#### CITY INTELLIGENCE. THE RED MEN.

They Honor Tammany, Their Patron Saint A Grand Parade and a Flourish of Feathers. Grand Parade and a Flourish of Feathers.
The parade of the Improved Order of Red Men tomay is an imponing and creditable one to the Order.
As early as 16 o'clock Broad street presented another
such scene as that witnessed on Monday, the 26th of
April, the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the
Order of Odd Fellows. The sidewalks were lined
with spectators, but the organizations moving to the
spots designated for their formation were not as
many or near as large in point of numbers as those
constituting the Odd Pellows' parade on the date
above mentioned. The same police regulations as
were in force at the last parade were carried out by above mentioned. The same police regulations as were in force at the last parade were carried out by Chief Mulholland to-day. He and his men are de-serving the thanks of the public for the admirable manner in which the streets were kept from being

The procession formed on Broad street, right rest-The procession formed on Broad street, right resting on Coates, and moved up Broad to Jefferson, down Jefferson to Marshall, down Marshall to Popiar, down Popiar to Sixth, down Sixth to Chesaut, down Chesaut to Fourth, down Fourth to Christian, up Christian to Tweitth, up Tweitth to Wainut, out Wainut to Twenty-third and Chesaut streets, where, after an oration, the brethren were

The Chief Marshal, R. G. Andrew J. Baker, wore a sash composed of the hunter's, warrior's, and chief's degrees, with rosette of same colors on the breast of the sash, and the aids to the chief wore sashes of the Same colors without rosette.

The marshals of divisions were attired in scarlet

sashes with mottoes of colors above described on breast of sash, and division aids likewise, but with-

out rosettes.

Marshals of Tribes carried a spear tipped with red and fringed with horsehair, with scarlet streamer bearing the name and number of Tribe. The assis-tants carried spears tipped with blue, without

The distance of forty feet was reserved between each division, and fifteen feet between each tribe.

Eleven o'clock was the hour at which the line
moved, and the following was the order observed:

b General St. Clair A. Mulholland, Chief of Police, accompanied by a mounted patrol and police on foot-preceding the head of the procession at some dispreceding the head of the procession at some d tance to enforce the order for clearing the streets. Guard of the Wigwam, carrying a spear.

Members of the Degree of Adoption.

Members of the Degree of Hunters.

Members of the Degree of Warriors. Members of the Degree of Chiefs.
Third Brave. Junior Sagamore. Fourth Brave Prophet. Keeper of Wampum. Second Br Chief of Records. Chief of Records. Keeper of Wampum.

Pirst Brave. Senior Sagamore. Second Brave.

The Four Appointed Warriors.

Pirst Sannap. Sachem. Second Sannap.

Past Sachems, four abreast.

Past Sachems, four abreast.
Guard of the Forest,
Chief Marshal—R. G., Andrew J. Baker. Aids—P. S., Oliver P. Gorman, No. 63; P. S., Francis P. Giobs, No. 52; P. S., Robert T. Roberts, No. 56; P. S., John A. Nash, No. 68.
First Division—Christian Kleinz, No. 5, Marshal. Aids—A. H. Ladner, No. 14; Charles Anderson, Jr., No. 73. Tribes Nos. 93, 86, 85, 83, 79, 76, 73, 73, 70.
Second Division—Jacob L. Senneff, No. 51, Marshal, Aids—Charles H. Lex, No. 3; R. B. Antrim, No. 19. Tribes Nos. 63, 61, 56, 52, 51, (No. 15, of Camden, New Jersey; No. 9, of Washington), 50, 49, 48.
Third Division—Joseph H. Jefferies, No. 48, Marshal. Aids—George N. Raman, No. 43; H. K. Minick, No. 79. Tribes Nos. 47, 44, 43, 41, 59, 37, 30, 33, 32, 30. shal. Aids—George N. Raman, No. 48; H. K. Minich, No. 79. Tribes Nos. 47, 44, 43, 41, 39, 37, 35, 33, 32, 30. Fourth Division.—Rudolph Buckins, No. 33, Marshal. Aids, William H. Trout, No. 29; John Dumbell, No. 17. Tribes Nos. 29, 25, 27, 22, 19, 18. Pifth Division.—Thomas A. McDowell, No. 30, Marshal. Aid, Richard Borland, No. 18. Tribes Nos. 17, 14, 8, 7, 5, 4, 2, 1. Sixth Division.—J. C. Pierson, No. 4, of Delaware, Marshal. Aids.—George Wilhelm, No. 1; E. M.

Marshal. Aids—George Wilhelm, No. 1; E. M. Sprague, No. 3, Tribes Nos. 7, 6, 4, 3, 1, of Delaware; No. 3, of Maryland; Great Council of Pennsylvania, and Great Council of the United States.

A number of brethren from other jurisdictions, coming as tribes and delegations, participated in the parade. Onondago Tribe, No. 10, of Washington, Pocahontas Tribe, No. 3, and Powhatan, No. 5, ton, cocanonias Tribe, No. 3, and Pownatan, No. 5, of Baltimore, arrived early this morning in a steamer chartered for the trip. Onondago and Powhatan Tribes were received by and will be the guests of Chippewa Tribe, No. 51. Chippewa Tribe also entertained Ottawa Tribe, No. 15, of New Jersey. Pocahained Ottawa Tribe, No. 16, of New Jersey. Pocahontas, No. 3, of Baltimore, were the guests of Pocahontas, No. 5, of this city. Lenape Tribe, No. 6, of
Delaware, was entertained by Minerva Lodge, 79.
Lenni Lenape Tribe, No. 2, of New Jersey, are the
guests of the Coquannock Tribe, of this city.

The tribes all made an excellent appearance, but
did not turn out in any great numbers. The mem-

did not turn out in any great numbers. The mem-Ders marched four abreast, were dressed in dark clothes, and wore different colored sashes. The Great Council of the United States, in full regalia, occupied seats in carriages. The procession was well supplied with music, nearly every organization having possession of a band. The banners and flags in line were numerous, showy, and much admired. United States flag, presented to tuem by their lady friends previous to forming in line

Mohawk Tribe, No. 14, also bore in line a beautiful The Cherokee Tribe, No. 19, carried a banner with a representation of a man saving a woman from drowning. This was one of the many handsome banners in the procession.

The Pequod Tribe, No. 18, had a large banner re-

presenting an Indian council.
The Lenni Tribe, Ne. 48, carried a handsome banner, representing Freedom, Friendship, and Love, the otto of the order. The visiting tribes turned out stronger than some

of the Philadelphia organizations. They all pre-sented a neat and showy appearance. The Poco-hontas and Powhattan Tribes, from Delaware, and the seven tribes from Maryland, were deserving of especial mention. Their appearance, numbers, etc., was an evidence of their attachment to the order

they represented.

The Tuscarora Tribe, No. 29, of Chester, made a remarkably fine appearance, and was much ad-The procession was a success, and was witnessed by a large number of persons.

The Exercises at the Rink—An Oration by Wil-liam H. Barton.

At the conclusion of the parade, the participants entered the Skating Rink at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, to listen to the orations of the day.

After a prayer, M. H. Gorham, Esq., of this city, welcomed the visiting brethren, and then William H. Barton, Esq., of Trenton, New Jersey, was introduced.

Mr. Barton commenced his oration by alluding to

Mr. Barton commenced his oration by alluding to the joyfulness of the occasion, and said:—The scenes which surround us to-day, the recollections of the hour, and the object which have called us together, will all have a tendency to create in our hearts new aspirations, and give us a higher idea of our duty. We shall lose nothing by thus assembling, if we rightly appreciate the advantages arising from the occasion. Idle curiosity may have brought a few here, while the many have been induced to come through a sense of duty, and to perform a service they feel they owe to the Order. Encouragement is what we need from the world—it is our duty to court encouragement in the same spirit in which we expect or desire to have it given. Let the teachings we have received within the walls of our respective council rooms direct us in the discharge of every duty imposed upon us, that we may thereby show to duty imposed upon us, that we may thereby show t the world that there is some virtue in the prisciples which underlie our beloved Order, and which we have pledged ourselves to protect and practise.

have pledged ourselves to protect and practise. Thus living, and thus rating, we shall reflect credit upon our Order, and make for ourselves names of which neither we nor our posterity will be ashamed. The speaker then detended secret organizations of a charitable character, and after alluding to the time-no-lored custom of celebrating notable anniversaries, proceeded to give a detailed and lengthy sketch of the history of the Improved Order of Red Men, speaking as follows:

ries, proceeded to give a detailed and lengthy sketch of the history of the Improved Order of Red Men, speaking as follows:—

All the evidence that can be gathered touching its origin points to Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware river, as the place where the first society was organized, and Bill as the year in which the first Council fire was kindled. To one not acquainted with the condition of affairs during those ovenful years in our country's history, viz., 1812, 1813, and 1814, it may seem strange that the organization of a secret society among the soldiers in the Fort should have been thought of or needed. None but soldiers were admitted as members: it was intended for their benefit only, civilians exercised no control over it, and were in no wise connected with it. The question naturally arises, why was this society organized, or, in other words, what was the motive which prompted its organization? It will be remembered by some, that during this period in our country's history, there were two parties—the war party and the anti-war party. Between those two factions there had arisen a bitter animosity, which spread itself in such a manner as to cause a good deal of slarm. It found its way in the fort, and soon began to disseminate its demoralizing influence among the soldiers. In this it was successful. The same spirit of haired, strife, and distrust which had embittered the feelings of the two conflicting factions outside, soon began to manifest itself among the soldiers. Oaptain James H. Barker, who was commandant of the fort, and Lieutenant Williams, viewing with apprehension and fear the threatening consequence of the powers at work among the soldiers to otheir country and its free institutions, and rising above the machinations of party to the true level of patriotism, proposed and offected among the soldiers the organization of the society before referred to, and fortified it by signs, grips, and passwords, the object of which was to darpt dissord and disseminate friendship. Their efforts were attended wit

ings, its chiecia, and its purposes. The members of other charitable organizations may boast of their ability to trace their origin away back in the past, and glory in the idea of being able to associate it with the master spirits of long past ages; but I sak what is all their boasting compared with the knowledge brought home to us that our Order had its crigin in America, that patriotism gave it its first impulse, and that it was reared up under the blessed influences of free institutions, and that its first votaries were those who counted it their greatest glory to be found battling in the sacred cause of freedom and for the rights of man. At the close of the war the society is the fort was necessarily abandosed, its original object having ceased, and the volunteers being compelled to separate and return to their houses. But the principles inculcated by that society had made a lasting impression upon their hearts, and they found, after they had remained the peaceful pursuits of life, that they could not resist the charms of association, which seemed to have complete control over them. They determined, or at least many of them did, to effect the reorganization of the society based upon the pure principles of friendship. Accordingly, some time during the year lel', a call was inserted in one or more of the newspapers of Philadelphia for a council of Red Men, which resulted in the organization of what was subsequently known as the Tribe of Columbia, and also the branch tribes generally throughout the several States, lost their power for good. A certain document which has come into the evidence of the fact. This document bears date April 14. generally throughout the several States, lost their power for good. A certain document which has come into the possession of prominent mombers of the Order furnishes evidence of the fact. This document bears date April 14, 1831, but the decline of these societies did not take place until some time subsequent to that date. The Tribe of Columbia must have been regarded as the first regular society of Red Men, and as having full authority, as such, to give a grant of power, because from the original manuscript petition of Tail Birch Tree, New Feer's New, bearing date the 12th Moon, 1825, for recognition of the Mother Tribe in Philadelphia, we learn that the Benevolent Tribe of Nassau, in the village of Birokkyn, island of Nassau, and State of New York, which had been previously organized, asked to be recognized, and received a grant of power from zed, and received a grant of

asked to be recognized, and received a grant of power from the Tribe of Columbia. It is a difficult matter to give a true history of the Order It is a difficult matter to give a true history of the O as the records of some of the societies have never found, and those that have been found are very in plete and indefinite. It may be possible that resocieties of Red Men existed prior to 1813, but as the no evidence to establish this theory, we must cone from the facts already given, hat 1813 is the year in whe first regular societies existed between and 1817; but as there is no evidence to establish theory either, we must cone from the facts already given. the first regular society was organized. And it may be possible, too, that regular societies existed between 1813 and 1817; but as there is no evidence to establish this theory either, we must conclude from the documents in our possession that the Tribe of Columbia was the first regular society of Red Men organized after the distinction of the volunteers at Fort Mifflin. After 1817, societies were organized in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and New York. But these societies appear to have had no connection with each other. They had their own governments, and prosecuted their good work in accordance with their own rules. Of the dates of the organization of these societies I do not intend to speak, because I could not to it with any degree of satisfaction to you or myself. It is enough to know that they existed, and that they all flowed from the same original fountain head—the Tribe of Columbia, at Philadelphia, May 20, 1836, is the date that marks a new era in the bistory of the Order. It was then placed upon a proper footime. A complete organization was effected. This was brought about by a meeting of Past Chiefs, and representatives elected for that purpose, who convened in the old wigwan on Thames street, Fell's Point, Baltimore.

After reciting the names os the participants in this After reciting the names os the participants in this convention, the speaker continued.—

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The Order was now entirely shorn of its political character military succession and titles abandoned, and new ones adopted in their stead. The organization was effected without rogard to, or apparent knowledge of, the existence of the fraternity elsewhere. The Order, thus clothed with new power and proper authority, and taking for its motto. Freedom, Friendship, and Charity, started out into the world upon its broad mission of love. The good it has accomplished since it was thus endowed can hardly be estimated. Thousands of homes have been made happy through its ministrations. Many are filling high places of trust to-day who never would have been known outside of the immediate community in which they lived, but for the good it wrought upon their hearts and the practical lessons it taught them. It has educated thousands of orphans and sent them on their way rejoicing. It has brought joy to many a widow's heart, and saved untold numbers from starvation and misery. Time would fail me, my friends and brothers, to recount all the good it has done. Suffice it to say, that its history is already full of good deeds, and the monuments of its ministrations are to be seen everywhere. It now counts its membership by thousands, and on its rolls are found the names of since of the best men in the land. My brethren of Pennayivania, to you belongs great credit for the stand you have taken in bohalf of the Order. It was a child of your own raising and nursing, and under your protecting care it grow upinto the full stature of man. You have defended it nobly from the surs of those whose great glory it would be to see it go down and be numbered with things of the past. You have displayed a moral hereism in upholding its principles as great as that which nerved the martyrs' hearts and bared the reformers' stalwart arms. That bravery which dares to be true to duly though the heavens fall, true when the world would applaud for being false, and e

The speaker then eulogized the many virtues of Tammany, "the mighty warrior, the accomplished statesman, the pure and high-minded patriot," and

continued:—

My Friends and Brothers, reflect if you will, and tell me if you can—could we have met together to-day for a higher object than the one which now claims our attention? To promulgate the principles of true benevolence and charity among men in the highest duty we can perform. This will do what war cannot do, for war, in its best estate and grandest achievements, is waste, and must so be regarded whenever man shall attain to a recognition of a true and united manhood. But the principles of benevolence and charity operate differently. It is their province to subdue the passions of men; lift them up out of their low estate and clothe them in the beautiful garments of dignity and begon? to harmonize the conflicting oninions of men; to estate and clothe them in the beautiful garments of dignity and benor; to harmonize the conflicting opinions of men; to trample under foot all kinds of wrong and oppression; to beautify and adorn our common nature, to strew our pathway through life with the graceful memorials of kind actions performed; to crown all our efforts to benefit mankind with joy unspeakable and full of glory, and imbue us with the graces of Christian culture; to erect palaces where art and science and learning may assemble, and to establish cities whose very bells may chime their perpetual praises. In concluding his address, Mr. Barton spoke as

In concluding his address, Mr. Barton spoke as follows:—

The Order of Red Men is the oldest benevolent organization of American birth and growth. My brethren, let us strive to make it the most efficient one in the world. Yo can do tit jour resolve to be true to yourselves, true to your duty, and faithful to your vows. Let no trials cause you to falter. Trials will come, and you must meet and bear them. They come sometimes to test men's faith and teach them that there are no pleasures so sweet as those carned by effort, and no victories so glorious as those won by hard lighting and much sacrifice. One bright and sunny morning, on the waters of Lake Erie, a steamer sailed with a happy group: fathers, mothers, children, and lovers were grouped upon her decks for a day of pleasure. Her banners floated gaily in the breeze, and she walked the waters like a thing of life." Presently there was a whisper of "fire in the hold." The captain quietly gave orders to the crew, and efforts by them were made to quench the flames but in vain. He then organized all the men in the boat into lines of fire combatants, and though they fought it bravely, the flames yet increased. Agonized mothers clung to their children, wives clung to their husbands, and despair was depicted on every countenance. An old, rough, and weather-beaten pilot was at the helm. Enveloped in smoke, his nerves were yet steady. The captain, as the boat was nearing the shore, sang out. "John Maynard, can you hold out a little longer." A voice came back in reply, "Fil try, sir." The curling, wreathing fire crisped his hair, shrivelied one hand, and then the other; and yet he held on. The boat was beached, the passengers saved! but where was honest John Maynard! Gone to his reward among the beautified angels of God. My brethren, hold on a little longer; stand firm to the helm: be true to your duty; and regard no ascrifice too severe that you may be called upon to make for your fellow-men. Work nobly on, and the day will come when your labors shall be rewarded, and

THE IRON BOND.—At a meeting of the Commer-cial Exchange, held this morning, John H. Michener, Esq., President, read the following despatch from

Esq., President, read the Roll 10, 1869,—To John H. San Francisco:—
San Francisco, Cal., May 10, 1869,—To John H. Michener, Esq., President of Commercial Exchange:
—The Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco accepts cordially the right hand of fellowship. Let us be grateful for the new bond which this day unties the Atlantic and Pacific, May it insure our unity forever.

Thomas H. Seley, forever.

President San Francisco Merchants' Exchange.

Driver in Custopy.—Daniel Tague, the driver of
the vehicle which ran over the lads Albert Gezrich
and Frank Belsterling yesterday, at Fifth and Buttonwood streets, was arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Massey was committed for a further hearing to await the result of the injuries of the boy Belsterling, whose life is in danger. Tague was intoxicated at the time of the occurrence, and after discovering what he had done, put the whip to his horse, and was not captured until reaching Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

A WAIF.—Last night, about half-past eleven o'clock, a lad found a basket containing a male babe about two weeks old, at Seventh and Locust streets. The

following note was discovered tied to the handle 'Please take care of this little Lamb; he will be called for within a year and all expenses paid. His

The little fellow was taken to the Third District station, from where it will be taken to the Alms-

FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown white woman, about forty years of age, was found drowned this morning in the Schuyikhi, at the Almshouse wharf, she was five feet four inches high, had black hair, and bad on a red calico dress, white underclothing. woollen stockings, and balmoral shoes. Coro nor Daniels has taken charge of the body,

THE PENSION AGENCY .- Major Calhoun, who was THE PERSON AGENCY.—Major Calloun, who was recently appointed and confirmed as one of the Pension Agents for Philadelphia, in place of Dr. Burmeister, has filed his securities, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties on the 15th instant, Major Calhoun has a spiendid war record, and his appointment will give general satisfaction.

LARCENV OF A SHAWL—Mary McSorely was arrested last evening by Policeman Becker, of the Seventh district, at Green and Tamarind streets, and taken before Alderman Herr, who held her to answer the charge of stealing a shawl from a house in that EPISCOPACY.

Second Day's Session of the Protestant Epis-copul Convention Sermon by Rev. Phillips

This morning, at 10 o'block, the Annual Conven-tion of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Penn-sylvania resumed its business, pursuant to adjourn-ment, in St. Andrew's Church.

The proceedings were opened with divine services, Bishop Stevens, assisted by a number of clergymen,

officiating.

Rev. Phillips Brooks then preached the annual sermon, taking as his text, Exodus xxviii 34-5, viz.:— "A golden bell and a pomegranate upon the hem of the robe round about. And it shall be upon Aaron to minister; and his sound shall be heard when he goeth in unto the hely place before the Lord, and when he cometh out, that he die not."

that he die not."

The reverend speaker, after opening the subject by detailing the appearance and properties of the pomegranate, likening the Church to it, proceeded by calling the Church the accumulator and depository of spiritual trath. All true spiritual vitality, however, is an inflow from God to man. Christ is the way, the truth, and the light. What we call spiritual life is nothing but the work of the Spirit upon the soul. When this work has reached its fulness, then the Christian is ready and able to give of his life to others, just as the fulness of the life follows, then the Christian is ready and able to give of his life to others, just as the fulness of the life of the pomegranate seeds are conceived to produce coming fruit. The spiritual life comes from Christ to the individual, to the soul of the man, not to the Church, for the Church, as such, has no soni. There are two souls—two only—God's and man's. Consequently the communion must be between these souls. The Honish idea is that the Church itself contains this spiritual light, life, and truth—the Protestant idea is al light, life, and truth—the Protestant idea is that the Church is but the aggregate and compound of the light, life, and truth in the souls of her individual members. But the Church must make progress, ought to know exactly what that and it ought to know exactly what that progress should be. The Church makes progress, in the first place, by retaining intact all the truths and doctrines of Scripture; then by developing a stricter and purer morality. Again—by descending to a more healthful simplicity, not necessarily exclusion of all forms, but the rejection of any form in matter how venerable, the manner it interfers with the tree commenced. moment it interferes with the free communion of the soul of man with the soul of his Maker. A form of service which does not aid this communion is worse than a sham: It is a positive hurt, and should at once be laid aside. The sensuous impression may have some effect upon the worshipper, but it is only tranbe laid aside. The sensions impression may have some effect upon the worshipper, but it is only transient and comparatively worthless. The Church wants more of the life of Christ—more of pure and unostentations religion. Notwithstanding her wonderful capacities and resources, her educational system, her parish meetings, her missions, she still needs something over and above all these: she wants Christ as a life power, to guide her, to teach her the proper work in which she should engage, and give her success. The church system must be affaine with holy zeal and truth, or it is dead. Unless thus alive herself, how can she make a dead Unless thus alive herself, how can she make a dead world live? At the present time the Church stands in the greatest danger of materialism. We seek rather to amend and alter canons and rubrics and forms than to acquire more of the life of Christ. This will never attain any good. Wee to us if, when men ask us "What does the Church most need?" we answer,
"An amendment of her forms," By adhering to
these, to this machinery, we become mere tools; we
no longer are disseminating a true and pure
Gospel. We must come down and stand upon
the very soul of the matter. As formalists
we are unreal to the world, and the world
masses up without being made the better by conpasses us by without being made the better by con-tact with us. The Church has not yet learned that t is her function to lay the strict rod upon the insmorality of the present age, to set herself in stern array against the wickedness of the world. She pal

liates and excuses.
The speaker closed by eloquently repeating a hymn illustrating his subject.
At the conclusion of the sermon, the Holy Communion was administered.

Bishop Stevens then read his annual address, de-tailing his labors for the conventional year. He ordained 101 persons, confirmed 1584, delivered 220 sermons and addresses, ordained 1300 to the dea-conate, attended 3 funerals, opened 2 churches, celebrated 5 marriages, installed 1 rector, and laid 1 corner-stone. For over two months during the year he was incapacitated from attending to his official luties by reason of accidents and resulting illness This histers made sail havor with plans of labor he had marked out. Still he missed but a single ap-pointment which he had made during the entire year. The Bishop referred to the extreme extent of the diocese, saying that it required more labor than any one man had the capacity to give. He spoke unqualifiedly in favor of a division of the dio cese, but also stated that any agitation of the sub ject at the present convention was uncalled for, and could produce no good result, since the success or defeat of the measure depended upon the General Convention. It could be far better settled a year and a half or two years hence than now. He denre

cated any further mention of the subject at the present time.

He stated that the Board of Missions was doing a good and noble work; that it was spreading in in fluence, might and power; its province in the Church s better understood, and more wisely an ceses. One has retired from the ministry at his own request. Through the liberality of Mr. J. G. Moor-head, the fund for the education of the daughters of ministers of this diocese was increased \$10,000 during the year. The Bishop desired the clergy present to bring this fund and its merits befor their congregations once every year. There are the 24 ministers in the Diocese whose daughters and in need of such assistance to enable them to procus good educations. The advantage of eack parish in the diocese having its own parsonage was referred to; the state-ment being made that 16 churches in this city now possessed such dwellings for their pastors. The claims of the city missions and the city missionaries were then warmly advocated. At the conclusion of the Bishop's address, the roll

called, and the convention adjourned until

THE LAST DAY AT THE MINT-RUSH OF OFFICE-SEEKERS,—This morning was the last general reception of office-seekers, their friends and petitioners, at the Mint. A big crowd of gentlemen were pre-sent, and not a few young and middle-aged ladies graced portions of the line in waiting. The Director was at his post punctually at the hour set apart for the "ceremonies," and in his usually urbane man-ner heard the cases of the applicants as they came before him, giving to each a patient hearing, and filing the petition and recommendations for future reference. In the time allowed for the reception of applicants, from 10 to 12 o'clock, over fifty people were seen by the Director and their claims listened o. As there are but few positions yet to be filled and the applicants number legion, this will probably be the last reception given to the anxious. The lists of applicants for publication will be made out in a few days, and we are informed that a large number of honorably discharged soldiers will be able to thank the Director for remembering them, and rewarding their fidelity to their country in its hour of

Police Appointments,—The following names were added to the police force this morning by Mayor Fox:—John McGeehan, Samuel Bickings, Nicholas McGrane, and Emanuel Herrin, Ninth district; John Seyerer, Eighteenth district; Thomas Ward and William Mountain, Third district; William Keigier and R. A. P. Moore, Reserve; Levi Peterman, Thirteenth district; Daniel H. Connor and Moses Nuttin, Fourth district; George P. Weaver, turnkey, Sixteenth district; James Devine, Seventh district; James Glenning, Tenth district; Alexander Shingle, Sergeant, Fourteenth district; William Dungan, Thomas McGoldrick, James M. Riggs, Edward McDevitt, and William Luby, Sergeant, First district; James H. Boyer, Fourteenth district; H. Weiss, Thirteenth district; P. Hagan, T. B. McCusker, Charles M. D. Smith, William McNamara, Thomas Davis, Thomas Feloney, Daniel Dolan, Emanuel Charles M. D. Smith, William McNamara, Indiana Davis, Thomas Feloney, Daniel Dolan, Emanuel Long, John Donnel, and Thomas Kitchen, Fifth district: John Coulogue, Delaware Harbor; James McNulty, Third district; and Jacob Rementer and Arthur George, Second district.

Bunglars Captured.—Last night Policemen Sharpley and Applegate, of the Seventh district, caught a fellow coming out of the cellar-way attached to the tayern of Daniel Henry, on Beach street, above Noble. Being accused of being there for no good purpose, he gave information whereby his accomplices were captured shortly after at Beach and Coates streets. On them was found a lot of cigars, which had been taken from the tayern. A fiddle and bow, which had also been stolen from the same place, was discovered in an alley in the neighsame place, was discovered in an alley in the neighborhood. The trio gave the names of John Gray, Patrick Cassiday, and John Carr. Alderman Kerr ommitted them for a further hearing.

VERY SUPERIOR RESIDENCE AND COUNTRY SEAT AT PUBLIC SALE.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons'sale, on Tuesday next, will include the very superior five-story stone residence, No. 1612 Wainut street, 46 feet front, 150 feet deep; has every modern improvement and convenience. Also, on the 28th, the elegant household furniture, horses, carriages, etc. Also, a very elegant country seat, stone mansion, green-houses, 23 acres, New Second street road, Montagomery county, Pennsylvania, near the City Line Station. The above belongs to William G. Moorhead, Esq., who sells on account of going abroad. The sale will be absolute. See advertisements on another page.

STOLE A SUIT OF CLOTHING. John Hughes was captured yesterday afternoon by Policeman Mcli-henry, with a suit of boy's clothing on his arm, which was subsequently discovered to have been taken from a house on Green street, above Front. Aiderman Kerr bound him over to answer.

- GUBERNATORIAL.

The Selection of Delegates to the Republican State Convention. The delegates, sected last night by the Republicans throughout the city assembled this morning in the various Legislative and Senatorial districts, for the purpose of nominating delegates to represent them in the Gubernatorial Convention, which is to be held on June 23d in this city.

The following were the successful gentlemen, nearly all of whom, we understand, are instructed to vote for Gove.nor Geary:—

RENATORIAL

District.

3. M. H. Dickinson.

4. Charles Thompson Jones Riab Ward, Robert M. Evans. REPRESENTATIVE. District.

10. Henry Huhn,
11. Thomas J. Smith,
12. William H. Maneely,
13. Wesley Stophenson,
14. Gen, Gideon Clark,
15. Adam Albright,
16. William M. Taylor,
17. Ed. Borie,
18. Christian Kneass. John Dubree, George Schaffer, William Matthews. Thomas Noble, E. J. Yard, W. S. Stokley, H. G. Sickels, Hiram Horter.

The First Senatorial District Convention. Colonel Samuel Bell was selected as permanen Chairman of the Convention. Upon taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred and desired all present to be guided by the princi-ples of unity, peace, and concord, and by developing the untiring energies of the great Republican party victory must crown upon the banners of those who are disposed to favor equal rights to all men. He hoped the Convention would exercise judgment in selecting the standard-bearer of the Republican or

A ballot was then taken, when Dr. Eliab Ward received 46 votes, and Henry Bobb 23 votes, for dele

Dr. Ward, upon being introduced, said that ou cause had reason to be proud of their achievements of late, and the good old President and Governor were substantial men, who were determined to do their duty, and to reward all those who were true and patriotic, and in the language of Shakespeare— "Be just, and fear not; let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy God's, thy country's and truth's."

The Convention adjourned amidst much applause The Second Legislative District Convention. After the unanimous election of this Convention of Mr. George W. Shaffer as delegate to the State Convention, William T. Grigg, Esq., submitted the fol owing resolutions:-

lowing resolutions:—

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That we heartily endorse the active and energetic measures adopted by President Grant and Governor Geary in discharging the leeches and "locusts" of the Democratic party from offices which they have dishonred, and we congratulate the citizens of the city of Philadelphia upon having such representatives as Moore, Pollock, Bingham, Morehead, and Gregory to carry out the measures of the President.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That we have a right to ask, and hereby demand, that every person not strictly identified with the Republican party shall be discharged from all positions within the gift of our organization, no matter whether of bioner, trust, or profit, believing that we can furnish men equally as intelligent and honest as our opponents.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That our representative to the State Convention be hereby instructed to present these resolutions to that body for their consideration.

\*\*Mr. Grigg advocated his resolutions in a short.

that body for their consideration.

Mr. Grigg advocated his resolutions in a short essay upon the wrong done to the poor workingmen in his district. Bitter opponents of our grand organization were now employed in the Navy Yard. while plenty of good, hard-working, honest Republicans, who had borne the burden in the heat of the day, were now left out in the cold. If we are to give freedom to all, let us have protection. He who is no for us is against us. Let us be true to ourselves, an s the day follows the night we are sure of victory. The resolutions were adopted and the meeting

Second Senatorial District Convention. The ballot for delegate to the State Convention is the Second Senatorial District Convention stood as follows:—For James M. Kerns, 23; for Robert M. Evans, 33; and for A. H. Franciscus, 1.

### THE STAMP TAX.

Concerning the Affixing and Cancellation of Revenue Stamps.

Commissioner Delano, in a recent circular from the Internal Revenue Office, prescribes the following regulations concerning the affixing and cancelling of stamps, which are of importance to the general public. "In all cases where an adhesive stamp shall here-

after be used, except as may be otherwise provided, the person using or affixing the same to the instru-ment, matter, or thing to be taxed, shall so affix the stamp or stamps denoting the tax that the entire surface of each stamp so affixed shall be exposed to view, and shall cancel the same by writing or im-printing in a legible manner, with ink, upon each stamp so used, the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be affixed or by such mechanical means as the Commissioner may here after prescribe and require, in order that such can celled stamp or stamps cannot again be used. So much of the above order as applies to the exposure of the entire surface of each stamp used will apply to all of stamps prescribed by or ur spirits and tobacco, and proprietary stamps from private dies, will remain as heretofore prescribed by

The Commissioner likewise calls the attention internal revenue officers and the general public to

the following section of the law in regard to the use of stamps which have been cancelled:—

"The fact that any adhesive stamp so bought, sold, offered for sale, used, or had in possession as aforesaid, has been washed or restored by removing or altering the cancelling or defacing the marks thereon, shall be prima facie proof that such stamp has been once used and removed by the possessor thereof from some vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, or writing charged with taxes imposed by law, in viola-tion of the provisions of this section."

The punishment incurred by a violation of the law on this point is declared to be a "fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment and confine-ment to hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court."

ROBBERY.—A. Henning's blacking place, No. 511 Chesnut street, was broken into last night and robbed of material valued at about \$30. An entrance was effected through the grating in the pavement. AN UNKNOWN BOY KILLED .- At 11 o'clock this morning a lad was run over by a large truck wagon, at Front and Union streets, and almost instantly

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street,

Reported by De Haven & Bro, No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS,

\$1000 City 6s, New .101½ \$2000 Leh Val 6s... 85

\$17100 do... 101½ \$2000 Leh Val 6s... 85

\$3500 Leh 6s, '84... 83½ 100 sh Phil & E. b5. 30½

\$450 Pa 6s, I se. 2d.106

\$1000 Leh V n bds. cp 95½ 100 sh 18th & 15th St 18½

\$200 sh Leh N St.Sat. 32½

\$200 do... b30. 32½

\$55 do allotm's. 57

\$200 do... 832. 32½

\$25 do allotm's. 57

\$200 do... 832. 32½

\$200 do... 834. 82½

\$200 do... 834. 83½

\$2000 Read 68, 43-50 89 | 19 sh Leh Val R. is. 56 87 sh Penna R.... 57% | 6 sh Bk N Am... 235 \$2000 Read 68, 43 - 80 89 37 sh Penna R...... 57% 200 do ...ls, s10, 57% 100 do ..., 560, 57% 100 sh Reading, 530,48 3-15 100 do ...ps3, 57% 100 sh Com'h Bk ... 59 100 do ..., 515, 57% 4 sh Phil & E R... 30

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.

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C ROQUET HEADQUARTERS Twelve varieties from \$5.00 per set up, made of

BOXWOOD, ROSEWOOD, LIGNUMVITÆ, COCOA, APPLE and ROCK MAPLE, Painted in China colors, which we guarantee will wear as long as the wood itself.

R. HOSKINS & CO., Stationers and Steam Power Printers,

No. 913 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA

ROQUET CROQUET! CROQUET! THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, Croquet from \$5.00 upwards, made of the hardest and

best wood, Boxwood, Lignumvitæ, Apple, etc. JOHN LINERD,

3 17 wsm<sup>§</sup> No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street. OLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

# CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

OUR STYLES are the newest. OUR MATERIALS the most fashionable OUR WORKMANSHIP the very best OUR STOCK the largest in the city.

OUR PRICES defy competiti PERSON TARMS,

No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

## THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION

### WASHINGTON.

The Rumored European Alliance Against the United States-What is Thought of it at the Capital.

The Cincinnati Conflagration.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The-Evening Telegraph. The Great National Peace Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 12 .- A committee, consisting of the Mayor of Boston and Aldermen are here for the purpose of inviting the President and Cabinet to participate in the Peace Convention which meets in Boston next month. The President and members of the Cabinet were unable to determine whether they would accept the invitation. It is hardly probable that the President will be able to attend, as he intends having leave of a month or six weeks in July and August.

General G. B. McClellan had a lengthy interniew with the President today. He spent some time with Grant's former staff officers, with whom he served in the army.

American Interests in Cuban Waters. It is ascertained at the Navy Department that no additional vessels have been ordered to proceed to the West India Station, Admiral Hoff having notified the Department that a sufficient force was there already to protect the American interest.

Bankers and Secretary Boutwell. Several prominent bankers in Wall street, New York, have addressed letters to Secretary Boutwell, asking an explanation of his recent order in relation to the purchase of bonds. Reports have been circulating that the Secretary intends to pay them out again, instead of cancelling them, or applying them to the creation of the sinking fund. The Secretary has not yet determined what action he will take in the pre-The European Alliance.

The announcement here that a despatch had been received by cable stating that it is rumored that England, France, and Spain had formed an alliance against the foreign policy of the United States, has created a good deal of excitement in Government and diplomatic circles. The statement is not generally credited, especially by the members of the Cabinet and the President.

Representatives of England, France, and Spain, now here, have no official information on the subject, or that any such alliance at all was contemplated. If it should prove correct, it will not change the policy of the Administration in any respect, as it is believed that none of the parties to the affair can afford to go to war with the United States, all of them having as much on hand as they can attend to in their respective dominions.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Orders. Lieutenant Commander Simon P. Gillette is detached from the Naval Academy, on the 8th of June next, and ordered to take passage in the Sabine on the 30th of June to the European squadron and report there for duty; Lieut. Commander Henry L. Johnson is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Juniata; lieut, Commander John Clark is detached from the receiving ship Ohlo and ordered to the Mace-donia: Assistant Surgeon O. P. Biebby is detached from the Naval Hospital at New York and ordered to the Laneaster: Chief Engineer Chas. H. Loring is appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy: Commodore Carter is ordered in charge of the naval rendezvous at San Francisco, Captain Fabius Stanley is ordered to open a naval rendezvous at Baltimore Md., and Surgeon William Grier is ordered to report to him for duty: Lieutenant-Commanders Smith W. Nichols, G. D. B. Glidden, and George H. Wadleigh are ordered to the Naval Academy on the 29th of September next: Surgeon Philip Lansworth is ordered to the Lancaster, and as fleet surgeon of the South Atlantic Squadron on the 45th of June next; Assistant Surgeon Benjamin S. Mackie is ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York, and Andrew M. Moore to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia; First Assistant Engineer A. V. Frazer is ordered to the Navy Yard at New York.

## FROM THE WEST.

Pugilistic Matters-Allen and McCoole's Coming Mill-Gallagher Won't Fight.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CINCINNATI, May 12 .- Tom Allen, the cele brated English pugilist, accompanied by his trainer. Sherman Thurston, arrived in this city yesterday morning. He comes here for the pur pose of finishing his training for the mill with McCoole, the 15th of next month, and will go into quarters at the Buckeye House to-day. Allen is in splendid condition, having been at work for nearly three weeks, and it will therefore be an easy matter to put himself in the finest possible condition. We learn that on Sunday last Allen and Gallagher met at St. Louis, and that the former offered to fight the latter in one day or one week from the time of signing the articles for from \$100 to \$1000, or for fun. Gallagher refused the offer.

The Destruction of Steamboats at Cincinnati-The Lost and Injured. New York, May 12.—The following special

despatch to an evening paper says:— CINCINNATI, Mary 12.—The steamers Darling, Westmoreland, May Erwin, Melnotte, Cheyenne, and Clifton were burned to the water's edge. at the levee here, last night. The fire originated in the explosion of a kerosene lamp. A deck hand, named J. B. Smith, perished in the flames. Several passengers asleep on board were also

mated at \$200,000. NEW YORK, May 12 .- Further particulars rela tive to the Cincinnati fire have been received.

All on board the Cheyenne were asleep when the fire broke out. Five of the deck hands were burned to death. John Gomer, a colored boy, employed on the Darling, was also burned to

The officers state that four or five men were seen to jump off the Darling into the river, and only one succeeded in reaching the shore. The calamity has caused great excitement in

A New Railroad. St. Louis, May 12.—Ground was broken yes-terday at Sedalia, Mo., for the Lexington, Se-dalia, and St. Louis Railroad. A large number of prominent railroad men were present. A procession and banquet were the features of the

Somebody Sold.

Among the fashionable intelligence in Harper's Bazar we find the following statement:—
"The English lords are becoming more appreciative of American beauty and cleverness. A few days since the Rey. Dr. Adams' church, Madison square, was crowded with the beauty, wealth, and worth of that 'Nothing-to-Wear' region, to witness the nuptials of Mr. Maury, son of Lord Maury, and nephew of the Duke of Althorp, and Miss Marie Gilbert, a charming and accomplished lady, well known in the higher circles of New York society."

There is neither a Lord Maury nor a Duke of Althorp in the peerage either of England or Scotland. Perhaps somebody has been soid.

# DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment-Connecticut to Accept or Reject it on Thursday.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Arrival of Minister Jay in London.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Fifteenth Amendment Its Discussion in the Connecticut Legislature. HARTFORD, May 12.—A resolution ratifying

the fifteenth amendment has been under discussion during the session of the House to-day, the Democrats making speeches in opposition, while the Republicans have made no speeches either for or against it, and thus far evince a willingness to give full opportunity to the opposition to discuss the question before the adjournment. The House voted to bring the question to a voter on Thursday at one o'clock.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Minister Jay.

LONDON, May 12.—The Hon. John Jay, Minister to Austria, who sailed from New York on April 28, in the Russia, arrived here to-day.

Resignation of Menebrea. FLORENCE, May 12,—Menebrea, President of the Ministry, has resigned in favor of Digny.

Shipment of Specie. New York, May 13 .- The steamship Scotia takes out \$10,000 in specie.

#### PHILLIPS.

His Speech at the Anti-Slavery Anniversary in New York. The fellowing is the speech delivered by Wendell Phillips at Steinway Hall, in New York, at the anniversary meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, yester-

After an allusion to the rise and progress of the

After an allusion to the rise and progress of the anti-slavery movement in this country, and the difficulties and dangers it encountered, he said:—To-day you can hardly step off the platform without meeting a man who says, "Why, what more is there for you to do? Where do you find a pretense to come together? What right have you to mention anti-slavery? I cannot see for the life of me what you get up to interest youselves in." It is a great change. It is a glorious revulsion. Everything that is respectable in literature is on our side—(applause)—every able in literature is on our side—(applause)—every journal of any character that, at the basis of all its arguments, takes for granted that the anti-slavery arguments, takes for granted that the anti-slavery movement has either accomplished its whole piedge, or is so near it that there is no interest in the matter at all. The Church—we did not see much of the Church in those days, or have much of its sanction—we used to prophesy that when the work was done, it would come in and say it did it. The Church also is now with us. But the most marvellous, the most noticeable point of all is that the Government, from the President in the White House down through all its channels, is on our side. (Applause.) We have lived to see the day when the President of the United States, in his first communication to Congress, tells the nation that no other path is open for it tells the nation that no other path is open for i except to ignore color, (Good.) We have lived to see the day when the Board of Brokers of this y has thrown open its door to a negro, c Lieutenant-Governor of a Southern State. Say that the attitude of the Government day on this question is the most notice-e element in the present situation of affairs, because in this country—in all countries, but especially in this country—everything shapes itself in time on the model of the existing government. I know, of course, social prejudice; I know the rule of the saloon; I know the caste that mingles in the Church; I know the flavor of sarcasm that still pos-sons literature; I know the prejudice against the colored man that rests in the blood of the white race. colored man that resis in the blood of the winte race. I do not forget them a moment. But when I go to history, I find that after the house of Hanover had come on to the British throne it was fashionable, it was "the thing," as the French say, it was literary, for a century later, to be a Tory, to adhere to the Stuarts. Old families met under ancient roofs and piedged the Pretender, and fashionable dames laughed in fashionable circles at the vite dames laughed in fashionable circles at the vul-garities of the new regime. Sir Walter Scott, as late as his day, had all his heart on the side of the Stuarts. The deepest bumpers were drunk, the heartlest pledges were made to the exiled house. But all that was strong and living and productive in England was clustering around the new throne. The energy of Bristol, the trade of Birmingham, the wealth of London, the strong sense of the general people, were at the foot of the throne, and after a while England flung off the disease, the bad blood escaped, and now no one knows anything in England but the popular House of Hanover, Soit is here. In escaped, and now no one knows anything in England but the popular House of Hanover. So it is here. In cut-of-the-way places, in the musty study of the Doctor of Divinity, in the lumber-room and empty attic of the fashionable woman, which she calls her mind, there is a sort of unexpressed prejudice against the black man; and literary boys fancy themselves Hawthornes, and eminent writers, when they get off a gibe against the negro; and so all through many circles for fifty years to come you will find the ghost haunting his old home. But in the meanwhile this strong, living heart which But in the meanwhile this strong, living leart which makes the nation, its growing wealth, the mind that takes up the problem of the age, the hand on the heim that gives direction to the policy of the nation, the American that stands in the broad smilght of day and does not worship cobwebs—you will find the transfer direction. This is that force is moving in one direction. This is my hope, you will see the colored man in the capital, in the Senate Chamber, in the House of Representatives, carrying the banner of the republic all over South America and Central America. If there is any man that I thoroughly pity—contempt is too positive an emotion for him—it is the man that is proud of his white skin, the man that affects to endeavor to see the possibility of founding an empire upon one race. In all countries a position is stronger than wealth, religion, or literature. In other countries it is hereditary wealth, titular honors, the throne, that set the fashion. But in this country we have no class distinguished thus artificially. The only thing that can lift a man above the level is office, and the class distinguished thus artificially. The only thing that can lift a man above the level is office, and the young man shapes himself in the senator; the politician looks up to the statesman, the wire-puller to the politician. And so what the government is and does flows down into the church, into literature, and into society, and to a great extent shapes them. I feel, therefore, that since we have got Washington on our side we have got also religion, literature, and society. Thomas Jefferson, the framer of the Declaration of Independence, was wont to say when he heard of some uprising of an oppressed people:—"When will the consequences of the Declaration of Independence end?" So I expect, as the comfort of inactive and weary years, if God gives them to me, that I shall see the representatives of this oppressed race in the Cabinet of Washington, and hear of them sending out some black descendant of a Louisiana or Georgia plantation as an ambassador, who shall draw a circle round Francis Joseph or Napoleon, and in the name of the great State of the West shall order that before they shall pass that line every race within the border of their territory shall be guaranteed their natural rights in the normal constitution of the country; and then, lifting up my hands, like Jefferson, with proud, trembling voice, I shall say:—"When will the consequences of the anti-siavery movement get to their goal?" (Loud applause.) The loss on the steamer and cargoes is esti

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-3 P. M.

MCCXXVIII. I WOULD REdertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply, promptly all orders in city or country.

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