THE AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

ROWDYISM RAMPANT.

The President Grossly Insulted.

HE IS DRIVEN FROM THE CHAIR.

THE CONVENTION PACKED WITH DOUGLAS MEN.

TWO CONVENTIONS HELD.

The Douglas Coalition Indorsed and Denounced.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1860.

In pursuance of a call signed by Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, President of the State Council of the American party, a large number of delegates purporting to represent that party have assembled here.

The business of the State Council, under the Constitution of the Order, is, first, to elect officers of the Council for the ensuing year; and, second, to fix the time and place for holding the American State Convention.

The delegates present are divided into two classes. One, the Bell and Everett men, is led by Erastus Brooks, Amos H. Prescott, and Jesse C. Dann, and the other, the Lincoln and Hamlin men, by Messrs. Scroggs, Lounsbury, Huested and others. The former appears to have a large majority in numbers, while the latter have the organization.

A caucus of the Bell and Everett men was held this morning, H. T. Stansbury of New-York presiding. A Committee was appointed, consisting of Jesse C. Dann, John L. Ryker, and Sam. Hallett, to wait on Mr. Scroggs and request him to resign his office and allow the Vice-President to call the Convention to order, on the ground that he (Scroggs) had openly united with the Republican party.

To this Mr. Scroggs replied that he had signified his intention to support Mr. Lincoln only because he recognized no American nominee in the field. He declined to accede to the proposition.

The Committee then proposed that he should recognize a motion to be made by Samuel Richmond in the Convention appointing a Committee on Contested Seats. This Mr. Scroggs also refused to do, holding that it was his right, as President of the Council, to appoint the Committee on Credentials.

When the Committee reported the result of the interview to the caucus, it was resolved to meet in convention under Mr. Scroggs, and when the Committee on Credentials was announced, to move as an amendment the substitution of the names agreed on by the Bell and Everett men.

Several applications were then made to Mr. Scroggs to ascertain where the Convention was to meet, without success, the reply being a place not yet decided, but would be announced before 12 o'clock.

It was announced in caucus that a picked guard had been appointed to watch Mr. Scroggs, and track out the place of meeting, should any attempt be made to conceal it. None, however, is apprehended. The chances of a general row appear good.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention was called at Anthony Hall, notice to that effect having been given by General Scroggs to Jesse C. Dann, and others of the Bell-Everett committee, shortly before twelve o'clock.

The delegates at once repaired to the hall, where, at about quarter to twelve, some hundred and twenty delegates were assembled.

Erastus Brooks being recognized, was loudly applauded, but declined an invitation to speak.

Charles S. Macomber, of Buffalo, was called out, and said the old line Americans were here in a body from Buffalo, representing every council in that city, to repudiate the attempted sale of the Americans to the Republicans by General Scroggs. [Loud applause.]

Three cheers were then given for Bell and Everett, three for Erastus Brooks, three for Washington Hunt, and three for the Americans of Buffalo.

At 12 o'clock, Gen. Scroggs called the Council to order. He said: Gentlemen, the time has arrived at which the American State Council was to meet. As this is a secret order, and partakes of a secret character, none but those belonging to the order are permitted to be present or to take part in the proceedings. According to the constitution, the proceedings are to be opened by prayer. Is there any clergyman present? [Laughter.] I hope the Council will at least pay decent regard to the form of prayer, whatever their action may be hereafter.

Mr. W. D. Murphy, of Albany, suggested that the Rev. Mr. Vedder was present.

Mr. Van Cott, of Albany—I call the gentleman to order. He has no business to interrupt the President in his remarks.

A voice—The gentleman himself is out of order then.

The President—If the Rev. Mr. Vedder is present, will he please step forward?

No response being made, the President said there appeared to be no clergyman present, and we must, therefore, dispense with prayer. The next business in order will be to hand in the credentials of delegates. The duty of examining the credentials of delegates will, I presume, devolve upon the presiding officer. He therefore devolves or delegates that duty on the following Committee: James Dennis, of New York.

A Voice—"He's a Republican," and hisses.

The President continued—Morgan L. Filkins, of Albany.

Loud cries of "He's a Republican too." Loud hisses and groans, and cries of "no Black Republicans here," and much confusion.

The President (evidently excited)—Gentlemen, I shall act with fairness and impartiality. [Laughter and groans.] I assure gentlemen I did not know what are the politics of the gentlemen I have named. [A voice, "Then we will appoint men we do know." Loud laughter and derisive groans.] Now, gentlemen, I shall act fairly and impartially to all. You may groan and hiss as much as you like, but I trust proper decorum will be preserved. Let us all be good-tempered. I see many here present who I know to be good-tempered men, and I see no occasion for excitement.

A Voice—"Then don't crowd Black Republicans on us."

The President continued to debate the power of the chair, holding that the President has the right to form the Committee.

When the Hon. George Briggs appealed from the decision of the chair.

The President refused to put the appeal, when N. B. Lord of Jefferson, one of the Vice-Presidents, appeared in front of the President's seat, and put the question, and the decision of the Chair was reversed.

Samuel Richmond then moved a suspension of the rules, and the appointment of a Committee on Credentials.

The President again refused to put the motion, when, after much confusion, John L. Riker got on the President's table, and announced that 500 Republicans were expected here in half an hour, and the object of the President was to delay until that aid had arrived. He, therefore, was in favor of immediate action by the Convention, and moved that the Vice-President take the chair.

Considerable riot followed, the delegates crowding about Scroggs, who appeared confounded, and made no remarks.

C. S. Macomber seconded the motion. He was in favor of conducting the proceedings in strict order, but when an outrage was attempted, no matter how high in power the party attempting it might be, he thought the power of the majority should be resorted to to resent it.

Much confusion again ensued, amid which a request was made to allow the President to explain his position, but after some time John L. Riker again urged his motion that the First Vice-President take the chair and put the question, which was carried by a large majority.

In accordance with the vote, Gen. Prescott approached the chair, when Gen. Scroggs rose, and shaking hands with Prescott resigned the chair to him amidst loud applause and much excitement.

Gen. Amos H. Prescott, on taking the chair, said he hoped the Convention would be in order. There is now no necessity for confusion, and the Council need be under no excitement.

The President—The Chair considers the resolution now before the house entirely in order. It is as follows:

Resolved, That A. T. Chandler, H. A. T. Stansbury, Harvey Smith, Wm. Forgate, James R. Thompson, Jesse C. Dann, N. B. Lord and Wm. D. Murphy, be appointed a Committee on Credentials, to examine the same and report the names of delegates entitled to seats in the State Council, and the names of persons for permanent officers of the Council for the ensuing year.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, amid applause.

L. W. Granger of Albany was appointed temporary Secretary, and J. K. Avery of Orange Sergeant-at-Arms.

The credentials were then handed in.

James Dennis said he came here as a delegate from the Ninth Ward Council in New-York. He had expected to act with a body regularly constituted.

The President—Does the delegate rise to make a motion.

James Dennis—No, I do not.

The President—Then he is out of order.

Mr. J. G. McNutt of Albany County offered the following:

Whereas, G. A. Scroggs, President of the American State Council, did call the State Council to meet in Schenectady on the 28th inst., and

Whereas, Said Council has met pursuant to said call; therefore, in order to show the public that this is an American Council, and none other—

Resolved, That those persons presenting credentials or otherwise claiming seats in this council who are Republicans, or members of other parties, be excluded from taking part in debate, or taking seats in this Convention. [Applause.]

Mr. C. S. Macomber suggested to lay the resolution on the table until a permanent organization was effected. Agreed to.

James Dennis again attempted to take the floor, but was called to order.

A. V. V. Dodge of Albany said information had reached him that Mr. Dennis was a Republican officeholder.

Mr. Dennis—The charge is false, and the person making it is a thief and a liar.

George Briggs of New-York deprecated the use of such language, and moved the expulsion of the person using it from the room.

After some excitement, the matter was passed over.

Gen. Prescott, in the absence of the Committee on Credentials, then reported to the Council the action of the Committee of thirty-two, who had, in order to defeat the Republican candidates and promote the prospects of the success of the Bell Everett ticket, united with the Douglas party in an Electoral ticket, with which they intended to carry the State against sectionalism. It had been much canvassed in the paper what these Union Electors were going to do? They were going to be elected, in the first place. [Loud cheers.] In the next place, knowing the men, he could pledge himself that when elected they would do all in their power to uphold the Constitution and the Union, and would do all possible to defeat the sectional party against which the Americans had always been arrayed. [Loud applause, and three cheers given for the Union Electoral ticket.]

Chas. S. Macomber then addressed the Council on general political topics.

Erastus Brooks was then called out, and severely commented on the course of Scroggs and Husted, the latter of whom had been bought by a miserable office at the State Capitol, while the former has betrayed his party, after enjoying a rich office, to which he was elected by American votes. He believed with these men all that was base and sordid in the American party had gone forth, and the Council was now purified. [Loud cheers.] Mr. Brooks continued to speak at length in support of the principles and action of the American party.

L. S. Parsons of Albany also addressed the Council at length.

The Committee on Credentials reported the names of the delegates entitled to seats in the Convention, 168 Councils being represented.

The report was adopted and the delegates named admitted to seats.

The Committee also reported the following officers for the ensuing year:

President............AMOS H. PRESCOTT, Herkimer.
Vice-President............JESSE C. DANN, Erie.
Secretary............WM. D. MURPHY, Albany.
Assistant Secretary............C. S. MACOMBER, Erie.

The report was adopted and the officers named elected amid loud cheers.

Gen. Prescott, in an appropriate speech, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and declared the belief that the present meeting of the Council, although called by the President for unworthy motives, would be found the best movement ever made in behalf of the American party, and would be felt in the increased Union vote of the State. His remarks were received with loud applause.

L. S. Parsons moved the appointment of a Committee of fifteen as a State Committee for the ensuing year. Carried.

The following State Committee was appointed:—Erastus Brooks, New-York; L. S. Parsons, A. H. Calhoun, C. H. Adams, Albany; Harvey Smith, Rensselaer; R. J. Stevens, Onondaga; B. S. Sweet, Tioga; Lorenzo Burrows, Orleans; L. W. Parks, J. C. Wager, New-York; N. B. Lord, Jefferson; M. Strong, Monroe; Jesse C. Dann, Erie; Abel Smith, Schenectady.

On motion, the names of Harlow Hakes, of Steuben, and the Hon. George Briggs, of New-York, were added to the Committee.

J. L. Riker moved that the State Committee shall have power to convene the State Council, with exclusive power to grant charters to newly organized councils, to determine the regularity of all councils now in existence, and all questions relating thereto; and in the City of New-York the General Committee, of which A. S. Jones is President, shall have full and final power, subject to the foregoing authority.

Resolved, That the officers of the State Council shall be members *ex officio* for purposes above mentioned.

Resolved, That this Council heartily indorse the action of the Committee of Thirty-two at Syracuse on Union Electors, and pledge a united and hearty support to the Electoral ticket presented to us by them.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Erastus Brooks moved a resolution pledging the State Council to the earnest support of Bell and Everett, and to do all in their power to promote their election. Carried with acclamation.

Samuel Hallett, an enthusiastic delegate, moved that telegraphs be sent to Gov. Hunt and Leslie Coombs of Kentucky, conveying intelligence of the action of the Council. Carried. Mr. Hallett having the privilege to send and pay for the dispatches.

Erastus Brooks moved that an official report of the proceedings be published by the officers of the Council. Adopted.

George Morton of New-York moved that the nomination of proper persons as candidates to be supported for State Officers be referred to the State Committee with power. Carried.

A letter from Roswell Graves was read to the Council, urging support of the Union candidates.

On motion of C. S. Macomber, the State Committee was empowered to fix the time and place of the next meeting of the Council.

The Council then adjourned with three cheers for the Union Ticket.

MEETING OF THE SCROGGS PARTY.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1860.

General Scroggs and his friends met at the Eagle Hotel.

About sixty-five persons were present.

No outsiders, except the Press, were admitted.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed; also, the following Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. A. J. H. Duganne, J. W. Husted, P. Cantine, Alanson Welch, G. W. Johnson, J. M. Harris, R. C. Dorn, and Nelson Beardsley.

While the Committee was absent the meeting was addressed by Mr. Scroggs, who declared his adherence to American principles. He held that as there were no distinctive American candidates in the field for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, any American was at liberty to support any candidate for these offices he chose. Believing this, he (Scroggs) chose to support Lincoln, as being the nearest representative, in his judgment, of American principles. As to the State candidates, he had his own opinions, and should state them at the proper time. He spoke at length on the merits of the controversy in regard to the union with the Douglas men, expressing his opposition to such a coalition.

Addresses were also made by Samuel Houghtaling of New-York, and J. S. Robbins of Albany.

A. J. H. Duganne of New-York, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Whereas, During the past twelve months our American party, born of sincere patriotic impulse, and called into action by the paramount exigencies of the nation, has been brought into utter and deserved disrepute through the machinations of its corrupt members in coalition with the demagogues of other parties; and

Whereas, The remnant of one political organization, while representing no positive strength, is yet liable to be misused for the base purposes of trading politicians, who were once prominent Americans, but who are now fallen very low in the opinion of all who cherish the American sentiment; and

Whereas, The late shameless attempt at bargain and sale of the American vote to a Democratic faction satisfies us that venal men have been too much trusted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is one to our reputation as honest citizens, to stamp with our merited rebuke the wicked and fraudulent effort to unite Americanism with its irreconcilable political and religious enemies.

Resolved, That we indignantly repudiate the action of self-styled American editors, their coadjutors and instruments, who seek through American support to revive and strengthen the stricken and dying Tammany Democracy of this State.

Resolved, That the action of the so-called Constitutional Union party in the State of New-York is totally unworthy of our confidence and respect: that said organization is destitute of all the elements that should characterize a healthy political organization, and that the sole object of its leaders in this State is to secure their own aggrandizement and the success of the Democratic party.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Alanson Welch moved that the party return to the original system of secrecy and by-words.

Mr. Stokeley opposed the motion to return to secrecy. The old system of granting charters and collecting fees had been found unnecessary. Not a secretary of the order had been chosen, who had not kept all the money he had collected. He held all were Americans in New-York. There was no Republican party anywhere except in New-York, and the Republicans of New-York had been beaten, when the Hon. Wm. H. Seward was defeated at Chicago. He had been beaten by Americans with Lincoln, who, if elected, would knock the Republicans effectually on the head. The Republicans are all sore-headed in the State of New York, and only go Lincoln on compulsion.

Mr. Welch's motion was withdrawn.

Mr. L. Tilking of Albany moved that the Convention for the nomination of State officers be held at Albany on Thursday, October 25.

Wm. Keeler of Albany seconded the motion. The delegates from that city would pledge themselves that they could control it.

James Dennis of New-York favored the calling of a State Convention.

Mr. Cantine opposed the motion. If a State Convention was called they would have to nominate a straight ticket, and that none of them wished to do. He also feared if the Convention was called it would be controlled by the same influences which controlled the American Council to-day.

Mr. Duganne moved as a substitute to appoint a Committee of one from each Judicial District, empowered to call a State Convention, or act as they may deem best for the interests of the party.

Mr. Keeler hoped the substitute would not prevail. It would be said that the Committee was waiting for bids to sell out.

Mr. Husted opposed the calling of a Convention at Albany. He had a very bad opinion of the people at Albany, who had sent up fifty men here to control the American State Council. He thought that bad men were plentiful in Albany, particularly when they were advised by *The N. Y. Express*.

Gen. Scroggs suggested the following as a substitute for the whole:

Whereas, The American party has no nominees for President and Vice-President; and,

Whereas, It is not deemed advisable to nominate an American State ticket; therefore,

Resolved, That the Americans of this State be at liberty to vote as their judgment and consciences may dictate.

The resolution was greeted with loud applause, and cries of "That's right."

The resolution was then adopted, after considerable opposition from Messrs. Duganne, Tilkins, Keeler, and other Albany delegates.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year.

President............GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCROGGS.
Vice-President............A. J. H. DUGANNE.
Secretary............J. W. HUSTED.
Treasurer............W. P. BRAYTON.
Sentinels............ALONZO WELCH,
LORIS LOUNSBURY.

Mr. Cantine moved that a State Committee be appointed, consisting of one from each Judicial District, with the President as Chairman ex officio.

Mr. Duganne moved to add, "and that should circumstances arise which render it necessary to call a State Convention this year, the State Committee shall have power to call such Convention."

Both resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Husted moved that when the Council adjourn it be subject to the call of the President and Secretary. Adopted.

Albany was designated as the place for holding the next Annual Council.

President Scroggs then briefly returned thanks to his friends for the manner in which they had stood by him to-day. He felt that they still maintained the organization as the Regular American State Council. (Loud Applause.)

Six cheers were given for President Scroggs, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

After the adjournment of the Council quite a large audience assembled opposite Given's Hotel, where addresses were delivered by John L. Ryker, of New-York, and C. S. Macomber, of Buffalo, whose remarks were received with loud applause, especially when advocating the support of the Union ticket.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.

SPEECHES OF THE HON. ROBERT C. SCHENCK AND DONN PIATT OF OHIO.

A regular meeting of the Young Men's Union was held last evening at Stuyvesant Institute, and, in spite of threatening clouds, a large audience was in attendance to welcome the Hon. Robert C. Schenck, who had been announced to speak.

The Chairman introduced to the audience Mr. Donn Piatt, of Ohio (who was Secretary of Legation to France under Frank Pierce's Administration). Mr. PIATT said, his appearance was a sort of casualty, entirely unexpected. He should like the old preacher who treated of the world, the flesh, and the devil, first notice the question of life, which was Republicanism; the touch on the flesh, which was Breckinridge, and then "go straight to the devil," which was fusion in New-York. He had always been a Democrat till 1856, when the Democratic party went South for its health, and never returned. He referred to the Breckinridge party as a party who would have no strength, but for the offices and spoils. The so-called Belleverett party was made up of nice old gentlemen—who really proposed nothing at all. The party of Stephen Arnold Douglas—which at present cannot be found, for it is out in search of its mother—proposes, as a panacea for all the political troubles, simply Squatter Sovereignty. He referred to the proposed coalition between these nice old gentlemen and the Squatter-Sovereignty men, as an attempt to sell out the Democratic party by a few men across a mahogany table. This style would certainly not do for old-fashioned Democrats. He gave a most laughable account of the cry which is raised of 'Save the Union.' The only threats of disunion came from the South; and they will not amount to anything as long as there is any money in the Treasury or offices to hold. He closed amid great applause.

SPEECH OF THE HON. R. C. SCHENCK.

The Hon. Robert C. Schenck was introduced and received with hearty cheers. He said he might have left his friend to have spoken for Ohio, for his wit and talent were never amiss, as he (Mr. S.) well knew. He also was here almost as by an accident. He referred to the notice of him in the papers as a Henry Clay Whig now acting with the Republicans. That was true; he was acting with the Republicans because he was an old Whig of the Henry Clay school, and because he upheld the principles of Clay. In his opinion, considering the occasion and the cause, the nomination of Lincoln was the wisest and most judicious that could have been made, and the proof of this will be seen in the result of the coming election. He came as one of this immense crowd who intend to take Abraham Lincoln in their arms as they have him in their hearts, and place him in the highest office in the land. He referred to the question of Slavery and its extension in the Territories, as the prominent question before the people, and he felt to devote a few moments to this question. The people are divided into parties. But apart from all partisan ties, there is a deep-rooted attachment to the Union, and this tumult of partisan politicians will eventually be rebuked. The Breckinridge men say they are for the Constitution, but they interpret it to mean that slaves are property, and can be carried into the Territories and protected there as any other property. The Douglas men are also for the Constitution, but they interpret it to mean that the people shall exercise this Squatter Sovereignty, modified, however, by the Dred Scott decision. That is, he is in favor of claiming the right of the people to legislate in regard to the domestic institutions of the South; always understood, however, that the Constitution establishes it, and they have no power over it. The friends of Mr. Bell point to their platform, which is all Constitution—meaning that there is nothing to prevent them from coalescing with any party anywhere. The Republicans claim that they are for the Constitution; they are conservative above all parties. They claim that the Constitution shall be preserved by carrying the country back to the former policy, under which it prospered for seventy years. They mean if Mr. Breckinridge is elected, to abide by it, and the Union shall stand; if Mr. Douglas or Mr. Bell be elected the result will be the same; and if Mr. Lincoln be elected, as we believe he will be, they intend in like manner to abide by the Constitution and the Union, and they intend others also shall. He found no difficulty in squaring his action and votes with the Republican platform. The Republicans claim that the Constitution provides that Congress has the power to legislate for the people in the Territories while they remain in the Territorial condition; but when that people comes in as a State, it is for the people of the State to determine what institutions they will have. Then the jurisdiction of Congress ceases over that people. The Republican party does not interfere with Slavery as it exists in States by local law, but it intends to confine it there, and insists that the institution of property of man in man shall extend no further. Are these new doctrines? Not at all. He would read from a document which no Democrat had yet contradicted, which was not "a Republican lie," but was called the Constitution of the United States. That says, "That no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping to another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up to the person or party to whom such service shall be due." It is enough to say that the whole history of the country shows that they supposed Congress had power over this institution, and that the framers of the Constitution supposed it to exist by State law. The Ordinance of 1787 provided that there should be no Slavery in the Territories; it in fact prohibited Slavery entirely. Two years after that, one of the first acts of the 1st Congress was to reënact virtually the Ordinance of 1787. From that time to 1848 the decisions were uniform on this subject; but now, it is claimed on one hand that the Constitution carries Slavery wherever it goes, and Congress has no power except to protect it. On the other hand, the Douglas men say though the Constitution carries it there, it must be governed by the people; yet, it always being understood, according to the Supreme Court, they have no power over it. The Breckinridge men say that the Constitution carries Slavery with it, and it is right that Congress should protect it. We find Mr. Douglas saying to the North—"My friends, this is all right, we believe in the right of the people to govern themselves, we believe in Popular Sovereignty—in the people of the Territory having what institutions they please." And then he says to the South, in a whisper, so the North cannot hear—"But I want it understood that the Constitution carries Slavery to these Territories, and the people have no power over it." What is that except a swindle? It would seem as though nothing more was necessary than to let these two parties fight with each other. Mr. Douglas admits the right of the people to legislate for themselves; then he says to the South that this is a constitutional right to take their property there, then he turns to the North and says, in a whisper, "I will tell you how you can get rid of it—by unfriendly legislation;" which means that they can throw such difficulties in the way of bringing slaves there that they shall not be worth holding; but at the same time admitting the right to have it there. What is this again but a swindle? The argument of the Democrats is that these Territories were acquired by the common blood and treasure of all the country; therefore, they have a right to take their property there. This is a plausible proposition, but is there anything in it really? When the people were represented by delegates who assembled to form a Constitution, there were Free States and Slave States; then was this question of Slavery to be decided. The Free States agreed that Slavery was a local institution; or else why should they have noticed it at all? There were other kinds of property then as now; but we find nothing said about this general property in horses and cows and other things, for the laws of all localities recognized the general property in these things, and they needed no such recognition. But why was there a provision with regard to Slavery? It was because the framers of the Constitution recognized the doctrine that Slavery is a local and sectional institution; therefore they took care to speak of it as a property "held according to laws thereof" in any State. Republicans claim that the Constitution establishes none but free institutions, thank God. If this property in slaves is general property, they have a right to take it into the Territories; but then it needs no protection by any Fugitive Slave law. But it cannot be general and peculiar property at the same time. The Republican doctrine is the old doctrine on this subject—that this is merely local property. Indeed, until lately, no Southern man has spoken of this as other than "our peculiar institution;" and only lately they have claimed it as a general property that goes where the Constitution goes. The whole doctrine of the Republican party in regard to the power of Congress is also the old doctrine, and only lately has any other doctrine been claimed. He quoted from speeches made in Congress in 1848, when this was spoken of as a newly-discovered doctrine, and described by Wm. Duer as thin meat—chicken-broth, fit only for babies. This doctrine of the power of Congress held by the Republicans was good Whig doctrine in 1848. Mr. S. quoted Whig speeches made then to establish this statement. Stephen A. Douglas then stood on the same ground; and Squatter Sovereignty had not been discovered; he maintained the same doctrine the Republicans now preach. Stephen A. Douglas is a man of considerable ability, bold and unscrupulous; but one who labors for the hour, and for the success of the immediate object before him; consequently he has left a very crooked record. Mr. Douglas quotes Clay and Webster in support of this doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty—men who always opposed the extension of Slavery. Yet nearly all the Territorial bills reported by Mr. Douglas admit the doctrine of the power of Congress. The people of the Territories must be trained up in the love of free institutions, so they may adhere to them. Slavery is a thing that creeps in, and sneaks in, and gets a foothold, and must be shut out by positive enactment, as always has been done. He thanked God it had been shut out from the Western Territory, from whence he came; and it was from this exclusion they had built up there such magnificent empires. After the Charleston Convention had broken to pieces, Mr. Douglas said in the Senate, while yet bidding for the Southern vote, that under this doctrine of his the people of New-Mexico had established Slavery in a Territory larger than New-York, giving them more Slave territory than they had claimed, by a degree and a half; and he asked the South what more they wanted. What a bid this was to have them go to Baltimore and vote for him. Such was Mr. Douglas's own understanding of his doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty—that it makes slave territory for the South—in the last speech he made in the councils of the nation. How can old Whigs make alliance with these Douglas men. He referred to a pledge made in 1850, never to support a man for any office who renewed the agitation of the question of Slavery; signed by many members of Congress, and among others by Wm. Duer and James Brooks. Yet they are now striking hands with one who had renewed the agitation by repealing the Missouri Compromise. As quoted from a speech made by Mr. Douglas, in 1849, in regard to the Missouri Compromise, when he hoped "no ruthless hand would be reckless enough to disturb it." In the proposed fusion, the Bell men seem to pay always a second part, and he advised them to go elsewhere to try to succeed better. M. S. then paid a glowing tribute to the worth, ability, and honesty of Abraham Lincoln, and answered all the so-called objections against him by Democrats. Mr. Schenck's remarks were listened to with great attention and elicited great applause. After a song by Mr. Cook, the meeting adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.—The Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the Headquarters, Broome street. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Police be directed to open a correspondence with the police authorities of other cities and districts, for the interchange of detectives, in accordance with his recommendation contained in his Quarterly Report of Aug 1. (See Gen. Supt's Report.)

Resolved, That the Superintendent be requested to report the number of boats attached to the Harbor Police, and the number of men required to man each boat; and, also, whether in making provision for new boats it is expedient they should be built by the Department or by contract with boat builders.

Sergeant Carey, of the Fourth Precinct, was assigned to the Twentieth, and Sergeant Crofts, of Inspector Carpenter's Squad, to the Eighteenth Precinct.

The warrants of appointment to the police force, with which the new law directs the Commissioners to supply each person appointed to serve in the force, have just been prepared, and will be issued as soon as practicable.

THE NAVAL RESERVE AT NORFOLK.—We subjoin an exhibit of the Naval Reserve at Norfolk. The men and guns are inserted to give an idea of the rate of each vessel, but are not at present on board of course:

Sailing Vessels.	Tunnage.	Officers and men.	Guns.
Line-of-battle ship Pennsylvania	3,241	1,000	120
Line of battle ship Columbus	2,480	900	90
Line-of-battle ship Delaware	2,633	800	84
Line-of-battle ship New York	2,633	800	84
Frigate Columbia	1,726	500	50
Frigate Raritan	1,726	500	50
Corvette Germantown	934	300	22
Steamers.			
Corvette Richmond	1,931	300	13
Corvette Pensacola	2,158	350	16
Corvette Brooklyn*	2,070	300	15
Frigate Merrimac	3,200	600	12
Total	24,740	6,250	552

*Since sailed.

The Pennsylvania is worthless for all purposes, save to act in her present capacity as guard-ship for the few years that her rotten timbers may be kept from dissolution; the Columbus is more rotten than the Pennsylvania; the Delaware is as useless as the Columbus; and the New York is less so, for she was never launched at all, having been rotting on her stocks during the last 42 years. The Columbus and the Raritan would require more time, labor, and money to fit them out, than the building of three new frigates of their class. The Brooklyn is efficient, but there is a strong suspicion taking root among naval people that the Richmond and the Pensacola will be failures. The Merrimack and Germantown are good, so that instead of the eleven men-of-war, with an aggregate capacity of 25,000 tuns, and able to accommodate 6,250 men, more than half the entire manual material of our Navy, the "formidable naval reserve" of Norfolk, of which certain journals have recently been boasting, dwindles down to five serviceable national ships.

—The mariner who committed suicide at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard was buried with military honor yesterday.

—About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, the passengers on board the steamer Metropolis, of the New-York and Fall River line, discovered in the steerage a poor woman and three children—one of them an infant seven days old. She was penniless and destitute, and was hurrying to the bedside of her dying husband, who resides near Neponset, Mass. Mr. McCormack, of Bergen Point N. J.; Mr. W. B. Davis, of No. 69 South street, and Mr. Hurd, of No. 4 Beekman street, New-York, and some others, took her case in hand, and through their exertions raised some twenty dollars for her. Capt. Brown, of the Metropolis, not only gave her a free passage, refreshment, and an attendant, but he was a contributor to the purse. It ought to be stated that when the woman was discovered most of the passengers had retired. The conductor of the morning train from Fall River to Boston passed her over the road free, and Mr. Brown and Mr. Hurd hired a wagon to convey the poor woman to her husband. We like to record acts like these.

—The Duke of Newcastle writes the Mayor of Boston that the Prince of Wales will visit that city about the 14th of October, and will be unable to remain longer than two whole days.

—The family of Caleb and Ellice Benedict of New Canaan, Fairfield County, Conn., consists of 15 children, 94 grandchildren, and 26 great grandchildren—in all 137 persons, 119 of whom are living. The combined ages of Mrs. Benedict and her 14 children who are still living, is 797 years. Mrs. Benedict is 77 years of age, enjoys the best of health, is likely to live a number of years, and to see the fifth generation, as her oldest great grandchild is now a girl of 16 years old.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

RECEPTION AT MONTREAL.

From Our Own Reporter.

MONTREAL, Aug. 26, 1860.

It was a great mistake to postpone the Prince's landing until Saturday morning. According to unvarying precedent, the rain, which had fallen violently during the best part of Friday, wholly ceased at 4 o'clock, the hour first appointed for the public reception. But, with a want of confidence for which the weather had given no just cause, the authorities had by that time ordained a cessation of ceremonies for the space of seventeen hours. Enthusiasm kept open over night, like champagne, must lose its sparkle. The city, which was thoroughly effervescent, and ready to bubble joyously on Friday afternoon, was on Saturday quite tame and dull. The storm, too, after waiting a reasonable and sufficient time, of which advantage might have been taken, recommenced early in the morning, and spread additional discouragement. With spirits thus diluted, the populace struggled in vain to be actively excited. The crowds were too comfortless to appear truly cheerful, and were more given to the consideration of personal security from the weather than to free demonstration of patriotic feeling. At the landing-place the best display was offered. There a really numerous body of spectators had assembled, with umbrellas in their hands and loyalty in their hearts, the double influence of which rendered them for a time insensible to atmospheric inclemencies. The Prince was met upon a wharf, most bounteously arched and evergreened, by the Mayor of Montreal who, with scarlet robe encompassing him like a nimbus of civic glory; with a hat, gentle curves and plumed adornments of which gained grace beyond the reach of art from the air of mild but conscious dignity with which it was wafted to and fro in bland gesticulation; with trowsers banded like a municipal Armadillo; with sword of bodkin power and brightest polish; with everything, indeed, so unutterably gorgeous about him that the rhetoric of an unromantic age strives fruitlessly to yield description of just and comprehensive force, stepped forward, courteously inclined his entire form, illumined his features with a glow of honorable pride, called up a flush, supposed to indicate expectant views of knighthood, to suffuse his countenance, and read, in sonorous tone and a trifling accent, the prepared address. And I am bound to say that the delivery of the Prince's answer, which followed, was not one half so magnificent or stately.

At about 10 o'clock the Prince, supported by a long and rather interesting procession, in the course of which appeared the company of "Boston Fusileers," passed through some of the principal streets to the building of the Industrial Exhibition, which he had agreed to formally open. From the windows of the houses along the way, ladies gazed delighted, and offered amiable recognitions by much fluttering of handkerchiefs and smiles sweetened for the occasion. The sidewalks were not so attractively filled, creatures of the opposite sex flinging less dainty, though more demonstrative, greetings to the honored visitor as he passed by. Many platforms had been erected by over-confident purveyors of public accommodation, in whose case vaulting speculation o'erleaped itself, for the patronage, partly on account of the rain and partly on account of the fragile manner in which the benches were put together, was limited to a most profitless degree. On reaching the Exhibition Building, the Prince was welcomed by the heartiest cheering he had yet received; and on entering, and taking his place upon the steps leading to the throne, he found the entire assembly on their feet, and awaiting the signal for a general expression of satisfaction at his appearance. The lower part of the vast building was nearly covered with spectators, ladies outnumbering gentlemen, and the galleries were sufficiently well filled. In prominent positions stood some guests of distinction, among them Lady Franklin, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Chandos. The Prince remained upon an elevated platform, at the back of which arose a pyramidal column, covered with tastefully arranged mechanical and agricultural implements, while the national anthem was sung by the Oritorio Society of Montreal. An address read by Sir Edmund Head, announcing the purpose of the Exhibition, a short reply from the Prince and a prayer by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, were the only ceremonies of inauguration. The royal party then walked around the building, and through the various galleries, which were at that time almost vacant, although soon to be filled with numerous productions of art and industry from all parts of the Province. Last of all the Hallalujah chorus was sung, with vigor and force altogether unexpected. The Prince then withdrew, and drove rapidly to the station of the Grand Trunk Railroad, where a special car was ready to convey him to the great Victoria Bridge. Here the ceremonies were of a different nature. Guided by the builder of the bridge, Mr. James Hodges, the Prince, in the manner usual on such occasions, laid the last stone, over the entrance to the tunnel; and subsequently, upon the center arch, fastened a little ornamental rivet of silver. The first of these proceedings was witnessed by a great gathering of people, disposed in galleries and on the grounds; the second was in a spot not so easily accessible. The laying of the stone was a simple matter enough; the fastening of the silver clasp was less so; and the extreme dexterity with which some of the workmen applied rivets of red-hot iron seemed to excite a particular doubt on the part of the Prince as to his chances of carrying through the affair; for he gazed very querulously, and when called upon to fulfill his own part in the work, advanced with an air of resignation, as if prepared for any result, and quite indifferent as to the success or failure of his performance. At the risk of venturing too far within the province prepossessed by the devotees of private detail, I shall say that his Highness effected all that was expected of him, with no other singularity than that of choosing the wrong side of the hammer to pound with—an eccentricity which was not considered of peculiar importance, excepting perhaps by the parties just alluded to, who undoubtedly have their own views concerning it, which are not likely to be long concealed.

After this pair of mechanical operations, everybody returned to a large hall near the railroad depot, where universal attention was turned to a timely luncheon. On the way, a number of medals, commemorating the opening of the bridge were presented to the Prince and his suite, and to all other persons directly concerned. The Prince's medal is of gold, and those of his party, and the chief engineers, &c., are of silver. A large number, intended for the workmen, have been struck in bronze. They are all alike in design, and bear upon one side an admirable profile of the Prince, and on the other the Prince's feather, with a scroll, upon which the word "Welcome" appears three times, the whole being surrounded with the phrase—"Visited Canada, and inaugurated the Victoria Bridge, 1860." The Prince was soon afterward conducted through the various shops of the company, in which the machines were all moving, with the unusual investiture of numerous ribands and flags, which darted around in swift circles, or fluttering rose and fell, or swung gaily along the lines of chains, coquetting with the grim works in most delightful freedom. After this, at about 3 o'clock, the Prince was driven to the house of Mr. Rose, the Canadian Commissioner of Public Works, the residence prepared for him during his visit here.

Saturday afternoon, the Prince being nowhere exposed to public view, was given over by the crowds of visitors to inspection of street decorations and the preparations for the impending illumination. The decorations were inferior, both in number and in beauty, to those of Halifax, and were certainly not superior to those of Quebec. The arches were of wood and stained glass, and displayed a kind of cheap costliness in which little natural or artificial grace appeared. The fresh evergreens of Nova-Scotia, although roughly fitted together and often very imperfect in proportion, were infinitely fairer to see. The illuminations, however, as the evening proved, were of the finest order. Whole streets blazed with colored fires, with transparent emblems, and with gas-lights wreathed in fantastic and ingenious devices. Some of the larger public buildings were twined all over with gas tubes, so that their outlines were vividly displayed in every part of the city. The suburbs were brilliant with bonfires, and from many of the ships in the St. Lawrence clusters of lanterns hung profusely, the river reflecting all. The Victoria Bridge sent up thousands of rockets, and arrayed itself in a shining garb of blue lights. From various points within the city, also, fireworks were liberally discharged. The streets were thronged, notwithstanding the prodigious depth of mud which the recent rains had created. The Prince came down from his house to see the show, for the unceremonious enjoyment of which he had made secret arrangements; but the conspicuousness of Gen. Williams, who, in uniform, undertook to accompany the party, at once betrayed them, and the proposed ramble had to be given up. Until nearly midnight the illuminations continued, and the crowds prowled. There were a few excitements apart from those anticipated. The merry pickpocket was about and active, and afforded healthful exercise to the large band of special constables, who were perpetually racing around in futile search of public plunderers, and who, goaded to fury by their want of success, and the occasional jibes of the irreverent, accosted quiet travelers with severity, and intimated a disposition to spread extermination generally, so far as in them lay. The hotels, again, resounded with execrations, for, as at Quebec, the sufferings of those who sought their shelter were too heavy to be endured in silence. But weariness at last overcame all; the pickpocket, weighed down by fatigue and the treasure he had gathered to himself; the "special" burdened by a sense of his own importance, as well as by excessive labors; the traveler, borne down by grief and extortions, all found relief in sleepy retirement. Then the lights vanished, and the city was silent.

This morning, the Prince attended divine service at the Cathedral. There were numbers of persons waiting to view his entrance and his exit, and once or twice a little cheering was attempted, but was repressed. To-morrow he will witness some Indian games, and will receive an Indian name from the Iroquois tribe, which will be a terrible thing for the telegraph. I suppose that the Prince will be distinguished by some fifty different Indian titles on Tuesday morning, each differing from the other according to the fancy of the telegraph agent who shall receive the original from Montreal, or to the caprice of the copyist who records it. It must be an awkward thing even for a Prince to have an Indian name which nobody can decipher or pronounce correctly. Beside the Indian freaks, there will be a levee, and in the evening a ball, which is held in great expectation here.

I learn that during the firing of the salutes on board the Flying Fish and Valorous, four sailors were killed by the premature discharge of guns. Three of these were blown overboard from the Flying Fish, which has only six pieces, very rapid use of which is necessary in a salute of twenty-one guns. Excepting in extraordinary cases, salutes are not allowed to be fired from ships with less than ten guns. Imperfect sponging was doubtless the direct cause of all the accidents. The four men who served the vents at the time had the thumbs of the right hand blown away.

[By Telegraph.]

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1860.

The ball last night far superseded the other festivities. It came off in a splendid building, especially erected by private enterprise, within eight weeks. It is circular, of three hundred feet diameter, and lighted by two thousand gas lamps, arranged in concentric circles round the orchestra, in the center, with galleries all round, under which are placed refreshment and dressing rooms.

The decorations are simple but effective. The arrangements were excellent, the music good, and the supper tables well supplied with fountains of champagne and claret, also with jets of Eau de Cologne, Lavender, &c.

The scene from the galleries was magnificent; six thousand persons were present, including the Prince, the Governor General, Earl Mulgrave, Lord Lyons, Duke of Newcastle, Earl St. Germain, Sir Fenwick Williams, Admiral Milne, Gen. Bruce, Marquis and Marchioness Chandos, Lady Franklin, and a number of military and naval officers.

The Prince arrived at 10 o'clock, and opened the ball with Mrs. John Young. At 1 o'clock the Prince went to supper. He danced every dance but one—twenty-one dances—and left about 4 o'clock.

To-day the Prince and suite left by a train for Dickinson Landing, C. W., returning by boat running all rapids, in time to attend the musical festival this evening.

GEN. WALKER'S MOVEMENTS.

The N. O. Delta of the 24th, contains a full account of the capture of Truxillo by Walker. Also his proclamation. The fort was attacked on the morning of the 6th inst., at daylight. The advance guard of the expedition encountered a picket of the enemy two miles from the fort, and drove them in, with the loss of several killed. The main body rapidly followed up this advantage, and after an hour's hard fighting drove the enemy from the fort. The Hondurian forces were reported 400 strong. Walker took the Collector of the Port and a lieutenant prisoner, but subsequently released them. He also took 16 cannon, 125 stand of arms, 1,800 pounds of powder, and a large quantity of munitions, clothing, provisions, &c. Gen. Guardiola applied to Gen. Carrera, Dictator of Guatemala, for assistance, but was refused.

The following is Walker's proclamation to the people of Honduras:

"More than five years ago, I, with others, was invited to the Republic of Nicaragua, and was promised certain rights and privileges on the condition of certain services rendered the State. We performed the service required of us, but the existing authorities of Honduras joined a combination to drive us from Central America. In the course of events the people of the Bay Islands find themselves in nearly the same position the Americans held in Nicaragua in November, 1855. The same policy which led Guardiola to make war on us will induce him to drive the people of the islands from Honduras. A knowledge of this fact has led certain residents of the islands to call on the adopted citizens of Nicaragua to aid in the maintenance of their rights of person and property; but no sooner had a few adopted citizens of Nicaragua answered this call of the residents of the islands by repairing to Ruatan, than the acting authorities of Honduras, alarmed for their safety, put obstacles in the way of carrying out the treaty of the 28th November, 1859. Guardiola delays to receive the islands because of the presence of a few men he has injured, and thus, for party purposes, not only defeats the territorial interests of Honduras, but thwarts, for the moment, a cardinal object of Central American policy. The people of the Bay Islands can be engrafted on your Republic only by wise concessions properly made. The existing authorities of Honduras have by their past acts given proof that they would not make the requisite concessions. The same policy which Guardiola pursued toward the naturalized Nicaraguans, prevents him from pursuing the only course by which Honduras can expect to hold the islands. It becomes therefore a common object with the naturalized Nicaraguans, and with the people of the Bay Islands, to place in the Government of Honduras those who will yield the rights lawfully required in the two States. Thus, the Nicaraguans will secure a return to their adopted country, and the Bay Islanders will obtain full guaranties from the sovereignty under which they are to be placed by the treaty of the 28th November, 1859. To obtain, however, the object at which we aim, we do not make war against the people of Honduras, but only against a Government which stands in the way of the interests not only of Honduras but of all Central America. The people of Honduras may, therefore, rely on all the protection they may require for their rights, both of person and property.

"*Truxillo, Aug. 7, 1860.* WM. WALKER."

FIFTEENTH WARD WIDE-AWAKES.—This association met last night in the public house known as "The Store," in Bleecker street, near Mercer. Wm. H. Carlock, Vice-President, in the Chair, in the absence of John H. Brady, the President. At the last meeting the following officers of the civic association were elected: John H. Brady, President; W. H. Carlock, J. D. Howe, and John S. Vreeland, Vice-Presidents; John S. Van Riper and George W. Kisley, Secretaries, and John McPhyfe, Treasurer. Last night a committee of five on By-Laws were appointed, with instructions to report at the next meeting. An election was then entered into, and J. S. Van Riper chosen Captain of the Company. The election of Lieutenants and Sergeants was postponed until the next meeting.