TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

CRAWBUL, the Austrian Minister at Rome, died on Saturday.

The Boston Milling and Manufacturing Company's works—a bone phosphate factory—in Boston, was burned on Saturday. Loss, $60,000.

A MISUNDERSTANDING at a colored picnic, near Mobile, on Saturday, resulted in the shooting of several of the participants, one of them mortally.

There miners were drowned on Saturday near Cowell, Ohio, while crossing the river in a skiff. They were intoxicated.

It is said in London that Minister Bismarck tendered his resignation on Saturday, but that it was not accepted.

CHARLEMAGNE has been appointed the representative of the Russian Government at Paris, vice Baron Budberg, resigned.

COL. JOHN BARNON, one of the leading lawyers of Schuylkill county, died in Reading yesterday. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

The Republican Convention of Louisiana has nominated Presidential electors and delegates to the Chicago Convention. Several of the nominees are colored.

The negro waiters at the Nashville hotels struck for higher wages on Saturday, and no settlement has yet been effected. White waiters will probably be put in their places.

OVER ten thousand were present at the Memphis races on Saturday, being the largest attendance during the meeting. The weather was delightful and the track was in good order.

JAMES BUCHANAN and Riley Gray, of Bradon & Scanlon's paper mill, Indianapolis, were scalded to death on Friday by the explosion of a tank used for steaming straw.

THE Mississippi State Convention for the Southern District of Mississippi meets in Jackson on Monday next, and will continue in session for one hundred days.

THE Mountain Oil Works, a mile from Pittsburgh, were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday, the 220, with 1,700 barrels of oil. The loss is between 200 and 300 barrels, and an insurance of $11,000.

THE brother of Anthony Freyvogel, a well-known merchant tailor, who mysteriously disappeared last January, was found in the Ohio river, near Bewickley, with a bullet hole in his temple, leaving no doubt as to his murder.

UNOFFICIAL returns of the Louisiana election show a majority in all the parishes for the Constitution of 1868. It is claimed that the State Senate will stand 22 Republicans to 14 Democrats, and the House 52 Republicans to 41 Democrats.

THE management of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad have determined to change the gauge of the road from a broad to a narrow gauge, in order to form a direct connection with a majority of the Eastern roads. The change will be completed by November next.

THE brick depot of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company at Bloomington Ind., together with a large amount of freight, the freight stored therein, was burned on the 1st. The loss is very heavy, but it is not supposed to have been caused by lightning.

EVERETT, by a large majority, has voted to subscribe $1,000,000 to aid in the construction of the Elizabeth and Paducah Railroad. The capitalists through which the road will run' abounds in natural wealth, and the work will doubtless be commenced at an early day.

HAGERSTOWN was visited about two o'clock on Sunday morning by a destructive fire, the buildings burned being the large foundry, patterns shop, &c., of Messrs. Jennings, Stevenson & Stevens. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and the loss about thirty or forty thousand dollars, of which was insured except about ten thousand.

THE last issue of Southern Review was received in the United States Court, at Richmond, on Saturday, the accompanying bond being the next term of Court. Horace Greeley, Cornelius Vanderbilt and others were among the sureties. The next term begins in October next.

THE Democratic State Convention of California has nominated delegates to the New York Convention. Governor Haight was nominated first choice for President. Jeff Davis is his nomination, the delegates being instructed to vote for Pendleton. Nothing was said about taxation or the public debt.

A MAN calling himself Colonel E. B. Clarke was arrested in Boston, on Saturday, for swindling Colonel Amasa Sprague and other members of the Narragansett Park Association. He is said to be a confidence man of the disagreeable variety, and also to be wanted in various parts of the country. He collect contributions from various newspapers, and raised several hundred dollars upon such false pretenses.

ALASKA advices of April 10 state that there were twelve whaling vessels in the Arctic a few weeks—three steamers, one ship, one bark, two schooners and one sloop. Nearly all these arrivals brought passengers or considerable freight. Business is steadily increasing at Sitka. Several new buildings are going up, and the town presents a busy and thriving appearance.

A resolution of Thaddeus Stevens, the National Executive Committee was held in Washington on Saturday evening. Members from thirteen States were present. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the various State delegations to fill up all vacancies from soldiers of their respective States who shall be present at Chicago. The Secretaries of the committee, after May 15th, will be at the Metropolitan House, in Chicago. Returns have been received from nearly all the States, and the committee feel assured that it will be the largest delegate convention ever held in this country.

THE warrant issued by the Treasury Department during the month of April, in payment of interests of the Government, amount in round numbers to the following sums: Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, $6,000,000; interest on the public debt, $2,000,000; War Department, $6,777,000; Navy Department, $2,000,000; Interior, Pensions and Indians, $3,000,000; Total, $19,000,000. The above does not include the warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt. It is shown in the above statement that the expenditures and the revenue will be less $18,000,000. The receipts from customs will come within $6,000,000 of the expenditures, and as a consequence, it follows that there will be a very heavy reduction of the public debt during April, as will the credit receipts from internal revenue and from all other sources, less the three millions from customs.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

SENATE.—The Court of Impeachment was opened at noon with the usual formalities.

The Chief Justice notified Mr. Stanbery to proceed.

Mr. Stanbery said that first of all he must return his thanks to the Senate for their kindness yesterday. He was much refreshed by his rest and thought he would be able to get through.

Before he proceed upon the issue he came upon in advance, not that he hoped to carry anything before a body like this by any exposition of evidence, but he had examined this matter from beginning, and thought it was a question he was made out, but not a shadow of a case.

Mr. Stanbery's argument then proceeded substantially as follows, from the point where he left off yesterday, deviations occasionally from the text of the prepared speech:

If But if Senators should be of opinion that the tenure of office act protected Mr. Stanton, and that the attempt to remove him was equivalent to a removal, he (Mr. Stanbery) would next maintain, first, that the President had a right to construe the law for himself, and if, in the exercise of that right, he construed it in error of construction, and acted under that error, he is not to be held responsible. Second, if he did so construed the law as to be of opinion that the Station was intended to be protected by it against his power of removal, and was also of opinion that the law in that respect was contrary to the Constitution, he is not liable to impeachment for the offense committed an error.

Mr. Stanbery proceeded to argue these points in the order in which they were stated. With regard to the first point, he said that if ignorance or misconception of the law does not in general excuse a party from civil and criminal liability, he contended that there were exceptions, and that this case fell within one of the exceptions. Where a law is passed which concerns the President and touches his official duties, it is not only his right but his duty to determine for himself what is the true construction of the law, and to act or refuse to act according to that determination, whatever it may be. He is invested with a discretion which is not allowed to a ministerial officer. The President is not merely a ministerial officer. It is his function to construe laws as well as to execute them. The Constitution does not vest him with judicial power, but it does confer him with a discretion as to the mode of executing laws.

In support of this point Mr. Stanbery cited the opinion of Chief Justice Chase delivered in the Supreme Court in April, 1867, upon what was called the Mississippi injunction case. Mr. S. then argued that when this tenure of office act came to be considered by the President in reference to his purpose to remove Mr. Stanton from office, he had a right, and it was his duty to decide for himself, whether the proposed removal of Mr. Stanton was or was not forbidden by the act. The act had as yet been no subject of adjudication by the judicial department, and the President could not entertain his doubts, if he entertained any, by consulting any other opinions than those of the Judge of Department.

With regard to the second point, Mr. Stanbery said it appeared the President's opinion upon this question was made up deliberately. When the law was on its passage, and had been presented to him for approval, his opinion was formed that it was a violation of the Constitution. Therefore (taken by surprise, he said) to Congress with a message in which this opinion was distinctly announced, the excessive of that veto power exhausted all his means of resistance to what he deemed an unconstitutional act in his legislative capacity. But this law was directly aimed at him and at the Executive power. When, therefore, he came a second time to consider it, it was in the discharge of an executive duty. And he then no discretion? Was he then bound to act in an altogether ministerial capacity? Having once finally exercised a discretion in his legislative capacity, to prevent the passage of the law, was he thereby deprived of his discretion in his executive capacity, when he was called upon to act under it?

He (Mr. Stanbery) knew it had been said that the President could not constitutionally two-thirds has a greater section than a law passed in the ordinary way, but this is a modern heresy, unsustained by any reason or authority. It stands upon no legal footing with other legislative acts, and cannot be put upon higher or lower ground than other laws. Some cases, in the President invested with a discretion in the exercise of his duties. Mr. Stanbery contended that he is, and in support of that assumption he quoted cases—Decatur, Stewart and Burton upon this point. He then cited various authorities upon the point, that a law passed by Congress in violation of the Constitution is void, fully void, and is the discretion of the President to decide for himself the question of the validity of such law.

Mr. Stanbery then proceeded to call attention to other articles, and first the conspiracy articles, which, he said, all relate to one and the same matter, the War Office, the Secretary of the War Office and public property in that office, and this is all that is necessary to be said about these articles, for a certain set of facts and a certain idea dwelt in their support. Next as to the 9th article, usually known as the "speech" article. This had no substance in itself from the beginning, and, consider the testimony of Mr. Nelson, falls without the slightest foundation. Next as to the 10th article, relative to the speeches made at the Executive Mansion, at Cleveland and at St. Louis. It is the duty of the President of the United States that Senators are, in this article, called upon to hold the Executive of the United States guilty for speaking, as the article has it, with a loud voice to assemblages of American citizens what is called scandalous matter and public life Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States.

In the first place, that political body did not think it necessary to guard its rights and privileges by taking notice of charges so made, publicly, themselves. Every word that had been brought to their notice, but they deliberately declined to inquire, and on the contrary, slander it was, spoken, and the objection against which it was spoken, have not passed away, and a new Congress finds it necessary to vindicate the honor of the Executive department by delay that which its predecessor refused to do for itself. It seems comprehensive that such an article as this should be gravely presented in the name of the American people, and in the name of one precious right which our people value as a jewel beyond price, it is the right of free speech, with the corresponding right of free press. Months have come or gag the other, and we are back again to the time when there was no such body in the State as the people. Mr. Stanbery then referred at length to the jealousy with which the people of Great Britain had guarded this right. He quoted the opinions upon the subject, and referred to the odium that attached his liability to make public the speech.

With regard to the 11th article, Mr. Stanbery declared his liability to make public the speech, if, and he did not feel justified in taking up the time of the Senate in the consideration of this anomalous article.

And now, after this review of the articles, Mr. Stanbery asked where was the malicious, or where was the intent to arrest the judicial or any officer of the Government, brought about by the action of the President? To all this, he said, that it is enough that the law has been violated, that powers have been assumed by the President not conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws. He has gone far beyond the necessities of his case. Never were good intentions and honest no less more thoroughly proved than they have been proved in this case. I repeat that if everything else were made out, this great exculpatory fact must absolve him from all criminal liability. And now, Senators, I have done with the law and the facts of the case. There remains, for me, however, a duty to perform—one of solemn purport and obligation—a duty to my client, to my former chief, to my friend.

"There may be those among you, Senators, who cannot find a case of guilt against the President; there may be those among you who may not find a case for impeachment has yet arisen, but are fearful of the consequences of acquittal. You may entertain vague apprehensions that, fraught with the success of an acquittal, the President will proceed to acts of violence and of revolution. Senators, you do not know or much resind the man. I cannot say too, you wilfully misunderstand him; for I, too, though never an extreme party man, have felt more than once the the heat of party conflicts the same bitter and uncompromising spirit that may now animate you. The time has been when I looked upon General Jackson as the most dangerous of tyrants. That time has been, to-day, when I expected to see him inaugurate a revolution, and yet, after his administration, encouraged with success and sustained by the people, I lived to see him practically surrender his great powers to the hands that conferred them; and under the enfeebling influences of time I come to regard him not as a tyrant, but as one of the most honest and patriotic men.

"Now listen for a moment to one who understands Andrew Johnson better than most of you, and who knows his motives and his heart. Some nearly two years ago he called me from the practice of my professional life to take a place in his Cabinet. I answered the call under a sense of public duty. I came here almost a stranger to him and to every member of the Cabinet, except Mr. Stanton. We had been friends for many years. Senators, need I tell you that all my tendencies are Conservative? I love the Constitution, which have known me for a third of a century, can bear me witness. I love not same, is my profession. From the moment that I was honored with a seat in the Cabinet, of Mr. Johnson, not a stop was taken in which I did not come under my observation—not a word was said that escaped my attention—not a sentiment was uttered in the Cabinet, and not a private and confidential conversation, I saw him often that I did not hear it. I know that evil tongues and evil spirits have misrepresented, I observed him with the most intense anxiety; but I can say, upon my word, in deed, in thought, I do I discover in that man anything but loyalty to the Constitution and laws. I know that he has rock against all temptation to abuse his own power, or to exercise those which were not conferred upon him. Steadfast and solicitous in the midst of all difficulty, he has been threatened, when temptations were strong, he has held only to the Constitution of the country and to the people. Yes, Senators, I have seen that man tried as few have been tried, and I can say such his confidence abused. I have seen him endure day after day taunts and jeers as few men have ever been called upon to meet. I have could have met them with mere sublime patience. Senator or Judge, however, I know the exposition must come. And when it did come, I may only wonder that it did not come so long delay. Yes, Senators, with all the taunts, the President has been more abused against than sinning. Four not, then, to acquit him, Senators, but to place the seal of your judgment in his hands from violence as it was in the hands of Washington. But if, Senators, you can condemn him! If you strip him of the robes of office! If you degrade him to the mere citizen and to no power, mark the prophecy: The strong arm of the people will be about him. The people will way to raise him from any depths to which you may degrade him, and we shall see who will be most honored; and to hear the majestic voice of the people, well done, faithful servant, you shall have your reward.

But if Senators, as I cannot believe, but as his counsel I must fear, you do condemn the innocent, your votes have been canvassed and the doom of the President sealed, then let that sentence be pronounced in this Senate chamber, just here where the President entered as the greatest peril, single handed, met and baffled the enemies of the Constitution, and saved the Union, the good fight for the Union and the Constitution, not in this chamber, whose walls echo with that clarion voice that in the days of our greatest danger, carried hope and courage to every patriotic heart, strong as an army with banners. No, let the sentence be pronounced in the quiet retreat in the subterranean recesses of the Capitol, where the cheerful light of day never enters. There erect the altar and immolate the victim.

Mr. Stanbery concluded his address at ten minutes three o'clock. The Court then adjourned.

CITY BULLETIN.

MEETING OF WEAVERS.—A meeting of carpet weavers was held on Saturday night at the public house Front and Master streets, at which the following bill of prices was agreed upon, and ordered to be sent to the manufacturers for approval: For 8 pairs single cotton chains, 16c.; 8 pairs worsted, 16c.; 8½ pairs worsted, 17c.; 10 pairs worsted, 18, 19½@19c.; 9½ pairs worsted, 19½, 20@20½c.; 10 pairs worsted, 21, 22, 22½, 23c.; 10½ pairs worsted, 22c.; 11 pairs worsted, 22½c.; 12 pairs worsted, 24c.; 12 pairs worsted, 23½c.; 13½ pairs worsted, 26½c.; 14 pairs worsted, 28c.; shading in proportion. For ingrain carpets, the following prices are asked: For 15 pairs, 20c., shading in proportion.

The committee endorsed the agreement with the three-ply weavers for all the piles to be paid 2½ per pair, clear of winding.

FIRE IN A GROCERY STORE.—About half-past three o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the grocery store of Messrs. Morris & Brother, No. 1313 Vine street. The dwelling is occupied by a Mrs. Warren and family. She was awakened by a cat scratching at her bed-room door. Thinking there were burglars in the house she awoke her son, who proceeded to the lower story, which he found filled with smoke, and he at once alarmed the inmates. The flames were soon extinguished. Springer & Bro. lose $2,500 on their stock and fixtures. They have an insurance of $2,000.

BURNING DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.—Charles Rose, a sailor, nineteen years old, was carried on Saturday from the ship Ariel, to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in an almost dying condition, the effect of long confinement and deprivation of food and drink. He had stowed himself away before the vessel left Liverpool, and, according to his account, was fourteen days without nourishment of any kind. Meanwhile his feet became frost-bitten, and one of them rotted off. He is now a skeleton, and, with the necessity of amputation both legs above the knees, his recovery is scarcely possible.

LIVE BURGLES IN A RICK.—On Saturday night, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, Messrs. Harding, James McElhenny, and his brother-in-law, Patrick Hartigan, had been drinking together in St Martin's Inn, No. 2420 Hartville street, Twenty-fifth ward. They afterward started to go home, and Harding is alleged that while Hartigan was talking to McElhenny from the steps of the inn, the latter stole up behind him and, with a malicious segmentation, kicked him with such violence as to break one of his legs. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

STOP AT A BALL.—On Saturday night a ball was given by an association of young men at the Ivy Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South streets. While the dancing was going on two men, named Began and Davis, got into a quarrel about a young lady with whom they were dancing. It is said, pointed it at Davis. Several persons then interfered and attempted to wrest the weapon from Began. While this was going on one of the barrels of the revolver was discharged, the ball took effect in the leg of a man named Scattergood, causing a painful wound. Began was arrested.

PERSONAL.—General Grant has been in the city for two days. On Saturday he paid a friendly visit to ex-Governor Curtin, and in the evening attended the Walnut and Arch Street Theatre. At the Walnut he was in a private box, out of view of the audience, but at the Arch he was recognized, and was heartily cheered. He acknowledged the compliment by a bow. General Grant returned to Washington last evening.

DISCHARGED.—Robert Sanders had a further hearing before Alderman Hilbord on Saturday, and was discharged. He was charged with taking some clothing from a physician in clean and falling to return it. He, however, did return the article to the satisfaction of the doctor.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE Bulletin Building, Saturday, May 4, 1868.

To the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Honorable Editors: The BULLETIN of Saturday justly crowned itself with laurels in the publication of the Opening Address of the Rev. Mr. Tyng. Words are but feeble, but mine, if no mistake, after my work upon it, I feel that the Address of the Rev. Mr. Tyng, delivered on Saturday, I wrote to Mr. Forney, telling him he had the finest piece of work he ever had in his office, and that he should give it to you. I am sorry to say he declined, still more glaringly on Saturday evening.

Respectfully, THOMAS FITZGERALD.

MONDAY, May 4, 1868. 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST WEEK OF OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS, ... DIRECTRESS
TWENTY-FIRST EVENING, MAY 4th.
Will be KINDLY ADAPTED
BEAUTIFUL CIDERS,
FAIRY FAMILY PICNIC,
TRANSFORMATIONS, &c., &c.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—LAST CASTLE.
DIMBELLE DIRIGE.
Co which accede
MISS EDITH ABYEL,
will make her first appearance on the Operatic Stage
Box Sheet now open.

FOYER OF ACADEMY.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 8th, 1868.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
LAST BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
MR. THEO. HOLBRIDGE
MR. CARL WOLFSOHN
GIANT SONATA.
TICKETS, ... ONE DOLLAR. EACH
Doors open at 4. Concert at 4½. 2tmy4 411

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—

FIFTH WEEK OF
Robert Lander's Elaborate Spectacle, the
ELEPHANT OF BOMBAY.
ENTIRE NEW DANCES,
Scenery, Dresses, Properties, &c., Philadelphia academy.
THE GREAT MORLACHI,
Acknowledged by the Professional Press to be the most astonishing prestidigitator that has ever visited this country.
Dancing Mad Bull, Fanny Elsler.
And for the last time
THE CANADIAN
BULLETS AND BALLS, LEAP,
AND ALL THE CHARACTERS.
CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE FIFTH.
FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MR. JOHN DREWS ARCH STREET THEATRE.
Begins 1 to 5 o'clock.
SUNDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, MAY 3 AND 5,
Colonel Sinclair's Celebrated Comedy of
NAGGLED THREADS.
ROSE FLEMMING ..... MRS. F. D. PRICE
Colonel Sinclair ..... MR. F. D. PRICE
Corporal Brickly ..... MR. JOHN DREWS
Mrs. Sinclair ..... MRS. JOHN DREWS
After which
THE PLOB NOBLEMAN. Mr. R. Oak
Mad Brother ..... Master FANNY ELSLER.
Boxes Secured at Box Office, Walnut and Chestnut Streets.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, May 4th, 1868,
First Night of the Great Comedy Drama,
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Will be well supported by the entire Character of
In his Great Dramatic Series upon the Vices, Follies, and Foibles of Modern Fashionable Life.
Reserved Seats at the Office without Extra Charge.

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, BELOW TENTH.
GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE REBELLION.
THE BATTLE FIELD, THE CAMP, THE PRISON, THE HOSPITAL, THE NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME, GETTYSBURG.
Lecture Every Evening, by Rev. Fulkerson, Chaplain of the Sixth Ohio Regiment, taking in the Battle of Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Battle of Stone River, Battle of Chickamauga, Battle of Lookout Mountain, Battle of Missionary Ridge, Battle of Atlanta, Battle of Franklin, Battle of Nashville, Sherman's March to the Sea, Sherman's Campaign in the Carolinas, Sherman's Grand Review, and Incidents of the Rebellion.
Lecture at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Great COMBINATION TRIPLE,
In Great Original Sensational Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Burlesque Ana, Pantomimes.

DR. HARTMAN'S
BEEF, IRON AND WINE.
A Certain Cure for Consumption and all Diseases of the Lungs or Bronchial Tubes.
Laboratory No. 516 South FIFTEENTH Street,
JOHNSONVILLE, NEW JERSEY.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
No. 2 NORTH FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
General Agents.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.
Their virtues are known to many persons who have relied on them for years as the best pill they could use when any ailment arose, requiring a cathartic medicine, and they are now offered to the public, who have long relied on them, as the best pills we can produce.
Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.
Sold by all druggists everywhere.
tu3m

DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PULMONARY SYRUP.
This well-known and reliable preparation is still recommended by our agents, and the demand for it continues unabated. It is a medicine of great merit, and we feel confident that those who have used it for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Consumption, are its warm friends. Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY AT
No. 1 EAST BROADWAY, HARTFORD, CONN.
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.
ALBERT O. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
Nos. 435 and 437 Chestnut Street.
Assets on January 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 00
Capital $400,000 00
Accrued Surplus 1,193,740 00
Premiums 1,010,000 00
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1867
$25,000 00 $1,000,000
Losses Paid Since 1829 Over
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms!
DIRECTORS.
Chas. N. Bancker, Thos. Sparks,
Samuel Grant, Alfred Fitler,
Geo. W. Richards, Geo. G. Leach,
Isaac Lea, M. D., Geo. W. Hill,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
ALFRED G. BAKER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. MCALLISTER, Secretary and Treasurer.
Office, S. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and overland carriage to all parts of the United States.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwellings, &c.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1867.
$300,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, ... $325,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, ... 134,400 00
100,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ... 93,500 00
100,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan, ... 110,000 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax), ... 128,906 25
50,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan, ... 51,500 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, ... 13,500 0
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, ... 38,375 0
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. Bd Interest), ... 50,000 00
15,000 Lehigh Navigation Loan (Pennsylvania Bd Interest), ... 15,000 00
7,000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Six Per Cent. Loan, ... 7,700 00
15,000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Seven Per Cent. Loan, ... 16,050 00
7,500 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Six Per Cent. Loan, ... 7,500 00
3,000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan, ... 3,000 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company Seven Per Cent. Loan, ... 10,000 00
80,300 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties, ... 80,300 00
$1,171,500 Par Cost, $1,156,831 25 Market Value $1,152,325 00
Real Estate 90,000 00
Bills Receivable for insurance made, ... 179,126 07
Interest and other debts due the Company, ... 24,748 07
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies, ... 4,850 00
Cash in Bank, ... 108,691 01
Cash in hand, ... 1,089 85
$1,527,031 19
DIRECTORS.
Thomas G. Hand, Thomas S. Hand,
John Mason, Jacob P. Hutt,
Edmund A. Souder, Henry Lewis,
Jacob Riegel, Benj. Rush,
Theophilus Paulding, Jacob P. Sloan,
John Sparks, William Stevens Hilles,
Henry Sloan, Thomas Robins,
John D. Paxson, Thomas Wattson,
Henry Bumstead, Henry C. Gillett, Jr.,
Jos. H. Seal, Edward Lafourcade,
Edward Lafourcade, A. S. Hansell,
Jno. F. Ridgway, Jno. Devereux,
Jno. Mason, Jr., Geo. Fales,
Jno. B. Sommers, Jno. Mason,
Jno. H. Dunn, Jno. Mason, Jr.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, President.
JAS. N. DUNLAP, Secretary.

FROM CHICAGO.

Motion of Bishop Clark to Confer—The Question of Admission of Colored Delegates—Contest over Lay Delegates—Selection of a Diocesan Institution.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The Episcopal Protestant Episcopal Convention assembled here this morning, at 10 o'clock, and after a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hodson, of Pittsburgh. The Journal of yesterday's session was read.

The Committee on Episcopacy announced unanimously the election of Rev. John Peckham, Rev. Dr. Trimble, Chairman, and Rev. J. W. Lindsay, Secretary.

The Committee on Missionary also reported the election of the Rev. Dr. F. L. Cook, as Chairman, Rev. Dr. Nesbit, as Secretary, and the Rev. J. Cruce, as Reporting Clerk.

The Rev. Dr. Eddy asked a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, by which the colonization clause was referred to the Committee on Freedmen, and the appointment of a special committee.

The resolution elicited considerable discussion, in which Drs. Wise, Hunter, Crane and others participated, the latter gentleman developed a decided opposition to the colonization societies' objects and methods.

The motion was tabled, and the Conference, by the unanimous order of the business, begin the presentation of memorials, petitions and appeals.

The Secretary called the roll of the Conference, and various petitions were presented, mostly in favor of lay delegation of Bishops, Standing Committees and the presiding elderships.

The Rev. Dr. Hopkins moved that the Secretary be ordered to insert the Washington and Delaware Conferences in the roll, as the three Conferences are compound wholly of colored ministers and people.

The motion produced some sensation.

The Rev. Dr. Cummins, of New York, Mr. Marquand, the question, stating that these two Conferences were not entitled to representation in the Convention, and as such were not entitled to representation in the Convention.

The Rev. J. J. Peck, D. D., of Troy, suggested that the matter of the admission of these Conferences be deferred until the question of representation in the roll without determining their status for the present.

Dr. W. H. Ferry, of New York, moved the reference of the motion of Dr. Hopkins to the Committee on the Credentials of the Impropriety of Mission Conference.

Dr. Eddy resisted the disposition of the motion in an earnest speech, claiming that the Convention of two hundred and fifty members, to make these mission conferences to all the privileges of the Convention, was a mockery.

Rev. Dr. Pershing, of Pittsburgh, thought it would be better for the Convention to decide on the question, though he favored their coming in as soon as it could do so consistently with the rules of the Church.

The Rev. Dr. Foster rose to a point of order and stated his point to be that, on his motion yesterday, the Conference of the relations of mission conference was referred to a special committee, and that the question of their admission was out of order. This point was overruled by the President.

The Rev. Dr. Haven, of the Michigan University, cared the propriety and importance of the distinctive intention of these Conferences, in the roll, without reference to the admission of, their delegates. He hoped the Convention would so simple a matter to a committee, in which it would spend days and weeks for a long time.

The Rev. Dr. Harris stated what had been the invariable rule, and the Convention was in the position of matters pertaining to those who are unrepresented in the Convention, and, as a showing that any member could bring; before the body any such matter.

Dr. Forster, of New York, spoke in favor of the motion to table.

Rev. Dr. Durbin moved that the whole matter be laid on the table until the Bishops make their reports as to what they have done in organizing these mission conferences. This motion prevailed, and the Bishops were requested to make their report on this subject.

It was ordered that the address of the Bishops be read at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-day.

The Committee on Boundaries announced their organization by the election of Rev. R. C. Bedell, Chairman, and Rev. J. Cruce, Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Nesbit, of Pittsburgh, offered a resolution in favor of the better organization of the lower members of the Church, and of a more lay employment. This was referred to a special committee.

Rev. Dr. Cravy, of St. Louis, offered a resolution instructing the committee on Canons to consider and report on the expediency of forming the Episcopal districts into the Dioceses or Residences of Bishops. Adopted.

Dr. Cravy also offered a resolution in favor of the organization of the district conferences. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA, CLERK'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1868.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the ninth day of April, 1868, the undersigned will, entitled

"An ORDINANCE creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works, for the purchase of Legaia Island, and for building an Ice Boat."

Is hereby published for public information.

JOHN PECKHAM,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works, for the purchase of Legaia Island, and for building an Ice Boat.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million six hundred and forty thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.: *First*—For the further extension of the Water Works, one million dollars. *Second*—For the purchase of Legaia Island and property on the back channel opposite thereto, four hundred and eighty thousand dollars. *Third*—For building an Ice Boat, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, for which purpose, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the City Treasurer. The principal, of said loan shall be payable at such time or times, not less than five years from the date of the same, and not before, as the Councils of said city may hereafter direct, and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the Loan Bureau, shall be issued in such sums or amounts as the lenders may require, but not for less than one hundred dollars each, and, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars each, and the Loan Bureau is hereby authorized to issue the bonds mentioned and the certificates therefor, in exchange for the loan.

SEC. 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by the Mayor, as aforesaid, for the purpose of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estate, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the loan so made, and a sum equal to two cents of one per centum on the par value of such loan, shall be paid, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income, to a sinking fund (which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers the Loan Bill, and the Ice Boat Bill, recently passed to the Common Council on Thursday.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be requested to the Common Council on Thursday, next, to report a supplementary ordinance, to provide for the extension of the Water Works, for the purchase of Legaia Island, and for building an Ice Boat." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of the Common Council, next after two weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to the Common Council the affidavit of the publisher of the said Loan Bill, in the newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made.

AN ORDINANCE TO REARRANGE AND FIX the boundary lines of the Election Districts and places of Election in the Twenty-first Ninetieth Ward, and to increase the number of the Select and Common Councilmen.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That hereafter the Tenth Election Division of the Twenty-first Ward shall consist of the following: Beginning at the southeast corner of Coral and Front streets, thence along the east side of Frankford road, thence along the west side of Frankford road to the north side of Otis, thence along the north side of Otis to the east side of Coral, thence along the east side of Coral to the place of beginning, and the place of election shall be at the house of John Lees, northwest corner of Ella and Coral streets.

SECTION 2. There shall be created another Election Division in the Twenty-first Ward, to consist as follows, and to be called the Fourteenth Division: Beginning at the intersection of the Frankford road, thence along the south side of Frankford road to the north side of Otis, thence along the north side of Otis to the north side of Coral, thence along the east side of Coral to the south side of Orchard, thence along the south side of Orchard to the north side of Otis, thence along the north side of Otis to the east side of Frankford road, thence along the south side of Frankford road to the place of beginning, and the place of election shall be at the house of Jacob Konen, at the northeast corner of Front and Otis streets.

SECTION 3. That the First, Second, Sixth, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Divisions, as aforesaid, shall be and remain as heretofore established by law.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868.)

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION TO CHANGE THE PLACE of holding Elections in the fourth Division of the Twenty-seventh Ward.

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of holding Elections in the fourth Division of the Twenty-seventh Ward shall be changed from the house of Jacob Konen, to the Hall, Front street, east of Fortieth street, to the office of Jacob Konen, on the east side of Fortieth street, south of Chestnut street, the former place being no longer available for that purpose.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868.)

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE Mayor to execute a Conveyance to the United States of America for a portion of the Fairmount Park.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to acknowledge and deliver on behalf the city of Philadelphia the necessary and proper deeds of conveyance to the United States of America in fee simple, for a portion of the lot of ground on the north side of the back channel, appropriated for national uses, when the title thereto shall be accepted by the proper authorities.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868.)

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMITTEE on Committees to report a Joint Resolution to the Committee on Boundaries.

RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMITTEE on Committees to report a Joint Resolution to the Committee on Boundaries.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of