

News Department.

CITY OF WASHINGTON OFF CAPE RACE.

City of Washington, from Liverpool 18th, and Queenstown 19th, arrived off Cape Race, on the morning of the 27th.

Government said to have received intelligence of fearful massacre of Christians at Damascus; 500 killed, amongst which Dutch Consul and American Consul wounded.

The two vessels which passed over to Gibraltar are merchantmen. Steamer Veturio had passed over to Gibraltar.

NAUROS, 14th.—Patriots constantly travelling streets. Moderate party full of apprehension. Former police inspector stopped on 13th in 4 ad. Details. Proclamation of Garibaldi against Bourling dynasty has been distributed. It says: "I am a Ryalist, but prefer Victor Emanuel, who will lead us to a better future."

NAUROS, 14th.—Conflict between troops and people in consequence of popular demonstrations in favor of refugees who disembarked at Naples—several killed. Ministry dismissed a new cabinet formed.

LIVERPOOL, 18th.—Cotton in demand; export yesterday 10,000 bales, including 4000 for speculation and export; sales for two days, 22,130. Prices unchanged from last week. Trade generally healthy; speculation dormant and favorable for traffic, exercising a beneficial influence on stock exchange.

Nothing important from House of Commons. Daily Post of 18th says positively Government intent to disallow a toto proposed transfer Galway to Montreal.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.—Consols closed 92 1/2 a 92 5/8. Good demand for money at bank rates.

PARIS, 17th.—Bourse flat, little business, rates closed 65.93 or 20 centimes less than yesterday.

Said that private orders have been given French Press to say as little as possible about Garibaldi.

Appearance growing crops favorable; every kind of provisions well including fruit.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.

St John's N.E. July 31st, 1863.
"Prince Albert" from Galway, arrived at 6 o'clock, Tuesday morning.

Palmerston announced Government adopted Palmerston's report to forty Dockyards, cost nine millions sterling. To be raised by annuities, terminable in thirty years. Only two millions required this year.

Affairs in Syria unchanged.

Emperor of Austria and Prince of Prussia a boat to hold a conference.

Anglo-Saxon arrived at Londonderry on Monday. General news wholly unimportant.

Breadstuffs generally closed with advancing tendency. Provisions dull.

LONDON, Tuesday noon.—Consols 93 1/4 a 93 3/8.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Transfer of Galway steamers to Canadian's cancelled. Steamers leave Liverpool on Thursday, calling at Londonderry on Friday, commencing next steamer.

Parliamentary proceedings unimportant.

Government withdrew Bank Supply Bill—lack of time to pass it.

Reported that Galway electors are about to call on Lever to resign his seat in Parliament.

Lord Brougham at statistical Congress explained his remarks to Dallas, relative to presence of negro delegates—disclaimed any intention to insult or disrespect.

Affairs in Syria unchanged—matters continued very grave.

France actively preparing for powerful intervention—had notified other Governments in order to concert measures.

Sultan wrote to France and Eng and expressing grief at events, promising every effort to re-establish order.

Reported that Prussian Government expressed desire to act in harmony with France and England.

Paris Bourse dull.

Neapolitan ministry withdrew negotiations, the King having taken decided measures to secure adherence of Troops to constitution.

Neapolitan Government ordered removal of Royal Guard, abolition of punishment of bastinado, and suppression of secret dungeons.

Emperor of Austria and Prince Regent of Prussia were to hold a conference at Toplitz in four days. Other German Sovereigns expected to participate.

Bombay mail, June 22, reached England. Red Sea Cable resumed working.

HONG KONG, June 7th.—Exchange four and tenpence. Shanghai sixpence and one half. Hostilities about to commence. Reported that 12,000 Russian soldiers were marching to Peking—lacks confirmation.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIA.

FATHER POINT, July 30.—Steamship Bohemia, from Liverpool 18th, and Londonderry 19th, passed the point yesterday.

Sales of Cotton at Liverpool for 5 days 46,000 bales, market closing steady.

Breadstuffs firm.

Provisions quiet.

Production of wheat generally unchanged.

The weather has been favorable for crops.

LONDON, July 18.—Consols closed at 93 1/4 a 93 1/4 for money and account.
Ship Scantum, of Boston, has been wrecked near Bombay.

SECOND DESPATCH.

QUEBEC, July 30.—The Bohemian arrived here this morning.

The Asia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

The Illinois and Saxonia left Southampton on the 18th, for New York.

In the House of Lords on the 16th, a debate took place on the Savoy question, and the policy of England in taking a part in the proposed conference, in the course of which the annexation of Savoy to France was generally denounced.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck attacked the government for prosecuting an unjust war with China and encouraging the opium trade.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the war was not unjust; that the treaty of Tien Tsin was as binding as any one could be made, and its ratification most important.

Mr. Gladstone made a financial statement, proposing to levy an immediate duty of 1s. and 11d. per gallon on ardent spirits, which was agreed to.

The Paris Monitor announces that the project of a law for the purchase of consols had been adopted.

Sanguinary combats are reported to have taken place near Messina between the Neapolitans and the advanced guard of the Sicilian army.

The British Admiral had left Palermo for Naples, and scarcely any but Sicilian vessels were in the roads.

Garibaldi had expelled Farini and two others from Sicily, for conspiring against order.

Farini is said to have had full power from Sardinia to assume the title of Royal Commissioner or even an annexation was declared.

The number of Christians massacred in Syria is said to reach from 7,500 to 8000.

One hundred and fifty-one villages have been destroyed, and sickening details of the barbarities inflicted on all ages and sexes are given.

Ship Gen. Berry, from Aden, for Boston, put back on the 14th, having been ashore on Red Sea Island.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—Yesterday the Hon. Amos E. Botsford met with a serious accident. We learn that he was on horseback on the Barrack Square, when from the cause of firing of guns his horse became restive, and ran so rapidly over the grounds that the rider was not able to control him. Mr. Botsford was thrown to the ground and considerably injured, and the horse came in contact with something and fell, breaking his neck.—(A.)

The steamship Great Eastern, sailed Monday for Baltimore, and will return to New York on the 11th instant, when she will proceed to England via Halifax, Nova Scotia. It is stated that she will probably return from England immediately and go to Norfolk Virginia, where 30,000 bales of cotton have been provided as a return cargo.—(Globe.)

CROWDED STATE OF NEW YORK.—No great are the attractions of the Great Eastern, but the city is literally overflowing with visitors. The hotel are so full, that in many cases the proprietors are compelled to refuse applications for rooms or sleeping places. As an instance, one gentleman went to six hotels last night before he could obtain a place to sleep, and finally, was compelled to accept a cot in the parlor. Night before last, 725 persons lodged under the roof of the Fifth Avenue hotel, and there were 500 new arrivals at the St. Nicholas. This far exceeds the rush to visit the Crystal Palace in 1853 which was considered greater than at any time previous.—(N. Y. World.)

A MONSTER MONOPOLY BANKRUPT.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company, with eighteen millions of dollars given to aid them by the Canadian Government, are, it appears, bankrupt—unable to pay any dividend, and have stopped payments of interest on all their ordinary bonds. Interest accumulating, they are getting worse off every day, while Canada is taxed more than a million of dollars yearly to be paid to strangers in Europe for interest on their default.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

We learn from our exchanges that the receipt of this mammoth ship have greatly increased by the reduction ticket. On Wednesday last her visitors numbered 19,000. The number actually on board at one time in the afternoon was 7,000.

Last Monday she was to start from New York on a three days' excursion to Cape May and back with as many passengers as chose to pay \$1 each for this trip. She will soon start on her return voyage to England. Report says she will positively call at Portland Me., and perhaps Halifax, N. S.

WHO IS THE PRINCE OF WALES?

He is the eldest son of Victoria, Queen of England, and heir apparent to the Throne of Great Britain. He is called his mother, he will be King of England. His mother is the daughter of the Duke of Kent, who was son of George the Third, who was grandson of George the Second, who was the son of Princess Sophia, who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister of William and Mary. Mary was the daughter, and William the son-in-law, of James the Second, who was

the son of Charles the First, who was the son of James the First, who was the son of Mary, who was the grand-daughter of Margaret, who was the sister of Henry the Eighth, who was the son of Henry the Seventh, who was the son of the Earl of Richmond, who was the son of Catharine, the widow of Henry the Fifth, who was the son of Henry the Fourth, who was the cousin of Richard the Second, who was the grandson of Edward the Third, who was the son of Edward the Second, who was the son of Henry the Third, who was the son of John, who was the son of Henry the Second, who was the son of Matilda, who was the daughter of Henry the First, who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqueror.

THE PRINCE'S RECEPTION AT HALIFAX.

At 12 o'clock the Royal Salute and the manning of the yard-arms of the ships gave notice of the distinguished visitor leaving the ship. On his touching the land he was received from the Admiralty by His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave. After being introduced to His worship the Mayor and several gentlemen connected with the Provincial and City Governments, the Addresses from the Executive Committee and the City Council were presented. To these His Royal Highness read in a clear distinct manner a very appropriate and highly complimentary answer.

THE PROCESSION.

The ceremonials on landing being over, His Royal Highness and suite proceeded by the City officials on horseback, the Mayor and Corporation walking, the Militia officers and Aides-de-camp of the General and Lieutenant-Governor on horseback, the Heads of Departments, Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly moved on from the Dock-yard along Water Street, amidst the acclamations of the assembled thousands. From the Dockyard, the whole length of Water Street for nearly a mile, was lined on either side by the Fire Companies and the various benevolent Societies, Sons of Temperance, and Volunteer corps of the city and Dartmouth. As the Procession moved forward these fell into the line and followed on along Granville Street. At the Province Building the grand cavalcade turned up George Street.

THE GRAND PARADE.

and here one of the most beautiful spectacles imaginable presented itself—on the Parade the military with seats rising from the front to about fifty feet at the back, contained probably about 2500 children, belonging to the several schools in the City. The National School and its teacher being dressed in red flannel shirts, as firemen, had a fine effect. On the Prince making his appearance, the whole, under the direction of Mr. Ackburn, joined in singing the National Anthem. When His Royal Highness arrived in front, the Procession halted until the Anthem was concluded. Three cheers were given for Queen Victoria and three for the Prince of Wales and the Procession again moved on. As each new feature of the grand and brilliant pageant came in view of the children, fresh cheers arose from the thousands of juveniles. The cheering was taken up by the ten thousand adults who had gathered around this great centre of attraction. This lasted and became one prolonged and general cheer till the whole had passed. The decorations of the Fire-Engines were got up with exquisite taste and carried out in fine style.

The gathering of "Sons" was a highly gratifying part of the line. The Catholic Temperance Society also looked well.

The Prince himself was of course the observed of all observers, and from the general tone of remark it would appear fully met the expectations of all. His pleasing, benevolent expression of countenance and very unassuming manners, together with his evident self-possession on every heart. The ladies in particular were loud in praise of his dignified and yet gentle bearing. The prevailing feeling on his behalf was that he might be long preserved to follow in the steps of his great and good mother—our Gracious Queen.

Soon after landing and procession had been accomplished the indications of rain which had continued through the morning, and had been just enough to keep alive the apprehensions of many that it would be a regular wet day, even rendered umbrellas necessary, at several different times, became more decided, and hesitation seemed to prevail respecting the grand illumination. The evening rain descended, and the public buildings having no appearance of illumination it was evident that part of the reception was deferred, still a very considerable number of houses and some of the arches made a brilliant appearance by the lights in them. Those who came out to witness them, and there were many traversing the streets for this purpose, must have been thoroughly drenched and disappointed.

Our account of the Review of troops, which took place yesterday, the Review and the other proceedings, the splendid arrangements of the Province Building, &c., &c., must be left for our next as our space and time are both exhausted.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Newfoundland correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following account of the landing of the Prince of Wales at St. John's, from the Hero, 300 gun ship, and his personal appearance. "At last the reverberations of cannon, thundering from the ships of war and echoing along the

shore, gave tidings of the approach of the scion of royalty. The Queen's wharf was crisscrossed with beautiful and fashionably attired ladies, who waved their spotless handkerchiefs and indulged in the warmest expressions of joy and gladness. For these fair visitors an immense number of seats was provided on and around every available point of the Queen's wharf. The regulations were notwithstanding, very strict, for no lady (even the best dressed) could be admitted without a formal ticket, signed and countersigned in an official fashion. The coup d'oeil was very brilliant. The steps and passages to the streets were draped with crimson baize, and roses without number hung pendant from the trees.

The main entrance to the street led through a wreath of arch of evergreens, artistically worked with the arms of England and the cypher of the Prince. The word "Welcome" sparkled brightly in the centre, each letter flaming forth like so many golden stars. Triumphant arches in unlimited profusion were scattered through the leading streets. Long lines of soldiers, in the glittering uniform peculiar to the British army, were on guard in every public avenue. The Newfoundland companies and the volunteer rifle corps were prominent among the military. Posters with the speeches of the Prince on particulars of the official programme were located on every wall.

The Prince leaves the populace immensely by his handsome countenance, and mild, gentlemanly bearing.

The Prince stands about five feet six inches in height, is slender in form, having a narrow head intelligent face, large handsome eyes, small mouth, large nose, retreating chin, complexion rather dark, boyish appearance, and generally resembling his mother at about the time of her coronation. He has rather large hands and feet, is very graceful in his movements, unostentatious and affable. He talks a good deal, and in rather a loud and somewhat harsh tone of voice. His ordinary costume is that of a colonel of the British army. As I said before, the citizens are charmed and delighted with his Royal Highness. At the termination of the levee the Prince, dressed in plain clothing, rode through the city on horseback, and all gather untended. He is certainly a very good rider."

SYRIAN MASSACRE.—Dr. G. M. Wortabet has written a letter to the London Times upon this subject, from which we make an extract:—

"My eyes swim in tears as I think of these atrocities, and I rejoice that the Christian Powers have issued stringent instructions to put a stop to these horrible deeds of rapine, dishonour, and blood. I hope that these instructions will not be found too late, and that the cities of Syria may not be visited with massacres as relentless as that of Cawpowa. Already a panic has struck the hearts of the Christians from Aleppo, in the north, to Gaza in the south. Neither life, honour, nor property are safe, and as the Christians retire to their couches at night, they bid each other an eternal farewell, not knowing but before the morning they would be the victims of Islam hatred, and gone to render their account to Him to whom they look alone in the silent watches of these fearful nights for protection and deliverance. According to the last accounts 16,000 families have been rendered homeless, thousands upon thousands have been massacred. An eye-witness says that defenceless women and helpless infants were bayoneted by regular troops at the gate of Hama; and what is worse, a famine starves the rest in the face. Thousands of Christians are in the cities of Syria surrounded by Mohammedans. What security have they, I ask you, for their lives, honour, and property? I know not the strength of the garrisons in each of these cities; what I want to say is this—we have no time to weep over the past; time must be taken by the fuel, and I appeal to England to insist on Turkey strongly garrisoning those cities and maintaining order; otherwise we would soon have in imminent worse disasters than have yet been recorded. I speak from experience. I know what my Mohammedan neighbours are; the tragedy of Aleppo, when the Moslems rose upon the night of the 17th of October, 1850, and committed the same deeds of horror as are now recorded, is still fresh in the memory of Christians."

GARIBALDI.—Lord Brougham, in the House of Peers, declared that 999 out of every 1000 Englishmen were in favour of Garibaldi. The enthusiasm on his behalf in Britain is unabated. Garibaldi was exerting himself for the organization of the volunteer force, organizing the civil government, and combating the numerous difficulties which had to be surmounted in order to prevent the whole island from falling into a state of anarchy. At Palermo, the Church bells were being melted down to make cannons. Garibaldi's forces in three columns, were on the march from Palermo for Messina, while the General himself remained behind, organizing new divisions and recovering at Palermo. The ministry formed immediately after the taking of Palermo had been dissolved, having failed to satisfy the wishes of the populace, and a new ministry was appointed.

MONTON.—The rope-walker, at his post this year, attracting crowds to see his wonderful performances. His success has produced several imitators, who are seeking notoriety by challenging him to trials of skill which he declines noticing. Blonlin's latest feats were walking over the Niagara river with his feet encased in large baskets, and his arms chained also, walking backwards from one side to the other.