The Press.

PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1859.

First Page.—Lord Palmerston's Ministry, No. 2.—Interesting New Publications.—Publications received.—From Centre County.—From Lake Superior.—The Latest Foreign News; Quantity of Cotton Sold in Paris; Are Future Pass—Marine Intelligence.

Second Page.—Foreign News.—The news from England is to the 22d, from Paris to the 21st, and from Italy to the 20th of June.

The London news merely announces the fact that Lord PALMERSTON had formed his Ministry—the largest in point of numbers, the most powerful in talent, and the most conflicting in the various shades of opinion that it represents, that Wellington had since 1800, when Fox was Foreign Minister. The high Aristocracy are represented as well as the Liberal Conservatives—the Sutherland interest—the Peelites, and the Manchester party. Lord John RUSSELL is Foreign Minister, without a single personal adherent to back him.

Mr. COBDEN was not expected to arrive in England until the 2d of the present month, and his friends seem to doubt whether he will accept such a tempting bait as the Presidency of the Board of Trade, salary $10,000, with a seat in the Cabinet. For, it may be remembered, it was the success of a vote of censure, on the Chinese War, moved by this very Mr. COBDEN, in the Session of 1857, that defeated PALMERSTON, and as Mr. COBDEN has not abandoned his peace policy, he will be awkwardly placed in the Ministry, should circumstances drive England into the war. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the new Ministry is that, at the advanced age of eighty one, Lord CAMPBELL has been made Lord Chancellor. Every body ridiculed the acceptance of the Chief Justiceship of England, in 1850, at the age of 72, and assuredly a more pragmatical, self-conceited, garrulous old Dogberry never sat upon the Bench. Now, almost in his dotage, he accepts the Chancellorship of England, without, we suppose, ever having held a Chancery brief in his life. As a common-law judge, he might have passed twenty years ago, but how PALMERSTON ever could become a second Sinbad, and put such an Old Man of the Sea as this upon his shoulders is a great mystery. As the session must close in August, Parliamentary Reform and all other important measures, except Finance, must be deferred to another session. How PALMERSTON & Co. will luxuriate on this fine opportunity of showing how set to do it!

From Continental Europe the news is of interest. The Austrians continued in retreat from Lombardy, followed by the Allies, and were evidently making for their Venetian territory. At his own request, General GYULAI had been superseded in command of the Austrian troops, and General Count SCHLICK, aged sixty, had succeeded him, to be advised by General HESS, aged seventy-two. Ravenna, Rimini, Bologna, and other leading Italian cities, had declared in favor of nationality. NAPOLEON was pressing on, and so was VICTOR EMMANUEL. It was believed, from the preparations being made in the Adriatic, that the French would endeavor to land at or near Venice, with the view of flanking the Austrians, and putting them between two fires.

There was a rumor that not only were 100,000 more French soldiers on the eve of departure for Italy, but that 40,000 Austrian, and 40,000 Prussian troops, would be marched to the Rhine, and the Austrians in garrison sent off to Italy, to be replaced by other German soldiers. Rumors of an armistice were afloat, but it would not suit the policy of France, nor the honor of Austria, to end the war now. NAPOLEON has to return to Paris, the Liberator of Italy, and FRANCIS JOSEPH has to retrieve his numerous defeats.

KOSSUTH had sailed from France for Genoa, and this must have been with the full consent of NAPOLEON—who, in 1851, had refused to allow him to travel through France. It is said that KOSSUTH will command a Hungarian regiment in Italy, but it is also alleged that NAPOLEON purposes using him as an Agitator, in Hungary, to excite that country into revolt against the iron rule of Austria. If so, Russia will not aid Austria this time.

There is intelligence from Naples that the King distinguishes his accession to the throne by proclaiming an amnesty. Those condemned for political offences, with some exceptions, are pardoned—the suspects are relieved from the surveillance of the police—and the duration of ordinary punishments is materially shortened. If this be true, the young King has acted with judicious policy as well with praiseworthy humanity.

The Great Balloon Voyage.

In another column will be found a detailed account of the late extraordinary balloon voyage of Messrs. WISE, GAGNE, and LA MOUNTAIN, having left St. Louis, Missouri, at 6.40 P. M. on Friday, and landed at Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, having made a voyage of 1,150 miles in eighteen hours. The balloonists encountered several perils, but fortunately escaped all serious injury, and have successfully performed by far the greatest feat of ballooning on record. The greatest distance previously travelled in this manner was by three Englishmen, who in 1836 made a voyage of 500 miles in eighteen hours. Many attempts have been made to apply ballooning to some important practical purpose, but these efforts have been very unsuccessful, on account of the inability of the aeronauts to control the course of their aerial vessels. Mr. WISE, however, claims to be able to surmount this difficulty, by a great discovery he has made of a western aerial trade wind at a certain altitude—the only problem being to enter this current. He considers that the late voyage abundantly proves the truth of his theory, and avows his readiness and anxiety to undertake a voyage across the Atlantic as soon as he can obtain the funds necessary to pay the expenses of a proper outfit.

Naval.

The United States steam despatch screw vessel Wyoming will get up steam this morning, running the engines for four or five days, alongside of the wharf at the Navy Yard. The machinery was constructed by Messrs. MERRICK & SONS, of this city, and we have heard it stated that the engineer-in-chief of the Navy, Mr. ARCHBOLD, has expressed his opinion that it will challenge comparison with any machinery constructed in any part of the world.

The United States frigate Congress will not be ready for sea in less than four weeks. As soon as the ship is in proper condition to receive visitors the usual courtesies will be extended to the public. The Congress is one of the largest and finest ships in the world.

The United States steamer Crusader will be docked to-day.

☞ The friends of the Hon. RICHARD RUSH will be gratified to learn that last evening a change for the better had taken place in his health, and, although still in rather a critical condition, hopes are entertained that he will continue to improve.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—At the meeting for organization on the Fourth, Mr. Henry was elected President, and Robert J. Dale Secretary. Both were unanimously chosen. We congratulate the public upon the re-election of Mr. Hemphill, especially as a determined effort was made to defeat him. For a period of nineteen years he has served the public in this office, and in all this time his conduct has met the approval of the Controllers. We doubt if any other department of the public service has been managed more economically and satisfactorily. Mr. Hemphill is always at his post, and we have yet to hear the first complaint against him on the score of civility, integrity, or urbanity. It was objected, by him that he is a Democrat; but we wish there were more like him—men of solid, modest, true worth.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—There is such information in Washington as warrants the belief that the speech change of the British Ministry will not affect the present position of her Majesty's representative abroad, with the exception, perhaps, of Lord Cowley, at Paris. According to advices from Vera Cruz, it was believed in official circles here, that the five million handsome dedicated to Robles for the purpose of extorting an early recognition of the new Mexican Government, by President Lerdo, with the sanction of the Government, would be handed over to Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister, to-day. The others are in a fair way of consummation. It is said that Mr. Forsyth has urged the present Vera Cruz Government to make a decided demonstration against Spain, which, if it be done, will be considerably distasted in consequence of the recent action of Spain in the interest here largely manifested in favor of the Mexican Government.

The United States steamer Broadway was to leave Vera Cruz for Pensacola on the 30th ult.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1859.

The great Barbecue, which was really an ovation to Senator Albert Gallatin Brown, of Mississippi, near Jackson in that State, some days ago, it is computed was attended by from twelve to fifteen thousand persons. Senator Brown was the lion of the occasion. The demonstration was intended as the formal beginning of a movement looking to the concentration of the power of Mississippi in the hands of the friends of the Senator, who does not hesitate to aspire to the highest honors of the Republic, and to place himself in somewhat significant antagonism to Gen. Jefferson Davis, who may be called the chief of the other section of the Democratic party in Mississippi. A good deal of bitterness is manifested by the friends of these rival statesmen. Capulet and Montagu, Orsini and Colonna, in either of the feuds which distinguished their somewhat bloody competition, might be regarded as the models upon which the political contest in Mississippi is now being conducted. Of course, two gentlemen engaged in a strife to secure the confidence of their own section will take care to occupy the extremest ground on the slavery question. General Davis was an early advocate of Congressional intervention for the protection of slavery in the Territories, and Mr. Brown has followed fast and furious in his steps on the same side. Herein is the great peril of the South and the great danger of the Democratic party of the North. No Democratic statesman in Mississippi has yet come forward to take ground against the violent and intolerant doctrine set up by the leaders of the Democratic party there. A consolidated sentiment is thus created in the South which has for its basis a narrow and repulsive idea; and one not only impracticable in itself, but inculting and degrading to more than half of the people of the Union. The South is thus pushed into the corner, and becomes a prey to dissensions of the most distressing and disastrous character. Such politicians look simply to themselves, taking only that position which will give them strength, by cultivating unthinking prejudices, and refusing to yield anything to the exigencies and appeals of those with whom they have heretofore acted in the free States. The friends of Jefferson Davis profess to treat the movement to advance Senator Brown with contempt. One of them, now in this city, told me yesterday, that after Brown's supporters had laid their ropes and made their arrangements, Davis would blow the whole concern into the air by a single speech. But we shall see what we shall see.

The process of compelling the subordinates in the departments to subscribe to the *Constitution* newspaper is curious, though not entirely novel. During the Administration of John Tyler it was a common practice to force office-holders to support the court journal. At that day very few Democrats could be induced to take office, the Administration being regarded as a sort of hermaphrodite, and cautious politicians were naturally afraid to trust their fortunes in contact with it. How much better than Tyler's the present Administration is, it requires no casuistry to determine. It copies the weakest of the characteristics of its predecessor unblushingly, and resorts to practices which would awaken indignation, if they did not inspire ridicule and contempt. General Bowman, heretofore accustomed to collect from the farmers of Bedford county small subscriptions to his small weekly paper, now extends himself upon a larger theatre, and re-enacts John Jones, of the *Madisonian*, with infinite gusto and grandeur. The General, as you are aware, is a great military chieftain. Fond of shining in epaulet and chapeau, and proud of adorning his thigh with a huge *andrea ferrara*, and to look fiercely from his holiday regimentals, his warlike apparition has heretofore been confined to Bedford and to other counties in your State, while he was Adjutant General under Francis R. Shunk. But now, armed with the *baton* of power, he outshines Gen. Scott himself, as "booted and spurred," and spangled and sworded with the authority of the General Administration, he issues his bulletins, commanding the clerks in the different bureaus of the Government to subscribe to the *Constitution*, on pain of instant dismissal. A good deal of indignation is expressed against this attempt by the independent men in the departments; but what cares the General, if only the dimes are put into his coffers? Some time ago—before the court organ was christened the *Constitution*—the *Union*, in the name of the Administration, denounced the office-holders here as so many scavengers, the mere dregs of society, which denunciation was suggested by their indifference to the success of that most unequalled newspaper; but it was reserved for the new martial editor of the *Constitution* to give a practical illustration of his approval of this compliment. No matter how much the course of his paper may be despised; woe to the clerk who refuses to subscribe for it, and to take it home and make it the gospel of his political faith. His every action will be watched; spies will be put upon his track, his words will be noted, and he will be as summarily ejected from office, on the first fitting opportunity, as if he had been found reading *The Press*, or holding a conversation with Stephen A. Douglas. Such is the Austrian despotism which prevails under an Administration claiming to be superfinely Democratic.

I regret to be compelled to assure you that "Occasional" is not very popular in Administration circles, especially since his allusions to Mr. Wendell, and the corrupt printing fund disbursed under the eye and direction of the President. It appears that my intimation, a few days ago, that Mr. Wendell had in his possession a certain letter of President Buchanan's, pointing out to whom this fund should be paid, has excited anew the irritation of the Executive; and last week no less than three despatches from this city and two letters were sent off to Mr. W., (then in New York,) imploring him to come out in a letter denying that Mr. Buchanan knew anything about the distribution of money to certain Administration newspapers, and much excitement has ensued in consequence of the reported refusal of Mr. Wendell to make any statement in contradiction of the notorious and admitted facts. It is further believed that Mr. Appleton, doubtless at the suggestion of the President, has asked Mr. Wendell to call upon Mr. Senator Cameron, and to beg the latter to desist from his threatened investigation at the next session, and that Mr. Wendell has done so, but with what success I am unable to state. Another rumor in the town is, that your Collector, Baker, is in a maze of wonder that "Occasional" should know so much of that which takes place in the *penetralia* of the Administration. It is expected that Judge Black is the last *teac*, and that these grave Cabinet secrets ooze through some of his Shakspearian speeches, and Biblical quotations, and are caught up by some of my many friends who are always on the *qui vive*, with cocked ears and retentive memories. The President is determined to order a thorough investigation, and it is supposed that the persons who will be called to account will be the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, who are known to be constant readers of *The Press*, and especially of my poor lucubrations. What renders the collector mostly nervous about it, is a sudden apprehension which has seized him that some of his misdeeds, of a most significant character, relative to the distribution of the printing fund, should see the light of day. Now let me do Mr. Wendell justice. I have never spoken to him on this subject. I frequently meet him at Willard's, but I have never yet taken advantage of this fact, preferring to preserve my *incognita* at all times and in all places.

One after another of the Democratic papers is repudiating the doctrine of the Administration in reference to the protection of naturalized citizens. If my excellent friend, Major Heiss, of *The States*, will look over his exchanges now, I think he will find that, North and South, the example of *The Press*, which was the first journal in America to denounce the doctrine, is being followed.

OCCASIONAL.

Eastern Market-House.

AT 9 A. M. on Monday, "the glorious Fourth," a goodly company assisted Mayor Henry in laying the corner-stone of the Eastern market house, at Fifth and Merchant streets. Mr. Henry made a short address on the occasion, in which he declared that such structures as that now commenced was indicative of the advance of the city and the public spirit of the inhabitants. In the cavity of the corner-stone was placed a copy of the charter of the Company, each daily and weekly paper in the city, coins of the day, list of the officers of the company, the names of the architect and contractors, and a parchment, upon which was written the following expressive and explanatory record:

"For upwards of *one hundred* years, the great highway, now called Market street, but originally dignified by the founder of this city with the more appropriate title of High street, has been disfigured and obstructed by a range of low and unsightly market shambles extending through its midst. The citizens having resolved to abate and remove this incumbrance, the Eastern Market Company, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, on the 18th day of February, 1859, for this express purpose, have erected this edifice as an appropriate and superior substitute.

"The corner stone thereof was laid by the Hon. Alex. Henry, third Mayor of the Consolidated City of Philadelphia, this

"FOURTH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1859."

We have to thank the courtesy of Mr. Henry T. Manley, the Secretary, for a copy of this inscription.

The work of stonelaying done, the Directors and Secretary of the Company returned to the Commercial Hotel, Sixth street, opposite Minor, and gave a very handsome collation to a numerous company of invited guests. A few toasts were drank, and numerous speeches made. A good deal of the *Pearl Champagne*, which is a light and pleasant wine, exactly suited to a *dejeuner* as a lunch, was disposed of, and the company separated about one o'clock.

Sixteen Persons Drowned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 5.—A sail-boat containing twenty-eight persons, while enjoying an excursion yesterday on Clear Lake, Indiana, was capsized, and sixteen were drowned. Their names have not been ascertained, but they were mostly women and children.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MCDONOUGH'S GLEANINGS.—Selections from Plays, Gems from Operas, Pantomimes, Dancing, and Singing.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.—Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—La Bouquetiere—Esmeralda—La Meja de Sevilla.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED.

Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association.

MEETING IN JEFFERSON SQUARE.

Democratic Mass Celebration.

GUNPOWDER AND PYROTECHNICS.

THE DAY IN THE SUBURBS.

PRESENTATIONS AND BANQUETS.

INCIDENTS, ACCIDENTS, &c.

Monday, the Eighty-third Anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, was as generally and gloriously celebrated as we anticipated. Everything conspired to make it so. The weather was cooler than July weather generally is, and the day was clear and bright. From midnight on Sunday to midnight on Monday, the display was kept up without ceasing. The bell had hardly told the hour of twelve, before the midnight air was vocal with pistol and gun shots, and exploding fireworks. A number of serenading parties were out, disturbing quiet sleepers with their patriotic music. When the day dawned, a number of salutes were fired, and the stars and stripes run up from a thousand housetops. Every one seemed animated by a single desire—to testify in the most congenial manner his devotion to the principles of American existence and the memory of the men who gave those principles to the world.

A prominent feature was the great influx of strangers from other States, and other portions of the Commonwealth. To Philadelphia as the depository of all the glorious relics of the days of Independence, with its Carpenter's Hall, where Congress first met; with its State House where the Declaration was signed and promulgated; to its various mementoes of the men principally engaged in that time-honored enterprise—to Philadelphia, the heart of the American most naturally turns as the most fitting place to commemorate the day of our National birth. Added to this, the beautiful scenery that lies along the rivers flowing along our borders, and the easy access afforded to it by our admirable system of city transportation, afforded tempting inducements to those of our State and sister States to join with us in commemorating the Great Anniversary.

There was a smaller amount of rowdyism than usual, as will be seen by a perusal of this column. While we congratulate our city and its police on this state of things, we can only regret that so many fires and accidents occurred. The fires were not of a serious character, it is true, yet the aggregate loss is something. As we said before in this column, the use of such terrible explosives as "bombs" should be discontinued, "rangers" and "chasers," is always attended with mischief; and, while we cannot repair what has been done, let us hope that the experience furnished will not be lost upon parents and dealers in fireworks on the ensuing anniversaries of the Fourth of July.

The Celebration at Jayne's Hall.

SPEECHES OF REVEREND DS DAVID BRAINERD, D D., JOHN C. LYON, JOHN CHAMBERS, JOHN LEYBURN, D D., J. WHEATON SMITH, MR. WOODS, &C.

Among the numerous patriotic demonstrations in this city on Monday, that at Jayne's Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, held a conspicuous place, both in point of numbers and interest. The crisp, delicious atmosphere, which had seemingly been provided with special reference to the observance of that day of days in the history of our nation, had the effect of enticing everybody out into the open air, and of the multitudes of both sexes who thus entered into the spirit of the day, a very large number of our church going citizens very naturally turned their footsteps toward Jayne's Hall. The result was an immense gathering in that spacious edifice.

The decorations of the hall were neat but imposing in their simplicity. From the stage galleries were suspended a large number of appropriate printed mottoes, and over the speakers' desk, on the platform, was erected a magnificent imitation marble arch. The Doric columns with which it was sustained were richly draped with American flags, and on the front of the arch was presented to the view of the audience an open Bible, the whole being surmounted with a sprout eagle of enormous size.

The audience, when the exercises commenced, entirely filled the main floor, the greater portion of the first gallery, the platform, and the galleries surrounding it; the seats on the platform having been chiefly occupied by ministers of the Gospel of different denominations. At the appointed hour, Mr William Getty came forward, and, in the absence of George H Stuart, Esq—who had been selected to preside over the meeting, but was prevented by physical indisposition—proposed that J. S Cummings should officiate in the capacity of chairman. The exercises were then commenced by singing the first hymn on the programme, beginning

"God bless our native land!"

after which the Scriptures were read by the Rev. J. B Dales, D. D., the 33d Psalm having been selected for the occasion. The opening prayer was then offered by the Rev. J. J. Murray.

At the close of the prayer, a paper was read by Mr Cummings giving a succinct history of the origin of this mode of celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence in the course of which it was stated that it was intended that people should meet at Hall of Independence for its noble associations, he doubted not that Jayne's Hall stood next to it in the public mind as the place for such a meeting. In consequence of the recess it had witnessed during the last year. The chairman concluded his paper and subsequent remarks by introducing to the audience Rev. Dr. Brainerd as the first speaker of the day.

He said, as coming forward, that he doubted if there was a heart before him that was not touched with gratitude to God. He had been thinking of the grand objectives which had led our fathers to take this step. The reason why they had not liberty in South America, Spain, France, and elsewhere, was because the liberty contended for in those acquiries was the liberty of despotism—a liberty for the rulers to do what they appropriate to themselves the possessions of the rich. Not so had been the incentives which led to *our* liberty. Hence Christ had been the great exemplar to which our fathers bowed in their contest with despotism, and in proof of this, a man like Washington had been selected, as the most perfect of human models, to inspire the hearts of the people.

Washington, of all men known in history, had most peculiarly possessed the qualities requisite for his mission. No one had ever reported a witticism of Washington. He did not have his life embittered by strokes or daring acts of chivalry. But there was a class which he thought had hitherto been too much overlooked, and that was the common soldiers in the ranks of the Revolution. He was not the man to build an altar then and there. [Loud applause.] He had recently read a running record from the New London Gazette, of the noble self-sacrifices which had been made by the people of Connecticut, many of which some very interesting particulars were given by the speaker. At the close of this address another piece was sung, after which a speech was made by

REV. JOHN C. LYON,

of the Methodist Church. He opened by saying that he need not refer to the emotions awakened by the first tap of the old Liberty Bell, the tones of which 83 years ago had proclaimed liberty throughout the land; that had already been done more eloquently, he said, than he could do it with his German tongue in a thousand years. [Laughter.] He thought the day they had assembled to celebrate, and he always expected to, for it was the day in which a nation had been born in a day, and baptized the same day on which it was born. [Laughter.] He felt that he was a *Native American*. Like the Irish peddler, he felt that he had lived in this country long enough to be a *Native*. [Renewed laughter.] He had now a word to say about *Union*. He had been a German missionary for the last thirty years, and had learned to be severely sick of the body. There was, he said, still a tyranny against which we had to battle, and it was the tyrant Bigotry. He always expected to be called a Methodist, but he had felt himself just as happy in the pulpits of other denominations, and what he wished now was that, on this 4th day of July, 1859, all those sectarian labels might be torn off, and thrown away. He recommended that all hands should get into the same coach, and so divide the fighting between them [Laughter.] His effort was happy throughout, and elicited frequent applause

After another hymn had been sung, the audience was addressed by the

REV. JOHN CHAMBERS

He addressed his respected friends and fellow-citizens by suggesting the question as to what constitute the qualifications for a patriot. The two great requisites he conceived to be first, an honest and unyielding deference to the open Bible, and secondly, a firm and unswerving support of the Constitution of our country. So fully was he convinced of this that he was more believed in the patriotism of a man *without* these two requisites, than he believed in the holiness of the daily Christian who was too timid to carry out the spirit of Union. He wouldn't give a rush for the religion of any man that didn't tend to cement his heart to his brethren. There must be union and love in our religion if we would ever see the Redeemer in peace, and that would put take us to heaven he wanted nothing to do with. There was, he was *sorry* to know, a vast amount of infidelity and opposition to the open Bible in the world. [Great applause.] He had to say, in the presence of those beautiful colors—[pointing to the ensign]—that there were men professing to be Christians who hesitated not to blaspheme the Constitution of our country. But he had about consumed his ten minutes, and there were others to follow him, and, for one, he did not believe in any man's making a gourmand of himself, by eating the whole loaf, when there were three or four hungry men waiting. Another hymn was sung, after which the audience was addressed by the

REV. JOHN LEYBURN, D D.

He commenced by saying that he had not come before them to make a sensation speech, having, he said, attempted to do that on one or two former occasions and he felt that he had gone home very much ashamed of himself for having done so

He thought the scene before him was eminently fitted for a 4th of July celebration. Our brethren down in New England were very much addicted to calling their Faneuil Hall "the cradle of liberty." For, he did not wish to detract any from the honors of New England, but he must be permitted to say that we had also here in Philadelphia a cradle of liberty. Aye, it had not been merely the cradle of a concrete idea, but of thirteen baby States; and he was glad to know that these thirteen babies had since then grown into as many stalwart men and women. He belonged to the "Old Dominion." They could see that he was but a little man, but he was proud of his profile mother, so often called the "Mother of States and of Statesmen." His comments upon Union—ecclesiastical and national—were exceedingly happy, and kept the audience in one continuous roar of laughter. The inscription upon our banner—"*E Pluribus Unum*"—as we all know, meant one *in many parts*, and this was the idea he wished to see ingrafted in the Church. Let us, said he, preserve our distinctive characteristics of opinion, but let them be kept at home where they belong. He did not insist on them all being fused together in one heterogeneous mass as that would be "Unum" without the "E pluribus." What he wanted was, not centralization, either in Church or State, but a glorious, peaceful confederacy, where each is willing to work for the good of all, and where a universal love will pervade and animate the whole.

The next speaker was the

REV. J. WHEATON SMITH.

He opened with an eloquent reference to the part taken by Benjamin Franklin in introducing religious prayers into the Convention which formed the Constitution, in Philadelphia, in 1787, as recorded in the following extract:

"In the beginning of the contest with Great Britain, when we were sensible of our danger, we had daily prayers for our protection. Our prayers, sir, were heard and answered. And have we now forgotten that powerful friend? Or do we imagine we no longer need His assistance? I have lived, sir, a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs the affairs of men. And, if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? I therefore, beg leave to move that, hereafter, prayers, imploring the assistance of His blessings on our deliberations, be held in this Assembly every morning, before we proceed to business, and that one or more of the clergy of this city be requested to officiate in that service."

The pictures drawn by Mr Smith, of Washington in prayer at Valley Forge, was at once graphic and eloquent.

His reference also to the stern integrity of the man of the Revolution was also forcible, and elicited much applause. In alluding to the noble conduct of General Joseph Reed—who refused the proffered bribe of British gold, stating that "he was not worth purchasing, but poor as he was, the King of Great Britain was not rich enough to buy him!"—he asked his hearers how many General Reeds they thought there were in our last Legislature at Harrisburg? [Laughter.] From the subsequent remarks of Mr Smith, his estimate of the body of law-makers is certainly not very flattering. His conclusion was eloquent with sentiments of devotion to his country, and love for the cause of Christianity.

REV. MR WOODS,

of the Episcopal Church, was the next speaker. He entered upon his task, he said, with conscious misgivings of his ability to participate acceptably in the scene in which they were then engaged. He charged his brethren never to cease vaulting the glorious principles, in the possession of which our fathers triumphed. It had been well said that "the price of liberty is sleepless vigilance." The enemy against which we had to contend was Satan, whose captives were the veriest of slaves indeed. The Church of the living God was now carrying on a conflict against this enemy. The church to which he had the honor to belong was marching up, not indeed a very numerous band, but well disciplined and was meeting the adversary. So, too, the Presbyterians, disciplined and officered in their own way, were coming up to the contest, and so he believed all the others, of whatever name, were doing effective service in this spiritual warfare. Independence and religion were united in all, he said, and the perpetuation of one was considered as essential to the prosperity of the other

After another hymn, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, of the New-street Lutheran Church.

In this time the congregation had greatly increased, so the several hundred persons were compelled to stand in the aisles. As had been previously announced, the meeting was at this point merged into the Noonday Eleventh Hour Prayer Meeting, which was then commenced and continued until 1 o'clock, the exercises having been conducted by P B Simmons, Esq The meeting was of a highly spiritual character, and was also largely imbued with the national spirit which so eminently pervaded the meeting of the morning.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

In accordance with the usual custom, the Democracy of the city had a meeting in Independence Square. A large number of people were in attendance, more than is generally attendant on these meetings.

The assemblage was called to order at nine o'clock by the Hon. Thos. Cunningham, chairman of the last anniversary meeting, who, in a neat and forcible speech, introduced the Hon. Henry M. Phillips as President.

Mr. Phillips after expressing his thanks for the honor of being chosen president of the meeting, spoke of the agreeable recollections always brought by the recurrence of the day, and congratulated the assembled thousands on the fact that the area of freedom is to be enlarged by honorable acquisition and accession. Progress is a leading feature of the Democratic creed, and while the advancing steps of the party have been too rapid for the vacillating and the timid, the sober second-thought shows the wisdom of the movement, and brings renewed energy to the task.

We must unite, as brethren, in the good work, and preserve inviolate the doctrines and principles of the Declaration of Independence. Though there may be floating clouds which darken the political atmosphere, yet the sun will dissipate the mists and will shine in brilliant light upon the triumphs of the Democratic party.

A large number of vice presidents and secretaries were announced

Stephen Benton, Esq., the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That in assembling here to celebrate the return of another anniversary of our National Independence, our first and highest duty is to offer thanks to that Supreme Ruler who protected and sustained the American Colonies in their patriotic struggle for independence; inspired with wisdom and endowed with an unselfish devotion to country the founders of our free institutions, and who has thus far preserved, guided, and watched over the Constitution; and who, in his benignant providence, has crowned the present year with a degree of unexampled intelligence of the land with abundance, prosperity, and general happiness.

2. Resolved, That next to the reverence and gratitude of that good Providence which has controlled the destiny of this nation, we should continually recall, with reverence and admiration, the energy and patriotic sacrifices of those who, in the field, and by the wisdom and foresight of those who, in early councils, alike contributed to the independence and greatness of this nation, the freedom and permanence of its institutions, and the consequent intelligence and happiness of its people.

3 Resolved, That the *Union* of the original colonies, brought about as it was by common suffering and united action in the glorious achievement which made them free and independent States, was mainly accomplished by a spirit of timeliness and patriotic concession, and abandonment of interests, merely local, for the general good; that the Union has been the source of peace, the foundation of the national strength and greatness, and is the only hope of the permanence and spread of our free institutions; and that on occasions like the present, it is especially become us to rally around it within such sacred precincts, to renew their vows of devotion to a common and united country, and to pledge themselves to oppose every effort, from whatever section it may come, to weaken the bonds of this paternal and political Union

4 Resolved, That as the Union of the States was only rendered possible by the wise and conciliatory principles of compromise which lie at the foundation of the Constitution, so the perpetuity and continued freedom of our institutions can only be guaranteed by a strict adherence to its compromises and limitations, and by a reverential attachment to and faithful performance of the solemnly obligatory on us to uphold against political heresy and fanatical nullification those interpretations of its provisions which have been declared by the Supreme Judicial Tribunal of the land.

5 Resolved, That by no political organization have the true principles of the Constitution, and the highest interests of the country been so wisely and consistently expounded, and so uniformly promulgated as by that party which has sprung from the Republicanism of a Jefferson, and the Democracy of a Jackson; and which has so uniformly and successfully illustrated and vindicated the virtues and given practical shape and value to the wisdom which founded, and hitherto have sustained the happy experiment of a free representative government.

6. Resolved, That the present National Administration has entitled itself to the confidence and gratitude of the American people by its firm and successful efforts to maintain unimpaired the guarantees of the Constitution, and the equal rights of the States against the aggressive and illegal encroachments of this meddling age; and that its treatment of the difficulties in Kansas, which have over threatened the peace or existence of the Union, and in its treatment of the difficulties with Utah, the wisdom and firmness of the present government has not only rescued the doctrine of *popular sovereignty* from being made the pretext of either anarchy or despotism, but has vindicated it with this reserved and constitutional rights and privileges of the people of all other sections of the Union.

7. Resolved, That we regard with unabated pride the career of our present Chief Magistrate; who in the purity of his personal character, his eminent and valuable public services, and in the statesmanship and wise policy of his administration of our national affairs, has secured for himself a lasting claim upon the gratitude of the country at large.

8. Resolved, That we do hereby pledge ourselves, so far as the proper or responsibility rests upon us, to foster and fostering the spirit of patriotic love of our country and to that constitutional compact out of which it sprang into existence, and under which it has continued to countenance no party or political creed that would seek to establish the sectional ascendancy or power of one section of our country by a disregard of the feelings interests, or legal rights of the other sections. We would scorn and abhor nothing less than the whole country in its entire affections and courtesies, we would welcome the oppressed of all lands to a common citizenship in this, without objection as to religion or birthplace.

Henry M. Dechert, Esq., was then introduced and read the Declaration of Independence in a clear and distinct manner.

Samuel Ewing Morris, Jr., Esq., the orator of the day, then delivered the oration. It was a carefully prepared and lengthy address, and was frequently greeted with applause.

MEETING OF THE VETERANS.

An unusually large gathering of the Old Soldiers took place at the County Court House. The Hon J B Sutherland, presided, assisted by Cols. J. S Warner and William Elder as vice presidents After a few eloquent and appropriate remarks by the president, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender our warmest thanks to the Senators and Representatives in Congress, who opposed the passage of the "Homestead Bill," and hereby enter our solemn protest in behalf of the men of the Second War of Independence, and the widows of such as are dead, throughout the Union, against the passage of the Homestead Bill, for the following reasons:

1st Because it would virtually repeal the act granting bounty lands to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, especially as far as widows are concerned; they generally sell their warrants, and as they cannot go out west themselves, and no one would be willing to purchase a land warrant, when, as under "the Homestead Bill," he could get the land for nothing

2d Further, that it would be a fraud upon all who had purchased land warrants at the usual price, to find Government rendering their warrants of no value, by giving away the public domain to such as might enter upon it.

3d. The public domain has been paid for under the various treaties with the Indians; besides, the expenses incurred by the Government in surveying the public lands, and keeping open several Surveyor Generals offices, with a large body of clerks, and the payment of numerous land officers throughout the new States, must amount to a very large sum of money.

4th. Moreover, it is flagrantly unjust after thousands, we might say millions, of settlers in the West and South, have paid one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, that those who may come into the country under a "homestead Bill" receive public land without paying anything therefor, and that, too, after the earlier paying settlers have improved the value of the land adjoining them, which the homestead claimant may select for his residence, without giving a cent to the Government.

5th. Again, if the homestead bill should pass, the almost countless host of settlers who have paid $1 25 per acre for their land would certainly ask the Government to refund the $1 25 per acre, with interest, which would amount to many millions of dollars.

6th. Besides, it is a mistake to suppose the homestead bill would be well received by the men who have paid for the land; on the contrary, it would rather chase those who may vote for it *exceedingly unpopular at the polls*.

7th. Because every acre of land held by the Government in any of the western or southwestern States has cost the Government at least $1 25 per acre when interest and other expenses are added; and if this be deemed, let the Land Office be called upon to report upon this subject

8th. But there is still another objection to the homestead bill, and that is the *pauper character* of the bill. It encourages the idea, that the Government owes every *freeman* of this day should, like other freemen of the country, purchase his freehold

9th Resolved, That after liquidating the national debt of the War of 1812 of $200 000 000 besides paying the large share of the public domain and handing the Government over to the present generation free from any incumbrance, we think we are exceedingly moderate in our requests when we ask that the feeble and aged men and women who felt the severity of the war, and are now unable to support themselves, should receive a small pension from the Government; and in the event of the coming Congress overlooking their claims, we have resolved upon making it an issue in the next election, with the view of trying what effect the vote of 250,000 persons directly concerned in having justice done to our poor and aged friends can have at the polls.

Resolved, That, instead of giving away the public domain, under a homestead bill, it should be sold, and the proceeds thereof be appropriated to pay pensions to the *poor old men* of the Second War of Independence, and their widows, *many* of whom, to the disgrace of the nation, are in the almshouses of the country.

After the regular toasts had been drunk, amid great enthusiasm, the officers of the last year were unanimously re-elected, and Col J. H. Fisher was chosen one of the vice presidents, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Adam Diller The meeting then adjourned to the 4th of July, 1860, all whose sectarian labels might be torn off, and thrown away He recommended that all hands should get into the same coach, and so divide the fighting between them [Laughter.] His effort was happy throughout, and elicited frequent applause

After another hymn had been sung, the audience was addressed by the

REV. JOHN CHAMBERS

He addressed his respected friends and fellow-citizens by suggesting the question as to what constitute the qualifications for a patriot. The two great requisites he conceived to be first, an honest and unyielding deference to the open Bible, and secondly, a firm and unswerving support of the Constitution of our country. So fully was he convinced of this that he was more believed in the patriotism of a man *without* these two requisites, than he believed in the holiness of the daily Christian who was too timid to carry out the spirit of Union. He wouldn't give a rush for the religion of any man that didn't tend to cement his heart to his brethren. There must be union and love in our religion if we would ever see the Redeemer in peace, and that would put take us to heaven he wanted nothing to do with. There was, he was *sorry* to know, a vast amount of infidelity and opposition to the open Bible in the world. [Great applause.] He had to say, in the presence of those beautiful colors—[pointing to the ensign]—that there were men professing to be Christians who hesitated not to blaspheme the Constitution of our country. But he had about consumed his ten minutes, and there were others to follow him, and, for one, he did not believe in any man's making a gourmand of himself, by eating the whole loaf, when there were three or four hungry men waiting Another hymn was sung, after which the audience was addressed by the

REV. JOHN LEYBURN, D D.

He commenced by saying that he had not come before them to make a sensation speech, having, he said, attempted to do that on one or two former occasions and he felt that he had gone home very much ashamed of himself for having done so

He thought the scene before him was eminently fitted for a 4th of July celebration. Our brethren down in New England were very much addicted to calling their Faneuil Hall "the cradle of liberty." For, he did not wish to detract any from the honors of New England, but he must be permitted to say that we had also here in Philadelphia a cradle of liberty. Aye, it had not been merely the cradle of a concrete idea, but of thirteen baby States; and he was glad to know that these thirteen babies had since then grown into as many stalwart men and women. He belonged to the "Old Dominion." They could see that he was but a little man, but he was proud of his profile mother, so often called the "Mother of States and of Statesmen." His comments upon Union—ecclesiastical