THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL. VI---NO. 779. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of August.

HAZLETT McKIM.
CHAS. H. PENDERGAST, | JAMES WARDEN.
ALEX. CLOSE, | FRED. FICKEY.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, August 27, 1860.

The transactions in Stocks to-day were light, but for almost everything on the list the market was steady and firm. A further advance of ¼ a dollar per share was established in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, sales of 67 shares of it being made at $84@84¼ cash and time. It closed regular way at $84 bid, $84¼ asked. Nothing was done in Northern Central Railway, but it closed pretty steady at $22¼ bid, $22½ asked regular way. Northern Central bonds were firmer than they have been for some days past, a sale of $2,000 1855's being made at 68¾, the market for them closing at 68¾ bid, 69 asked. The above was the only sale of Railroad bonds made. There was but little inquiry for City 6's, and the only sale made was one of $500 1870's at 101; for 1890's 102¼ was bid, and 102½ asked. The Mining stocks were all pretty firm. Springfield advanced ¼, and Guilford ¼. Sales of 200 shares of the former stock were made at $4¼, and of 2,200 shares of the latter at $3. Silver Hill and Silver Valley, the only other Mining stocks in which there was any movement, were both firm. Sales of 500 shares of the former were made at $1.06, and of 2,500 shares of the latter at $1¼@1.19. All the remaining Mining stocks on the list were steady at Saturday's quotations, but no sales of them were made.

In New York to-day stocks were generally lower. Erie declined 1; New York Central ¾; Reading 1¼; Cleveland and Toledo 1¾; Michigan Southern ¾; Michigan Southern guaranteed ¾; Rock Island ¾; Harlem ¾; and Galena and Chicago 2.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

MONDAY, August 27, 1860.

$500 Balt. 6's,	70—101	2200 shs. Guilford M. Co.	60— 3
2000 N. C. RR. bds.	85—68¾	500 shs Silver Hill Mining Co.	s60— 1.06
25 shs. B. & O. R.	b60—84¾	1400 shs. Silver Valley M. Co.	— 1½
17 " "	—84	1100 do.	b60—1.19
25 " "	b60—84¾		
200 shs. Springfield Mining Co.	b10—4¾		

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK BY TELEGRAPH.

Through Wm. Fisher & Brother, Stock and Bill Brokers, No 22 South street.

	1st Board.	2d Board.
Virginia 6's	90¾	90
Missouri 6's	81¾	81¾
Illinois Central bonds	90	90
Canton Company	20	20
Erie Railroad	28¾	28¾
New York Central Railroad	84¾	84¾
Reading Railroad	46¾	45¾
Panama Railroad	90	90
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	46¾	46
Michigan Southern Railroad	22¾	60
Cumberland Coal	60	60
Harlem Railroad	18	18
Galena and Chicago	79¾	79¾
Michigan Southern, guaranteed	47	60
Rock Island Railroad	82¾	60
	heavy.	heavy.

NEW YORK MINING BOARD—AUGUST 25.

	Off'd.	As'd		Off'd.	As'd.
Copper Falls	10¾	11	Rockland	27	27¾
Central	8½	9	Superior	4	4¾
Franklin	25¾	27	Hamilton	1	1¼
Hancock	4¾	5¾	Columbian	2¾	3¾
Isle Royale	11¼	11½	Phenix	—	—
Minnesota	85	90	Gardner Hill	6¾	7¾
National	36	—	Hilliard	2¾	—
North Cliff	—	—	North State	1½	2¼
Pewabic	50	—	Silver Hill	—	1½
Pittsburg	56¼	58¾	Del. & Hudson	—	—
Pontiac	—	—	Penn Coal	—	—
Quincy	36¾	40	Cumb. Coal	—	—
The sales were.			Am Coal	—	—
10 Minnesota	— 85		500 Guilford	86—	2¾
25 "	85¾		500 Silver Hill	b60—	1
100 Superior	— 2¾		50 Rockland	—	27

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

MONDAY, August 27.

BARK.—We notice a sale to-day of 20 tons Quercitron Bark for export, at $23 per ton f o b. Quercitron Bark ranges in price at from $18 to $23 per ton, according to the quality.

COFFEE.—There has been a good inquiry to-day for Coffee, and we note sales, principally to the trade, of 300 bags Rio at 13¾@14 cts., 375 bags do. at 14⅝@14¾ cts., and 300 bags do. at 15 cts., making a total of 1,000 bags. The increased demand for Coffee within the past day or two has produced a somewhat better feeling in the market, but prices are no higher, and we again quote Rio as ranging from 13¾ to 15 cts. for ordinary to prime, and Java at 16½@17¼ cts. The stock here is now about 21,000 bags.

FLOUR.—The demand for Flour continues brisk, and the market for it may be quoted steady and firm. At Saturday's figures. We have reported to day sales of 1,200 bbls. Ohio Super at $5.37½, and of 2,500 bbls. Ohio Extra at $5.75 per bbl., but so far as we have heard there has been no movement in Howard Street or City Mills Flour. City Mills Super is now generally held at $5.50, but there are no buyers at over $5.37½ per bbl., although at this figure sale to a considerable extent could be made. Ohio and Howard Street Super both close steady at $5.37½, and we quote Extra Flour as before at $5.75@6 for Ohio; $5.75@6.25 for Howard Street, $6.25 for standard City Mills and $7@7.50 per bbl. for fancy brands do.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is still selling at $8.50 for Welch's and $8 for the best brands of Baltimore ground, but we quote Ohio and Howard Street Family Flour as ranging from $6.37½ to $6.75 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is selling at $3.87½@4, and we quote Corn Meal as before at $3 62½ per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat was active and firm this morning, but prices for it were not quotably higher than on Saturday. The offerings at the Corn Exchange reached about 17,000 bushels, nearly all of which changed hands, at 118@122 cts. for Western red, 122@130 cts. for Southern do., 125@135 cts. for fair to good Western white, 130@135 cts. for common to fair Southern do., 140@157 cts. for good to prime do., and 160@165 cts. for choice lots do. Wheat closed very stiff and prices for it have rather an upward tendency. Corn was however dull. There were about 16,000 bushels offered at the Exchange, and we note sales of 2,000 bushels Southern white at 60 cts., 3,000 bushels Southern yellow at 62 cts., and 2,000 bushels Southern yellow at 63 cts. Prices are nominally unchanged. We note sales of 2,000 bushels Southern oats at 38 cts. per bbl. on hour, and advances are noted in pounds on fourth class freight above the low rates of the present summer.

Later from Honduras--Movements of Gen. Walker.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—Later advices from Honduras say that Gen. Walker and ex-President Cabanas will probably meet in some northern port early day, at Connavagua, when the basis of a general government will be established, in opposition to that of Gen. Guardiola, the present incumbent.

Mr. Douglas' Southern Tour.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—Mr. Douglas arrived here this evening from Norfolk and met with an enthusiastic reception, numbers of the prominent persons being assembeld. A salute of 100 guns was fired, and the multitude, accompanied by a band of music, escorted the distinguished visitor to Jarrett's Hotel.

Republican Meeting in Indiana Disturbed.

EVANSVILLE, Ind, Aug. 25—A Republican meeting, held at Newburg, Ind., last night was interrupted by a party of men, led on, it is stated, by Sol. Keoker, the marshal of the town. Pistols were fired into the crowd, and several persons were injured.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The weekly statement of the city banks shows a decrease of $889,000 in specie; $53,000 in circulation; $767,000 in deposits, and an increase in loans of $628,000.

Mr. Douglas at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Aug. 27.—Mr. Douglas made an able speech here on Saturday night before about 5,000 citizens. He leaves for Petersburg this morning.

The Steamer City of Baltimore Arrived.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The steamer City of Baltimore from Liverpool on the 15th has arrived. Her advices were telegraphed from Cape Race.

Arrival of the Steamer Star of the West.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The steamer Star of the West from Aspinwall was signalled below this evening.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER NOVA SCOTIAN.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN ADVICES.

Desponding Letter from the Pope--Further from Syria--Energetic Efforts of the Turkish Government to Punish the Druses--Massacre at Ballec Confirmed.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 27.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Liverpool for Quebec, with advices to Friday the 17th, two days later, passed here this afternoon.

The steamer Bremen arrived out on Friday.

The Pope is said to have written a most melancholy letter to a Cardinal in France. He looks upon all as lost, but although convinced that he shall die by the bullet of an assassin, declares that he will quit Rome under no condition and at no price.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11.—Advices from Damascus to the 5th state that Fuad Pacha had surrounded Lebanon with his troops, and threatened to put them to the sword if the Druse Sheiks did not surrender in two days. Twenty had already been taken, and nearly 800 other important arrests had been made, and a thousand camel loads of plundered property recovered.

The Sultan has made a speech, expressing a resolution to punish the Syrian offenders most severely, and an intention of reducing the vast list of the sinecures of high functionaries, and effecting economy generally.

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

News of the massacres at Ballec is confirmed, but no details have been received.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Cotton.—Sales of the week 90,000 bales, including 16,000 bales to speculators, and 19,000 bales for export. Lower qualities have improved ¼d. Middling qualities have advanced ¼; fair qualities are generally unchanged. The last advices from the United States caused the advance. The sales to day reached 10,000 bales. The market closed steady. New Orleans fair 7¾d.; middling 5¾d.; Mobile fair 7d.; middling 5¾d.; Upland fair 6¾d.; middling 5 13-16. Stock in port 1,157,000 bales including 987,000 bales American Cotton.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market closed steady.

Breadstuffs—The market closed with an advancing tendency in prices owing to the unfavorable weather. All qualities have fully advanced 1s per quarter. Some authorities say flour has advanced 1s; corn, 1s; and wheat 3d since Tuesday.

Provisions—The market closed dull.

LONDON MARKETS—August 17.—Consols, 92⅞@92¾. Breadstuffs quiet and nominally unchanged.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The following is a correct list of the vessels ordered to the special service in the Gulf of Mexico: Susquehanna, Powhatan, Pocahontas, Savannah, Sabine, St. Louis, the Supply, and two or three other of the home squadron. The ship-of-war Preble was telegraphed at Pensacola, but she had sailed for Boston before the receipt of the despatch, and she will not now be ordered to the Gulf.

Although it is not positively ascertained that Spain intends making 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 American citizens in that quarter.

The following assignments have been made to the Adjutant General's Department: Brevet. Major Nicholas, to the Department of Texas; Capt. S. Williams, to the Department of Oregon; Captain Withers, to the Adjutant General's office at Washington.

Major Sedgewick, writing to the War Department from the camp near Fort Larned, Kansas Territory, says he had returned from a scout in the Smoky Hill country. The troops were absent seven days, travelling 1,200 miles, but had seen no hostile Indians. His opinion is that the Kiowes and Camanches have scattered, roving, if at all, in small bands. A military post is forthwith to be established on the Big Bend of the Carson river, in Utah. The troops thereabout are protecting 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 the same kind of work is extensively performed at the club rooms.

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

Arrival of the California Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, Aug. 27.—The Pony Express has arrived, bringing San Francisco advices of the 15th. Chas. P. Duane has commenced a suit against Capt. Pearson, of the steamer John L. Stephens, for $50,000, and against Capt. Watkins, of the steamer Golden Gate, for the same damages, growing out of his being forcibly carried away from California at the order of the Vigilance Committee. Politics continued to be very exciting in California and Oregon. New party papers are starting, and old ones are changing hands.

From British Columbia the steamer Oregon has brought down $50,000 in gold. A silver mine was reported to have been discovered on the lower Frazer river. Lead and copper mines similar to those on Lake Superior are also reported.

Another Advance in Railroad Freight.

ALBANY, Aug. 25—Another advance in freight bound East has been agreed upon, between the New York Central and Erie roads. The figures just agreed upon are 55c. on flour, and advances per hundred pounds on fourth class freight above the low rates of the present summer.

EUROPE.

THE MAILS OF THE VANDERBILT.

By the arrival of the Vanderbilt, we have the following additional news from Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the Commons, August 13th, while in Committee on the India Loan bill, there being at the time less than forty members present, Sir C. Wood showed the state of the India finances. The new taxes are expected to produce £1,000,000 this year, and £3,500,000 in the year ending April 1862. This indicates a deficit of £3,111,000 in the year 1861-62. Sir C. Wood then moved the resolution empowering him to raise a sum not exceeding £3,000,000 by way of precaution only.

The consolidated fund (£10,000,000) passed through committee.

The Paris corrrespondent of the London *Times* says: Lord Dufferin, the Commissioner of the English Government in Syria, carries with him an order to Admiral Martin to land 1,500 seamen and marines to co-operate with the French troops in maintaining order in the district of Beyrout.

The London *Times* says: There can be no doubt of the injury done to the hops by the ungenial weather, and the intelligence of each day confirms the opinion that in many districts it will prove a total failure.

The *Court Journal* says: It is expected that Her Majesty will not remain at Balmoral longer than a month, and that the Queen and Prince will then cross to Hamburg in the royal yacht, proceed to Coburg, and after a short stay at Ihlmelelitsbrun, go to Gotha. It is here that it is expected the meeting between the Princess Royal and her Majesty will take place.

The new acts for taking the census in England and Ireland next April have been issued. The act for Scotland has not yet received the Royal assent. There is nothing as to "religious possession" in the English act, but there is in the one relating to Ireland.

The census is to be laid before Parliament within twelve months after next June.

The leading article of the *Times* of August 13th says: "By this time the Plenipotentiaries and armaments of England and France must have reached the well-known spot where, eighteen months ago, Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were deliberating upon the best means of obtaining a treaty with China. The diplomatists probably arrived at the general rendezvous about the first or second week in July, and we may calculate, therefore, that Lord Elgin has had for one month the services of the very powerful army and navy by which he is supported. Henceforth we must expect the arrivals from China with very great interest."

The Cotton Guild of Canton, according to the last veracious story from Hong Kong, offered a bet of £30,000 that the French and English will again be repulsed from the Taku forts.

FRANCE.

The embarkation of troops of all arms is being pressed forward with the utmost rapidity at Toulon.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says, according to the despatches from Naples, which reached Paris on Sunday, the King is likely to abandon his dominions. Neither the army nor the navy, it is said, will fight for Francis II.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says a private telegram from Turin states that the foreign ministers at Naples were sending their families on board the ships of-war. No official confirmation of this has been received.

The general tenor of recent advices leads to a belief that Garibaldi's operations against the mainland will not be long deferred, but up to the 12th, no fresh authentic or important intelligence had reached Paris.

The *Patrie* mentions that letters from Turin assert that in order to avoid the grave complications which might result for Italy from the occupation of the Kingdom of Naples by Garabaldi, there was a question of sending a Sardinian corps d'armee to Naples in virtue of a Convention between the Governments of Naples and Piedmont.

SPAIN.

It is reported at Madrid that the Queen intends to restore to Don Sebastian his revenues and estates.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, Saturday evening.—A report is current that 1,500 Garibaldians have landed in Calabria.

The London *Morning Post* says this landing is confirmed.

The London *Times'* correspondent telegraphs under date of Naples, Aug. 14: The camp has just been placed in a state of siege, and the proclamation is now being posted. The regular troops and the National Guards are exhorted to do all in their power to maintain public order.

THE TWO SICILIES.

NAPLES, Aug. 7, (via Marseilles.)—Garibaldi is said to have been in Naples on Saturday last, and to have conferred with the principal inhabitants. He left again on Sunday, it was decided to await the assembling of Parliament, the elections to which will take place on the 19th. Refugees are candidates preferred by the electors. They openly declare themselves for the annexation of Naples to Piedmont. One candidate for this district has elected Gen. Cosenz as its representative.

The Sardinian Admiral has arrived in his ship from Palermo, and has been visited by the Count of Syracuse, who pronounced himself favorable to annexation.

Notwithstanding the severities of the King and Count d'Aquila, numbers of naval officers have refused to fight against Garibaldi.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, Aug. 7.—Tranquillity reigns in the city. The municipality of Rome, fearing a dearth, has corn.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, Aug. 12.—The subscription to the new loan is closed. Three times the amount required has been subscribed.

Signor Manna has left for Paris.

The official gazette of Turin says that 27,194,240 livres of Rentes were subscribed.

A decree has been published designed to repress illegal interference in the affairs of the State, and to prevent the undertaking of hostile steps against the neighboring governments, as well as to punish the instigators of desertion. The same circular announces the formation of a corps of volunteers to join the National Guard.

RUSSIA.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE CAUCASUS—IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

The Emperor of Russia has addressed the following rescript to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Caucasus:

"The orthodox Christian faith once prevailed in those parts of the Caucasus where Islamism now reigns. Numerous traces of Christianity still exist in the mountains of that region, where some remnants of the faith have been preserved. Wishing, now that the Caucasus has been subdued, to re-establish the orthodox creed, but by persuasion, and propagating the Gospel in the mountain districts, we have deemed it advantageous to call all those who have the orthodox cause at heart to co-operate in the great work. For this purpose we have instituted a Central Association, under the name of the Society for the Re-establishment of the Orthodox Christain Faith in the Caucasus, and have sanctioned the statutes of the Society, as drawn up by you, and examined by the Council of the Caucasus. Her Majesty the Empress, warmly interested in the progress of orthodoxy in the Caucasus, has taken this Association under her special protection. In transmitting to you the rules of the Society, with our sanction, we confide to you the duty of taking the measures necessary for commencing its operations, hoping that under your direction it will fulfil the noble object for which it was instituted. We invoke the protection of the Providence of God upon the efforts of the Society.

"ALEXANDER.

"TSARSKOE-SELO, June 20, 1860."

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—It is certain that Austria has abandoned the idea of having the possession of Venitia guaranteed by Germany. Nevertheless, at the interview at Toplitz a perfect understanding was established between Austria and Prussia relative to the application of the principle of non-intervention in reference to the affairs of Italy.

The following will explain the nature of this understanding.—There is no doubt that Garibaldi, aided by the Neapolitan fleet, which he hopes shortly to possess, intends to attack Venice. Yet Austria does not feel strong enough to sustain a conflict alone, even against the Italians, so long as the conflict is only between Austria and Italy, Prussia will observe the principle of non-intervention, but if other powers interfere, and thus violate that principle, Germany would not hesitate to support Austria in the maintenance of rights guaranteed to her by treaties.

The *Independence Belge* of the 12th says:

"Our correspondence from Paris treats of the approaching issue of a manifesto of the Emperor of Austria. Our accounts state that there is, in fact, some question of the publication of a document of this kind on the 18th, the anniversary of the imperial birthday—a publication which would coincide with the publication of similar resolutions to public opinion. Francis Joseph, forseeing an early attack on Venetia, wishes, it is said, to make all possible concessions to his Magyar and Slave subjects, so that he may not find himself pressed at the same time by two revolutionary movements, in Hungary and Italy. According to other accounts it will be a manifesto, properly so called, but an allocution, in which the Emperor will declare himself freed from the engagements of Villafranca, adding some threatening words for Piedmont.

"At Turin there is a report of an approaching declaration of war by Austria against Sardinia, arising out of the letter of Garibaldi to the King, in which the Dictator of Sicily openly announces his intention of attacking Venice. Explanations on this head have been demanded of Count Cavour, whose reply has been deemed unsatisfactory. The enrollment of the classes of 1838 and 1839 by the Sardinian Government has also given new umbrage to Austria. Although these rumors seem to us at least premature, they agree with a communication which we are now receiving from Paris, that the Emperor Napoleon to King Victor Emanuel on the dangers of too aggressive an attitude against Austria. The French sovereign has especially shown the impossibility of his interference in case of a war, so long as Austria remains on the defensive."

SALZBURG, Aug. 7.—The inauguration of the railway from Salzburg to Munich, took place to-day. At the dinner given in honor of the event, the Emperor of Austria, in proposing the health of the King of Bavaria, said:

"The sentiments of unity which, as neighbors, we bear towards each other, I apply to all German Sovereigns. I cannot but joyfully direct my thoughts to the day on which I grasped the hands of the Prince Regent, to strengthen the unanimity of sentiment which brought us together. Long live the unity of the Princes and people of Germany!"

THE EAST.

TRIESTE, Monday, Aug. 13.—In virtue of the proctocol signed at Paris, on the 3d inst., Austria is about to augment her naval force in the Syrian waters, by three ships of war. During the last few days extraordinary activity has been shown in the Austrian marine. All vessels fit for service are being armed. The material of the arsenal of Venice is being transported to Pola.

An attack by Garibaldi is expected.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, June 23.—The *Times'* correspondent says: Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope reached Shanghai on the 16th inst., and were to leave for the rendezvous in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 18th. It is anxious wish is generally felt that the Taku forts should be taken and destroyed before any diplomatic action commences, as the most effectual means of inducing the Imperial Court to deal honestly with subsequent friendly overtures.

In view of the alarming progress of the rebels on both sides of the river Yangtse, it is almost inconceivable that the Chinese Government should not seek to renew its relations with England and France.

Soochow, a town of the greatest importance, containing nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, has been sacked and burnt. It is said that the Imperial troops had joined the rebels. Trade in the North is consequently paralyzed. Here and at Canton business has been very dull during the fortnight, but in and about the latter the greatest tranquillity prevails. Tea, if it reach Shanghai at all this season, will be very late.

THE LATEST.

GENOA, August 15.—The papers publish a despatch announcing the unopposed disembarkation of Garibaldi, with 8,000 men, near Reggio, on the night of the 10th inst.

The same despatches report the evacuation of the fortress of Scylla by the Neapolitans. Both these reports are considered doubtful.

NAPLES, Aug. 14.—The Court party insists upon the proclamation of a state of siege. The government refuses.

The *Patrie* says that Austria has declared that in the event of Garibaldi taking possession of Naples, Austria would not wait for the attack, but would proceed to meet the Garibaldian troops on whatever point of the main land it might be necessary.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—30,000,000 reals of the indemnity have arrived from Morocco.

[*From the N. Y. Herald, Aug. 20.*]

THE PRINCE AT MONTREAL—A MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION, PAGEANT AND ILLUMINATION—THE GREATEST DAY YET—INAUGURATION OF CRYSTAL PALACE AND COMPLETION OF VICTORIA BRIDGE.

MONTREAL, Aug. 25.—This has been the great day of the Prince's visit to Canada, for to-day he has inaugurated that immense bridge which has linked England with her provinces and brought royalty to loyalty. Had the bridge never been completed it is not likely that any of the royal family would ever have come to Canada.

The morning was sunshiny, and as like that of a summer day in America as Canada can afford.

THE DISEMBARKATION OF THE PRINCE AT MONTREAL.

The Prince is losing his reputation for punctuality, however, for he disembarked at ten instead of nine o'clock, landed at the wharf, and was received by the Mayor and city officials. The steamers near the dock and in all the surrounding neighborhood were gay with flags and crowded with humanity. Over sixty thousand people were present. The Prince took his place upon a dais, with his suite in a semicircle around, and Mayor Rodier advanced in a robe of scarlet, trimmed with otter, and along sword which tripped him as he walked. He expects to be knighted, and every moment seemed ready to drop upon his knees and receive the tap of the royal sword. Finding himself safe, he unfurled a parchment and read, in English and French, the address of welcome, to which the Price read his reply, the Mayor standing with bowed head and clasped hands, the very picture of a devout listener.

The Prince was received with immense cheering and a salute. As soon as his reply was finished the procession formed and marched through the principal streets to the Crystal Palace, where the Industrial Exhibition is to be held.

The streets and windows were filled with people and the Prince was loudly cheered as the procession splashed drearily along through mud ankle deep.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.

The Crystal Palace is a sort of imitation of that in Hyde Park, but is quite small. The Prince was received with tremendous cheers. The bands and organs played, and the Queen Society sang "God Save the Queen," with added stanzas, and also a hallelujah chorus when the Prince left.

Sir Edmund Head made an address to his Royal Highness, asking him to inaugurate the exhibition, to which the Prince replied, and then declared the exhibition open, and walked about inspecting the articles. The exhibition has been very much hurried, and was not at all complete, especially in the mechanical department. The articles were chiefly found at country fairs.

None of the distinguished people present in the audience except Lady Franklin and a few attendants.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

The Prince then rode over the worst road in the world to the depot of the Grand Trunk Railroad, where a great crowd had assembled to witness the laying of the corner-stone.

The approach to the bridge was lined with seats, to which persons were admitted only by ticket. Inside the abutment were seats for the higher classes, covered with red cloth, while the gallery above was reserved for the families of the legislators.

A scaffold was erected for the Prince near the corner-stone, which was slightly raised, together with an apparatus for lowering the stone. Trains with invited guests came first.

The Prince, accompanied by the Mayor, ascended the platform, the builder of the bridge handed him a silver trowel, the handle of which was made of Canadian beaver and connected with the blade by the Prince's feather. On the blade was an inscription commemorative of the completion of the bridge by the Prince. On the reverse was a representation of Victoria Bridge.

The mortar having been placed under the stone by the masons, and the Prince having received directions from the Duke of Newcastle, took a little mortar in the trowel and spread it under the stone in fine style. The stone was then let down slowly lowered, and the Prince tapped it three times with a wooden mallet.

The ceremony being completed, cheers and salutes thundered out upon the air. The Prince then entered the car attached to the first span of the bridge, fastened two rivets, and then proceeded across to St. Lamberts, returning in time for the *dejeuner*.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

The Victoria Bridge is a part of the Grand Trunk Railway, and spans the river St. Lawrence a short distance from Montreal. It was commenced in 1854 and finished in 1859; but undoubtedly its progress was impeded by the monetary crisis of 1857, which affected the affairs of the company, or it might have been fully two years earlier completed. Thus the cost of the work was much greater than it would have been made in the amount of the previous year, whereas, in 1858 as much work was done as in the two preceding years.

THE BRIDGE—DESCRIPTION.

The bridge contains twenty-five openings of 242 feet, with the exception of the centre span, which is 330 feet long and elevated 60 feet, 6,000 feet, approached by embankments, the Montreal end being 1,200 feet, the southern shore of 800 feet, which, including the abutments, makes a total of 9,084 feet, or one and three quarter miles nearly. The abutments are, at the base, each 278 feet long, divided into three parts, of 92 feet, with intervening tie walls of five feet, but at the top they correspond exactly with the length of a tube 242 feet in length, and indeed are carried up to the same height, the cells being filled with gravel.

To resist the thrust of the ice, both the abutments and the pier are furnished with a cut-water, which meets the pier proper thirty feet above summer water, the whole height of the abutment being thirty-six feet above summer water, the centre pier being sixty feet; hence the bridge rises in a grade of one inch in 132, or forty feet to the mile, the centre pier being a level. The centre pier is twenty-four feet in width, the remaining piers are but sixteen feet. These dimensions are directly under the girder, for at the foundation the piers are twenty-two feet in width, and at summer water level, 26 feet transversely, the piers are thirty-three feet under the girder. These dimensions at the junction with cutwater, sixteen by thirty-three feet, extending outwards to the foundation up stream, make the area of the course whence the cutwater is commenced sixteen by ninety feet.

MASONRY.

Three millions of cubic feet of masonry in the Victoria Bridge! That is to say, if turned into lineal measure it would reach 510 miles, or, as a solid, would form a pyramid 215 feet high having a base of 215 feet square. These figures will give some idea of the solidity of the structure, and the warrant that exists for its endurance for all time. The stone itself was mostly quarried from Pointe Claire, and forms the first in the series of the Lower Silurian, and is known by the geological term of Chazy, resting immediately on the calciferous sand rock and the Potsdam sandstone. At the quarry the stones were taken out in as large masses as in any quarry in the world. We shall be borne out in the statement of this fact in the dimensions of the piers. The courses being 3 feet 10 inches and 3 feet to 2 feet six inches in thickness, they were then cut into a course 18 inches under the plates, being in length from 7 to 12 feet. One course of ashlar of 3 feet 10 inches was examined by the engineer during the progress of the work.

The pier after it was finished, was measured 200 feet. It consists of 32 stones, the lightest of these weighed 7 tons, the heaviest 17, the average weight of the whole was 10½ tons. Each course, to the top of the cutwater is fastened by a dog-wedged bolt of 1½ inch iron—that is to say a bolt with the base slit to receive a wedge into which an iron prism is inserted. Thus prepared, they were passed down until it reached the bottom of the hole drilled to receive it, when the bolt itself was driven upon the wedge—thus widening out the end of the bolt, so that it never can be again drawn out, passing through the whole courses into the third below it. Thus every three courses are distinctly dowelled together, and the whole mass of work being likewise laid in the best water lime, and carefully grouted, is formed into one solid mass, for horizontally the joints are likewise kept clamped together by plates 12 inches by 1 thickness of ½ inch iron.

TUBES.

Each tube covers two openings, that is to say, it is fixed in position in the centre, and is free to expand or contract on the adjoining two piers. They are sixteen inches by nineteen inches at the ends, but they gradually increase to the centre, at which point they are sixteen feet by twenty-one feet eight inches. The length will accordingly be:

	Feet.
On the centre pier	16
Two openings, each of 242 min	484
Resting on east pier	8
Resting on west pier	8
Total	516

The expansion rollers are seven in number, set in a cast iron frame rolling on planed bed plates, the rollers themselves being turned and the beds plated, they run as smoothly as on glass. The weight of each tube, with all its appurtenances of 516 feet, is about 644 tons, that is to say for each opening 322 tons. The consideration of this character of work is now so well known that much allusion is not necessary. Moreover it is simple in the extreme, being formed of boiler plate riveted together with angle irons and lateral and transverse braces. The skill laid in reducing this boiler iron to such dimensions that there was no unnecessary material, to add to the weight and to the expense, and yet obtaining a sufficiency of strength.

The immediate part of the tube resting on the pier is strengthened by increased lateral bracing.

The tubes themselves were constructed in position, and the difficult and expensive process of floating them from the shore and lifting them by hydraulic pressure was then dispensed with.

THE COST OF THE BRIDGE.

When we say that the cost of the bridge is $7,000,000, we give only a faint idea of the responsibility in directing so great a work. The force on the river during the last season of its construction was a small army. It consisted of six steamboats, seventy-two barges, besides several small craft. These measured about 12,000 tons. The steamboats were in the aggregate 450 horse power.

They were manned by	500 men.
In the two stone quarries were	450 "
On the various works, engaged as artisans and laborers	2,090 "
Total laborers and artisans	3,040

To this strength must be added 142 horses, variously employed, and four locomotives—the amount of wages being daily $5,000.

In round figures, there are 3,000,000 cubic feet of masonry, 10,000 tons of iron in the tubes, 2,000,000 rivets, each one fastened by a peculiar process, and 168 acres of painting. The tubes are painted four times, in oil and color, and each coat covers an area of 32 acres.

Much disappointment is felt and expressed by all that the Prince did not knight Mr. Hodges, as was expected; but the honor is either deferred or reserved for some other person.

The *dejeuner* was in one of the buildings of the company, and proved a grand affair. One thousand people were feasted. The Prince occupied a seat at a raised table, with his suite.

The Governor-General proposed three regular toasts—"The Queen," "The Prince Consort," and "The Prince of Wales," all of which were received with immense cheering.

The Prince bowed in response, and then in a clear and audible voice proposed "The Governor General of Canada, and the prosperity of the Grand Trunk Railway."

These were received with tremendous cheering, during which the Prince bowed and retired. He then walked about inspecting the works, guarded by his suite, but followed by a rabble like that which used to gather around the Japanese in the streets of New York. He seemed very much annoyed, as this is the first time such a thing has occurred. Soon after he entered a carriage and drove to his quarters, the house of Hon. John Rose, which is now occupied by Sir Fenwick Williams.

The gentlemen of the New York committee were introduced to the Prince by Lord Lyons, and they were well received and treated with every possible attention. They rode in the royal car, and are to have an interview with the Duke of Newcastle on Monday, when the subject of their mission will be considered.

To-morrow the Prince will attend the cathedral, to which admission can be obtained only by ticket.

During the Prince's absence a great scramble, in which the ladies joined, occurred at the bridge, over the flowers, evergreens, gold fringe and other decorations, as memorials of the occasion. All the curtains and flowers were thus torn down.

The Boston Fusileers took a prominent part in the reception, and were heartily cheered. Last night they serenaded Lady Franklin and were introduced to her.

The Grand Trunk Railroad Company gave a supper to its employees and many invited guests at six this afternoon.

At night the city and shipping in the harbor were splendidly illuminated The display was as brilliant, but not so general, artistic and effective as that at Quebec.

The same description will apply to both. The effect was spoiled by rain. The people blockaded the streets so that carriages could not pass. The splendid display at Victoria Bridge did not take place until after eleven o'clock.

INDIAN GAMES.

On Monday, at ten o'clock, a grand display of Indian games, in presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, under the management and direction of the Reception Committee, will take place on the grounds of the Montreal Cricket Club and the Montreal Lacrosse Club in the following order:

Indian war dance by twelve of the Algonquin tribe of Indians.

A lacrosse match between sixty Indians, thirty on a side, selected from the Algonquin and Iroquois tribes.

Shooting with bows and arrows.

A lacrosse match between twenty-five selected Indians and twenty-five gentlemen players of Montreal.

The winners will each be entitled to receive a medal from Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The whole to conclude with an Indian foot race.

GENEALOGY OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, &c., &c., is eldest son of her most gracious Majesty, the present Queen,

VICTORIA,

who is niece of the Kings William IV. and George IV., and daughter of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of

George III., who was son of

Frederick, Prince of Wales, the son of

George II., who was son of

George I., who was son of

Sophia, Electress of Hanover, daughter of

Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, who was the daughter of

James I., who was son of

Mary, Queen of Scots, who was daughter of

James III., of Scotland, who was son of

Margaret, who was daughter of

Henry VII., and Elizabeth, which Princess was the undoubted heiress to the throne of England, the representative of the Red Rose, being the daughter of

Edward IV., who was the son of

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, who was the son of

Anne Mortimer, who was the daughter of

Roger, Earl of March, who was son of

Phillippa, who was the daughter of

Lionel, Duke of Clarence, who was the son of

Edward III., who was the son of

Edward II., who was the son of

Edward I., who was the son of

Henry III., who was the son of

King John, who was the son of

Henry II., who was the son of

Empress Maude, who was the daughter of

Henry I., who was the son of

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

Henry I. married Mathilda, daughter of

Margaret, Queen of Malcolm of Scotland, who was daughter of

Edward (the ostracized) who was the son of

Edward III., the Confessor, the only Prince at that time in England who could pretend any right to the Crown.

Edward the Confessor was son of

Ethelred II., who was brother of

Edward II., who was son of

Edgar, who was son of

Edmund I., who was son of

Edward, called the Elder, who was son of

ALFRED THE GREAT.

SYRIA.

(*Correspondence of the London Times.*)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1. We have letters from Beyrout to the 27th of July. The massacre at Damascus ceased on the evening of the 15th. It is stated that from 6,000 to 8,000 people have been murdered. A letter which I have received, and in which, from the nature of these consular despatches, I should have implicit reliance, gives 2,000 as an approximation to the number of those who have perished. The riot began in a quarter