

The town *is already full*, in anticipation of the Senator's speech, and hundreds are coming in from all parts of the district.

ROGER A. PRYOR represents this district, and the devotion of the Democracy to DOUGLAS foreshadows the defeat of the Representative, who, after being a warm advocate of DOUGLAS, deserted him immediately after his nomination.

B.

From Washington.

THE GULF SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—The following is a correct list of the vessels ordered to special service in the Gulf of Mexico:

The Susquehanna, Powhatan, Pocahontas, Savannah, Sabine, St. Louis, Supply, and two or three others of the Home squadron.

The Preble was telegraphed at Pensacola, but she had sailed for Boston before the receipt of the despatch. She will not now be ordered to the Gulf.

Although it is not positively ascertained that Spain intends a hostile attack on Vera Cruz and *other Mexican ports, the Administration has, in* consequence of recent information, taken precautionary measures to render whatever protection may become necessary to the persons and property of Americans.

The following assignments have been made to the Adjutant General's Department: Brevet Maj. Nichols to the Department of Texas; Captain R. Williams to the department of Oregon, and Capt. Withers to the Adjutant General's office at Washington.

Major Sedgwick, writing to the War Department from his camp near Fort Larned, Kansas Territory, says he had just returned from a scout *in the Smoky Hill country. The troops were absent* seventy days, travelling 1,200 miles, but they had seen no hostile Indians. His opinion is, that the Kiowas and Comanches have scattered, and are now at all in small bands.

A military post is to be forthwith established on the big bend of the Carson river, in Utah. The troops thereabout are protecting the mail carriers and emigrants from the Indians.

About half a million documents are weekly sent out from the Capitol folding rooms, on account of the several political parties. In addition to this, the same kind of work is extensively performed at the club rooms.

The President has written that he will return to Washington on Wednesday.

The Prince of Wales.

HIS TRAVELS IN THE UNITED STATES TO COMMENCE WITH CHICAGO.

MONTREAL, Aug 27.—The levee of the Prince, this afternoon, was numerously attended. Several addresses were presented.

The Prince will open the exhibition at Hamilton on Wednesday next. He will leave on the same evening for Chicago, where he will remain a day. He will then visit St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portland, whence he will embark.

He has accepted the courtesy of a ball to be given at New York on October 12th, instead of a dinner, as at first proposed.

Forrest at Baltimore—A Grand Reception.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—Notwithstanding the heavy rain which has been falling during the day, Forrest was greeted, this evening, with an overflowing house, and received a most hearty welcome on the occasion of his first appearance, after so long a retirement.

In his delineation of the character of Hamlet he exhibited a great improvement in his style, which called forth frequent manifestations of approbation from the audience.

The seats have all been secured for the entire engagement.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug 27—The Santa Fé mail of the 14th instant arrived here to-day.

The Fifth Infantry had reached Santa Fé from Utah, *en route* for Fort Defiance.

The Indians were still hostile, but there has been no outbreak of consequence since the last mail.

Six hundred troops were met at Iron Creek by the mail party, and there were a large number on Big Timber creek.

Mr. Greenwood, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was met on the 25th. He was getting along well.

The report of the death of Mr. Bent is contradicted.

From Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH, Aug 27—Pike's Peak dates to the 14th have been received by the arrival of the Denver City express.

Subscriptions were being raised for the extension of the line of telegraph to Denver City, with a good prospect of success.

The excitement was increasing in regard to the new silver lands, near Tarryall. The ore found there is said to assay from $200 to $1,700 per ton. A thousand claims have been taken.

The other mines are paying richly.

The weather has been cold, and there has been a light fall of snow.

From $40,000 to $50,000 in dust was leaving Denver City per week for the States, mostly in private hands.

Affairs in Chester County.

WEST CHESTER, Aug 27.—The Rev. A. A. Willits, formerly of Philadelphia, lectured on Saturday night, at Unionville, in this county, to a very full audience. On Sunday a large congregation assembled to hear him preach at the Presbyterian church.

This evening the Lincoln party of Unionville will have a grand liberty pole raising, with speeches, &c.

Smoky Hill Wagon Road Expedition.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug 27.—The *Times* has information of the safe arrival of the Smoky Hill Wagon Road Expedition, after the construction of a good wagon road from Fort Riley to Denver City.

The St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The total earnings during the third week in August, of the St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad amounted to $26,077 62, an increase over the same week of 1859, of $7,005 49.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 16th instant, arrived at this port at half past seven this evening. Her advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the Vanderbilt.

Three Days Later from Europe.

THE STEAMER NOVA SCOTIAN AT FATHER POINT.

MELANCHOLY LETTER OF THE POPE.

He Will Not Quit Rome.

AFFAIRS IN SYRIA.

The Sultan Determined on Redressing the Late Outrages.

Advance in Breadstuffs.

FATHER POINT, Aug 27.—The steamship Nova Scotian from Liverpool, Aug. 18th, for Quebec, passed this point this afternoon. Her advices which are three days later than those furnished by the steamer Vanderbilt, were obtained.

The steamship Bremen from New York had arrived out

The Pope of Rome is said to have written a most *melancholy letter to his Cardinal in France*, in which he regards all as lost. Although convinced that he shall die by the bullet of an assassin, he declares that he will quit Rome under no conditions—no price.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug 11.—Advices from Damascus to the 5th state that Fuad Pacha has surrounded Lebanon with troops, and threatened to put them to the sword if the Druse sheiks did not surrender within two days. Twenty have already been taken, and nearly eight hundred other important arrests have been made.

A thousand camel loads of the plundered property has also been recovered.

The Sultan has made a speech, expressing his resolution to punish the Syrian offenders most severely, as well his intention of reducing the vast lists of sinecures now occupied by high functionaries, and otherwise effecting economy in the finances of his Government.

The Sultan is also about to address another letter to Queen Victoria, and Emperor Napoleon, expressing the desire to have the sole control over the punishment of the offenders.

The news of the massacres at Balbec has been confirmed, but no details have yet been received.

The *Times'* city article of Thursday evening says the disappointment in the expectation of a change in the weather, together with the threatened political contingencies on the continent, have led to a further decline in the English funds.

American securities show greater firmness owing to the anticipation of an active business in breadstuffs.

No gold was taken from the bank to-day.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons has reported against the propriety of the conditions of the laws regulating the national intercourse with France, Spain, Portugal, and the United States, as most unsatisfactory. During the last three years, the report says, the British merchant shipping has been in a state of great depression in consequence of this inadequacy.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Friday.—The sales of the week amount to 90,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators, and 19,000 bales for export. There has been a slight improvement of late in the lower qualities, and middlings have advanced fully ⅛d. The fair grades have also improved, but are without change in quotation. The advance was caused by the recent news from America.

The sales of to-day are estimated at 10 to 600 bales, the market closing quiet at the following (authorized) quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	7⅞d	6⅞d
Mobiles	7d	6⅞d
Florids	6⅞d	6 1-16d

There is a stock of 1,117,000 bales now in port, including 387,000 bales of American

BREADSTUFFS.—The advices from Manchester have continued favorable. The market has been steady, but operations have been checked by the unfavorable state of the weather.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market closed with an advancing tendency for all descriptions. Some authorities report an advance of 1s in Flour, 1s on Corn, and 3d on Wheat since Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—The Provisions market continues dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Friday.—Consols closed at 93⅛@92⅞.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs are quiet and nominally unchanged in prices.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY PONY EXPRESS.]

ST. JOSEPHS, Mo., Aug. 27.—The California pony express, somewhat behind time, reached here last night, with news to the 15th inst

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Arrived on the 12th, ship Mameluke, from Boston; 13th, steamer Sonora, from Panama, passengers all well; 14th, barks Druid, from London, and Fred Winslan, from Manilla. There have been no departures since the last report.

The ship Jacob Bell has cleared for Hong Kong, with 80,000 feet of lumber, and wheat and flour equivalent to 4,556 barrels.

The ship Water Spaulding has cleared for Australia, with 17,600 sacks of wheat and 2,120 barrels of flour.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The market for certain descriptions of goods continues fairly active, and prices show no material change in other cases there is not much doing. Of Bacon there were sales of 1,000 hhds of Cumberland & Barbiers, to speculators at 13c@13½c, and trade demand is lightly supplied. Lard is affected by the sales referred to. Butter has proved firmer, and 100 tubs of Ohio sold at from 16½c to 60 firkins of choice Horn Butter were sold at 25@28c; 250 firkins of June Ishmaus ex steamer, at 22@23c. Lard is easier, and 100 tierces Ohio sold at 17½c, and is slow of sale at that price, without indications of any further improvement.

Grain is worth more, but the supply is scarce. Hams and Pork are quiet but firm, at the last quotations. Candles are firm, but little doing. The best brands of Adamantine sell at the market at 20c. Of Crude cotton there are at 14@14½c; 400,000 lbs of Manilla arrived yesterday and met with a dull market at 7@7½c. Of Linseed Apples move briskly at 72@75c. Of Sugars a moderate business is doing in the raw article, at a shade better rates. The refinery market is more advanced. The last sales of Eastern were at 11@12½c. Nothing has been done at the new price. Spirits of Turpentine brings 42@43c in foreign and domestic types, and there are large transactions, without noticeable change in rates. Teas and Wines remain dull. Wool—Buyers will not purchase at anything over $1 50 ⅌ lb, and the farmers have commenced shipping their own grain to New York in preference to accepting this rate.

GENERAL NEWS.

The pony express, with St. Louis dates to July 31st, arrived at Carson Valley on the 11th, and at Sacramento on the 12th inst., but owing to the day being Sunday, when no steamers depart, the express was detained there for twenty-four hours, and did not reach San Francisco until late at night on the 13th.

Charles P. Dunne has commenced suit in the *United States District Court against Charles Goodall*, master of the steam tug Hercules, for $25,000. Capt Pearson, of the steamer John L. Stephens, for $50,000, and Capt Watkins, of the steamer Golden Gate, for $50,000 damages, growing out of his being forcibly carried away from California, by order of the Vigilance Committee, in 1850.

The San Francisco *Herald* has changed editors, and comes out for Breckinridge and Lane.

A new Douglas Democratic daily, called *The Nation*, has just been started in San Francisco.

A Bell and Everett daily, called the *Constitution*, has also been started

There are about $450,000 in the State treasury, but $275,000 of