THE PART HAVE GOOD BORNED FROM AN Chief ber Combasse, brengt well anterent if Köligische Lines : Lette from Burer : White from Burer : White from States of the St irisis de bresament — The Pight for the Suppossing: The Municipal Contest; List of Marie Taisling and August Taisling and Augu

## THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Charleston Convention will have fell week in session at noon this day. Its edings bave been watched with an in ense solicitude never before taspired by any other political body. Not a step his been taken, not a vote given, not a speech read by millions. As we write, in the silent hours of the Sabbath, while the disputants at Charleston are acting like op. posing armies on a battle field, in a page of the strife, with sums in their hands, the many worthippers in the temples of God are thinking of the result of Monday's session of the Democratic Convention, In our great city, he heart of the mare of all our political parties bests with varied and alonging hopes and fears. The reason is obvious. Vast, and shoot inappreciable. issues are involved in the action of the men in council at Charleston more individual conflict. The element at rock concerns the very existence of this Union. Whether the voice of the procorrupt and shameless demagogues, and pro-scriptive and despotto Administrations shall settled at Charleston, and upon their honest unquestionably depend.

The first wrong that appears upon the surface, and which may be said to reach to the secret movements of the arents of the disunion party at work in the Charlesten Convenion, is the attempt to drive the Democratic party from its ancient faith, a thousand times renewed, upon the breakers of doctrines as odlous as those that have fired alike the New and the Old World with revolution. The sericy are called upon to sencilly als very to elevate it into the very corner stone of its old creed-and to deny to the people of the Territories all right whatever save that which looks to its protection and perpetus-

The next movement is to defeat the popular will in the candidate for the Presidency. The only man the Democratic party can elect in November next is STEPHEN A. Douelas, of Illinois. We used go no further to prove this assertion than to go out among the people-not of Pennsylvania alone, but of the whole Union, At this moment there is hardly a disinterested Democrat who does not pray for his nomination. In the field and the workshop-in the counting house and the farm house—this is the prevailing sentiment. To this wide-spread demand the Administration and its Janisaries—the officeolders and the disunionists respond with muledistions and machinations of the most offensive character. They array themselves against the man of the people as they have arrayed themselves against the priticiples of the party. ? hey deny his strengtl, insult his friends, and declare that they will tion is a paceasity, and that his election would follow his momination as cotainly as the night follows the day, they declare that they will support est candidate is cought to be sacrificed to the weekest, and the leader in a mighty revolution sought to be put saide, that befled demi gogues may settate their revenges, and be rewarded for their treacheries.

That the disunionists should oppose Dou GLAS is natural. He is their open and their undisguised foe. His triumph would be their upon their doctrines to their own hearths, and best down their beregies, with the aid of their own constituents, even at their very doors They would go into a long night of obscurity after taking ground against him. They hate him because they have injured and traduced him; and they fear his nomination bec they know that, when he carries his own car pursued Jackson with the same spirit, and make a new history, and to show that they can grapple with Deceras with a better re

what is to be thought of the men from the North who stand ready to assist, and are constantly sedsting, them ! These Southern jethat his election would be the downfall of secomion and dissolution; but our Morthern madagora go against him. knowing that in this they are helping the Democrate to defeat all

over the free States. In this remark we do not include Hon-JOHIAN RANDALL. He has lately been admitted into the Democratic party, and his ostility to Branuse A. Dorogas is in harm ny with the long years of bostlity of Mr. Bay BARG to that party of which Mr. Donetas is he supposed himself to be in an and line the Descensey of Pennsylvania think of much phis McKrasen, Naval Officer at Philadel. Charleston seems to have been to ruth the Democracy apon defeat by defeating the only han the Democracy can elect? These men save persued DopaLas with steady and unceenting salesceity. They have gone with the South is nearly all their exections. What complies? Out they bely to elect Bottome to Morrow ! Otto they seelet Porober 1 Con they put in o Congress a Democratic majority of the dolepilet to the House, or a Dan of protest that my or these good be accomplished by their ection. Their only object, therefore, must be, and if the breek down the party by breeking down Day Otas, because the latter has dared to oppose the brancher less than the dered to oppose the brancher less the beautiful beautiful by the beautiful by the

tor Bullup's source in all this wrotche brackets is in keeping with his protohed recorf. He has been the morest (we had wellright, bloomings all on the ride of truche 17. Bs. "temples" only it the " Souther

itenia go to Alebama, and become a clave- | proud title of "the Champton of England," He can have no honorable fature is ome, except in private life. A word in conclusion. The extreme poli icians at Charleston and their Northern allies

ave discarded Demogratic principles, and

may discard the best representative of those

inciples. They refuse to go for Douglas. cause, and only because, he is this repreentative. For our part, and speaking only OF Ourselves, we declare it to be the purpos of THE PRESS to support no other Charleston commes taken from the list of those pr misently named. When his foes say that he o ill men shall not receive their support, we declare that no other can receive ours. Or, to be more explicit, no ma like LAME, OF HUNTER, OF GUTHERE, OF SLI-DELL, OF DAVIS, OF BAYARD, OF SVEN BRECK maines, greatly as we personally esteem, and closely as we have been attached to his character. And why? Because all these mer have directly or indirectly assisted in the war apon the principles of the Democratic party, and upon Douglas, and have stood by and aided, or been ellent under the public procription of all those who dared to stand forth for the one or the other. And such is the platform of The Pakes. It may mean no

Our Supplement copies of the Day The large amount of important intelligenwhich we are anxious to promptly present to our readers, obliges us to issue a Supplement These are hardly party lesses. It is not a this morning, and True Pause, therefore contains much interesting information in regard to the Charleston Convention, the monster meetings of the two great parties, held on Saturday evening, to rally their supporters to the polls ple shall prevail; whether the principles of to-morrow, and the great prize-fight, besides lous equality and freedom of speech important news from the political centre of and of the bellot shall ertumph; whether our country. Washington, and from many other portions of the Union.
Whatever the result of the deliberations

thing to others; but it is our ULTIMATUM.

the Charleston Convention may be, we feel ed there are questions that must be that we have fully discharged our duty in presenting to the readers of THE Pares, at an adjudication far more than the perpetuity of enormous expense, as accurate and truthful organizations or the aspirations of men will an account of its movements and foreshadowing of its action, up to this time, as any other journal in the country. The predictions of our correspondent on all minor points have hean verified, day after day, by its proceedinge, and the true state of feeling existing in Charleston given with remarkable fidelity he protracted contest indicates a bitterness of feeling among the delegates which has rarely been equalled, and it is difficult to prediet what will be the final issue, but if the Democracy of the North stand firm and unswervingly adhere to the maxim of the great Hero of New Orleans, to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and submit to nothing that s wrong, a victory appears to await them. While too much honor cannot be given to

that portion of the Pennsylvania delegation which in obedience to the general wishes o the Democracy of our State is battling man fully for a Popular Sovereignty platform, and Popular Sovereignty candidate, it is a lanentable misfortune that though the whole Northwest presents a solid and unbroken front, and pleads for time-honored Democratic principles with trumpet-tongued eloquence ; brough nearly all New England stands shoul ier to shoulder by her side; through even New York, notwithstanding the conflicting rumors n regard to her position, throws the solid weight of her entire influence in the proper irrection: a portion of the Pennsylvania dele sation have been so debauched by official in luences as to appear in the august tribunal of he party as the mere representative of the personal windictiveness and political perfidy of

he occupant of the Prosidential chair. The proceedings of the Convention on Sa urday, though turbulent and bolsterous in their haracter, are clear indications of the great strength of the friends of Judge Douglas, as is swident from the fact that it was his opponents ministration of the whole Domain is divided Government of Nicholas. Probably an im- by proxy, they will at once perceive how dastardly who were compelled to resort to parliamentary filibustering to prevent the regular progress make weekly reports to the Prince, and menand it is scarcely possible that enough traitor nocracy can be found to prevent the estalishment of such a platform, when a vote is he views of the great Illinois Senator. If such a platform is adopted, all the proceedings if the Convention thus far go to indicate the idering the many remarkable influer work, and the great warmth of feeling which exists, it is impossible to predict with certain-

As the municipal election takes place t morrow, we desired that one readers should he fully apprised of the arguments with which he partisans of the respective candidates urge tained a full and graphic account of the pro cedings of the mass meetings, held on Saturday night, by the Democratic party, in supparty, in support of Alexandre Henry. Both meetings were unusually large, and indicative of a deep interest in the contest which ougilistic heroes of our city over the details of the prise-fight, and as determined to do all in their power to schieve success for the ause they uphold as the seconds of HERNAN and Savens for the triumph of their princi-

For the present each party appears to b dmost equally sanguine of success, and each has prepared those prophetic records of poli-tical wisdom—calculations of the result which show that defeat is impossible. If the opratic orators could have announced a of Douglas at Charleston, shrewd politicist of both sides believe there would have bee have inspired them with an invincible gal isniry, that would have won for them a bril liant victory. As it is, the contest is a doubtful mit that if he is elected his majority will be much less than in 1858, when he received tend, with a great show of earnestness and lan 186,085, Prague 142,588, Pesth 181,705.

ucces.

It is a fortunate thing for the city that both the candidates for Mayor are excellent and weithy gentlemen, whose honesty and capacity are not seriously disputed by candid men ofther party; so that there is a reasonably fair rests of our city will be safe, no matter which way the count of the deposits in our ballotboxes, foots up, notwithstanding the enthusithe perpetuity of the Union, are involved in the contest, and the clamorous assertions or the other that the adjustment of the whole plexed the minds of American statesmen ever ladelphia, and that the progress of improve ment in all municipal affairs depends entirely upon the triumph of the "People's" ticket. Both parties have also been fortunate in the selection of their candidates for City Solicitor, Mr. Luz, the nomines of the People's party,

being one of our most high-toned, upright, and etitor, Mr. Decreat, occupying a front rank among the young members of the bar for tation to his professional duties. No recent event has created more excit ment than the late prize fight between HERNA and SATERS. The sporting journals, which siptions of it, did not over-estimate the

leaned immense extra editions containing full ntense interest of the masses of our popula tion in this subject. The circumstances probrough his contest with Monniesex, the incl lents connected with the settlement of the preliminaries through which his fight with lavens was finally arranged, the extensive nent of the arrest of the "Ben! cia Boy!" and the fact that through a variety of "We are misgoverned. Our Government, tie importance of a great international strugse, and glory of our great Republic, so far, at sity at Dubrovnik, in which judges of our ow Consider the published presentions are confused were entracted to the keeping of derstand us." A support of the published for the head of the doughty entactive body is flarward devolved the weighty responsibility of her view seems violatesting not only his individual claim to the public opinion. derstand us." As in Dalmatis the only repre-

but also the national superiority of his country in "the manifers of self-defence" all com bined to create a more general interest among the masses in the prize-fight than has for a long period been displayed in any other subject. On Saturday afternoon and yesterday mornsat were sold by the tens of thousands. We also present to our readers full particulars of it; for, however the moralist may deplore the public interest in such disgraceful exhisincere in their denuncia read the particulars of the fray.

bitions, the curiosity of all classes is aroused and even those who are the most earnest and whole pugilistic system will be among the first to The task of a modern newspaper is daily ecoming more and more difficult and comfore the reader, at his breakfast table, a daguerreotype of the leading events of the times. may not be, on all occasions, dressed up with the artistic elegance that a historian exhibits when, fifty years after great events have transpired, he leisurely portrays, through the aid of a mass of old records, a great historical picture in which, with nice skill, light and shade are combined, for, as his work progresses, he has ample time to carefully correct any minor defects he perceives; but the newspaper daguerreotype comes fresh before the aind of the reader, and what it lacks in comdetences and finish it more than makes up in urrent interest and in the fact that it relates

o living actors and contemporandous events. The Fight. Not to give an account of "the great interational battle," as it is called, between HEEwan and Sayens, the prize-fighters, would be to declare that THE PRESS is not a live paper. The public require that information, and we give it.

At the same time, we feel bound strongly to express the opinion that the question of mational superiority between America and Eng. and is not to be decided in a pitched battle between two prize-fighters, and that the comnarative display of "science" and "pluck." on both sides, is not for or against a solution of that point. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, with all its boasted civilization, one might expect that Mind rather than Muscle would be the quality most honored. Surely, the boasted civilization of the age has greatly retrograded, when the superiority of one great nation over another is tested by an appeal to any thing so low as mere brute force and animal endurance of beating and pain. In what is called the give and take of "punshment." there seems little difference between BEENAN and SAYERS. The contest is undecided, and no friend of humanity can wish it to be resumed.

A Model Polish Prince. The Prince Irene Oginski is justly celebrated n the whole Lithuania for his noble and enerretic endeavors for the amelioration of the condition of his servants, long before the present movement for their emancipation was commenced by the Emperor of Russia. We mention here a few lines of information to show how much can be done by a single man. The Domain of Retow, not far from Vilna, is composed of three villages, counting about 1,000 inhabitants. The whole cultivable grounds are in the possesion of the peasants, who bay

to the Prince a moderate annual rent, accord ing to the size and quality of grounds rented by them. A good many of them have bough altogether the property of the grounds they cultivate. The system of agriculture is bet ter here than in many neighboring goods. The principal production is flax, as in the rest of Samsyitia. The linseed and flax are partly sold, and partly manufactured into cloth The common woollen cleth and colored stuffs Retow, which are celebrated in the whole province for their quality and solidity. The ad-The Prince preserved for himself a voice for advice. Retow has a saving fund, the capital of which is 160,000 silver roubles. The depositors have 10 per cent. from their deposits. This saving fund is also a bureau of loans for all inhabitants of the Domain, taking 12 per cent. The Prince has introducing reforms in the expenditures of the established a hospital, a house for orphans, an Empire, has proposed to close the Universities obstetric institution, an agricultural school, illages. All this is kept at his own expense. All the soil is left to rent for the tenants; with

the exception of the woods, the property of teeth of a bankrupt administration. Generally the villagers, that of the Agricultural Institute, and some ferms, being the exclusive and Religion, so small in Austria, ought to be property of the Prince, administered by the der country servant, under the supervision of the Prince. These farms are distinguished by the use of threshing-machines, etc. The whole force is turned towards agriculture. In the whole Domain there is no distillery, though the Prince has lost about \$18,000 a year by shutting up his own. The whole property has a fine-paved highway, joined to the prin cipal chanpic leading to Minsk, a good market for all the productions. This also been constructed at the cost of the Prince. Everything is calculated there not so much to rise the income of the proprietor than to introduce ameliorations that can be of use to

the peasants. Population of Austria. After the census completed in 1857, the population of the different countries of the Austrian Empire is as follows: Austria Tuf 1,695,180, Upper Austria (Sayburg) 716,904 Saltzburg 148,025, Stiria 1,070,747, Carinthi 832,598, Craina 457,328, Littoral 539,423 4.720.313, Moravia 1,878,806, Silesia 447,497, West Gallicia 1,590,215, East Gallicia 8,021, 901, Bukovina 462,242, Hungary 8,146,993,

vonia 865,408, Transylvania 2,180,121, Military Boundary 1,066,272, Dalmatia 415,682, Lombardy 2,866,396, Venetia 2,806,658. The aggregate population of the Empire 37,389,113. The population of different citie in Austria is as follows: Vienna 476,222, Mi-Venice 118,120, Leopol (Galicin) 70,384 Trieste 64,096, Gratz (Styr) 63,176, Brunn 58,809, Buda 55,240, Presburg 43,408, Kra

kow 41,086, Linz 27,648, Czerniowce (Buk) 26.345. Total......37,339,113
Taking off Lombardy, recently lost. 2,866,396 Actual population of Austria....34,472,717

The Gas Question. Incredible as it may appear, there are thou sands of gas-consumers in this city, who, though the recent Report of the Committee on Gas Works desires them to hold a contrary bullet, are still persuaded that they are charged for gas which they do not consume. They maintain that it is not fair for them to be charged greatly more, in numerous cases, for the same consumption of gas now, than they were charged formerly. They do not care how this arises, whether from carelessness on the part of the Gas Company, checking off their consumption, or from defects in meters in registering it. They only know that, whatcontrary, they frequently have to pay what they consider excessive bills to the Gas Com-The Committee might advantageously have examined some dissatisfied consumers on

this head. Moreover, the Gas Committee have omitted to notice the fact that coal gas, manufactured here at the rate of 95 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, is sold at \$2.25, and that if this price were reduced to \$1.25 per 1,000 cubic feet of gas, it still would leave the Gas Company a tremendous profit.

Petition of the Serviaus in Austria. The Austrian Servians protest solemnly gainst the Austrian system of Germanizin The Court of Commerce at Dubrovnik signed, recently, a petition, the contents of which are: our judges, lawyers, do not understand our language, and we do not know theirs. Therefore we ask the Emperor to found an univernationality could be formed, who could unms to be the expression of the

Approaching Crisis in Turkey. The quarrel of Servia with Turkey is approaching to a conclusion. The Servian Government, watchful over the rights and security of the country, and compelled, by a deputation of citizens, decided to sak the Turkish authofitles the meaning of the extraordinary con ing, extras containing the accounts of this contration of Turkish forces on the Servian oundary, the command of which has been recently assumed by Dervish Pasha. The Servian Government intends to ask the Turkish Divan to acknowledge the right of inheritance in the family of the present Service ruler, which is understood to be acknowledged by all the Powers who have guarantied the independence of Servia. To this end a deputation will go to Constantinople. If the Porte should not be inclined to come to an agreement Servia is ready to defend her rights prehensive. It seeks throughout the world The Servian nation is gallant, and the whole for accounts of all that is strange, startling, or male population ready to become soldiers. teresting that transpires, unites them in a The Government, during the last few years, compact and a presentable shape, and lays be- directed all its energies to supplying the ursanals with arms, and with all the military stores, and has been in the effort successful, The military organization of Servia is excel lent, and the whole population (above one million) animated with the love of liberty independence, and fanatical attachment to their religion, with indomitable hate towards their degenerate modern rulers. The war once begun, will necessarily spread over the neighboring provinces of Bosnia, Montenegro Hertzegovina, and Bulgaria. Moldo-Wallachia may also take a part in it, and the general insurrection of all the Christians may put an end

o the Turkish Empire. We learn from Scraycuo, that the Turkish lovernment is on the alert in Bosnia, on acount of the threatening storm in Servia. The Vizier Osman Pasha has located strong detachments of troops slong the Servian frontier n the Dring and ground the Novi Bazar. A rigade of the regular army has been sent to Zwornik, one and a half brigade to Reline, and to Wishebrad a strong detachment of Bash; zonks under the command of the celebrated Saim Kagetan. Cannon and ammunition were sent long ago to the Drina. The Turks in: Bosnia have also received an intimation to be eady for the field at the shortest notice.

In the beginning of February last, the comander-in-chief in Hertzegovina, Dervish Pasha, visited this province (Bosnia,) and since arger dimensions. All the Bosnian Mohambe concentrated on the Drins. We gather these facts from late German journals.

Russia. Our correspondence from Krakow gives is some details about the recent arrests and liscovery of an alleged conspiracy in Kiew, Kaczanyiki, have been also arrested. In Charkoff, where the majority of the pupils is composed of Little Russians, many students, rofessor Stanislaski, and some landed prerietors, have been arrested." Some German papers give the following

ews from Petersburg: "That in Kieff there has been discovered a conspiracy to deliver Rutnia (so called Little Russia) from the Russian Government. That, in consequence many students have been arrested, and some professors, and carried to Charkoff. None of action had been taken by them in relation to the our correspondents mention that event. We subject. know, indeed, that the Ruthenians are more sympathizing with Poland, with which they have been united many centuries by federal are often mixed by foreigners, on account of the name. They are not pleased with the Russian Government, and call the Russian proper Muscovite. We know that, in latter make an important item of the production of is any conspiracy. A literary association has stantly been in feeble health since his arrival here, in eight offices of justice. All the bailiffs prisonment of a few students for other reasons was this attack.

fame into a political conspiracy. Austria. Recent correspondence informs us that there is a possibility of the University of Krakow of Krakow and Gratz, two of the five universi a superior elementary school, schools for ties in the whole Empire. This economy, i girls, perceival schools in each of his three ties in the whole Empire. This economy, i the university has her own property, and a large one, probably coveted by the greedy enlarged rather than diminished.

the budget of the Ministry of Public Educatio These are small savings. Count Goluchov ki (the present Minister of the Interior) has abolished some sinecures in his department and sent away some idlers; but what difference does it make in the sea of Bureaucracy, spread over the whole Austrian Empire? How inefforced loan is expected? In what form it wil make its appearance nobody can tell, but it will be a new vexation. The last loan was called national. (Of 500,000,000, over which it was found that 111,000,000 were overdrawn by mistake). This loan has been enforced with such stringency that military execution in most instances was necessary to its realize tion. What means may be employed in get ting 200,000,000 more of a forced loan, every body is airaid of surmising.

Public Amusements.

Miss Cornella Jefferson has a benefit, this eve ing, at Walnut-street Theatre, when "Oliver Twist" will be the principal piece, Mr. Wallach remaining over to play Pagen; Mrs. Duffield taking the part of Nancy Sykes; and the pretty little beneficiaire appearing as Oliver. This evening, also, Mr. John Gilbert has a be sefit at Arch-street Theatre, the performances be ing "The Poor Gentleman," (strong east, with Mr Mr. Clarke.) and " Unr American Cousin."

On Wednesday, at Archestreet Theatre. Mr John Drew's second benealt will come off, the dra

Arch on Thursday, when will be played Sterling Doyne's new comedy, "An Awkward Arrival," nd the laughable drama, "Everybody's Friend." On Saturday, also, at the Arch, Mr. J. S. Clark medy of "Leap Year;" an American drama illed "Old Times in the South;" a new farce sailed "Only a Clodhopper," and the play of "The ant Mawworm. sient company at the Galeties, in Race street, and

lipses all his rivals in that line, by the number, stent and variety of their performances. Singing orm the staple of his representations. The Zane street Grammar School Concert, tal ald from Professors John Bower, Aeron I Paylor, and A. Bachman, will take place to-morro Next week, Mr. Philip Lawrence, from London who has been very successful in New York, wil

appear, at the Musical Fund Hall, in two enter rees. In a few days we shall state particul The smallest performer upon any stage, Doil Dutton by name, whose success during the pa rook, at Concert Hall, we have repeatedly notice ever the Gas Committee may report to the ing, S. W. corner of Chestnut and Tenth exceeding, S. W. corner of Chestnut and Tenth exceeding, S. W. corner of Chestnut and Tenth exceeding, S. W. corner of Chestnut and Tenth exceeding the content of the corner where the public every after-noon, such ad every evening, at 8 o'clock She sings several ballads in a pleasant and natural manner, and a variety is the performance by Miss Wells, of this city, pre siding at the piano-force, and singing severa ricelty of little Dollie is that though she is ni in stature, and weighs only 13 lbs.-somewhat les

> this pretty little mortal in four days! AUCTION NOTICE.—The attention of purch requested to the large and attractive assortmen French, German, India, Swiss, and British dry and staple articles in silk, worsted, woolen, linen and cotton fabrics, in great varieties, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on six months credit, commencing this morning at 10 volobs, to be continued all day, without intermission, by Myers, Glaghorn, & Co., auctioneers, No. 232 Market streats.

exhibition, if we may so call it commenced of

Wednesday last, and over 15,000 persons visit

SALE OF LIGHT CARRIAGES.-Mr. Horkes will sell on Wednesday morning, at the Basaar a arge collection (about 200) of elegant Hight carriages and buggy wagons, including thirty of Mr. Duniap's celebrated make; all warranted. See the self of the convention has caused great dissettisfication, and it assetted advertisement.

LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press. FROM CHARLESTON.

Bogus Instructions to Ron. H. B Wright. A DASTARDLY ATTACK.

Collector Baker Distinguishes Himself as a Shoulder-Hitter. INDIGNATION OF THE PENNSYLVANI DELEGATES THE SCHEMES OF SENATOR RIGLER

How Philadelphia Democrats in Charlesto

were prevented from Attending Municipal Election. ACTION OF MEGARGE, THE SUBSTITUTE OF

vention Increasing, " HOW" ORDERS" ARE ISSUED TO THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION. Scene Between Dawson and Owen Jones.

The Strength of Douglas in the Can-

Expected Triumph of the Minority Platform PLANS OF SLIDELL AND BRIGHT

THE FRIENDS OF DOUGLAS SANGUINE. Caleb Cushing as a Presiding Officer. RETURN OF THE "KEYSTONE STATE."

[Special Despatches to "The Press,"

CHARLESTON, April 29, 1860. There was a most disgraceful occurrence in the Pennsylvania delegation vesterday, which will doubtless, exolte great indignation in your State After the Convention decided to recommit the whole question of the platform to the Committee hat time the warlike preparations have taken on Resolutions, and that body held its meeting to discharge the duty thus imposed upon it, when nedans have to be provided with arms and as Hon. H. B. WRIGHT cast the vote of Pennsylvania soon as the winter subsides, 100,000 Turks will for the minority resolutions in accordance with the sentiments of the Democracy of your State, he was toldby Senator BAYARD of Delaware, that he (Mr. WRIGHT) was instructed to vote with the Southern members of the committee.

Mr. WRIGHT replied that this statement could not be correct, as the Pennsylvania delegation, at (Kieff.) Russia. "Twenty students of the a formal meeting held on that [Saturday] morning. University of Kieff have been arrested, all of , had refused to instruct him. Another member of the them Little Russians, (Cossacks.) Two pro- committee said that such instructions had certainly essors of the same University, Pawtaff and been given, for he had seen them. Mr. WRIGHT then wishdrew from the committee to ascertain the fact. On his way to the steamer Keystone State, he mot Hon, John L. Dawson, Senstor Bigler, and Cellector Baker. Dawson handed him a paper, purporting to be instructions from the Pennsylvania delegation, which directed him to vote for the Bayard proposition. Mr. WRIGHT refused to recognize pretended instructions of such a character masmuch as there had delegation, and, of course, no proper or official

On hearing this, Collector BAKER flew into towering passion, and called Mr. WRIGHT & falsifier. The latter rejoined that he (BARER) was & laws, than with Great Russia, with which they liar, whereupon your Collector struck Mr. WRIGHT, accompanying the blow with a number of blasphe mous epithets. When your readers consider that Baren is a much younger and more athletic men mes, the national movement in the south of than the distinguished gentleman whom he thus Russia spread widely, but we doubt that there | wantonly assailed, and that the latter has conbeen called conspiracy by the police accus- and on more than one occasion unable through tomed to such proceedings under the former sickness to cast his vote in the Convention except

the fact now clearly assertained, that in reality no instructions had been adopted by the Pennsylvania delegation, of the alleged character, on the subject, but that Dawson, Bigires, and Bares being entirely closed. There is some truth in had scoretly prepared a paper, and by false reit. The commission, acting upon the means of presentations had induced a number of delegates they appended to it their signatures.

When this fraudulent scheme failed, violent at iomnis were made to wrench the pretended written instructions from Mr. WRIGHT's hand and to destroy it, but he fortunately retained it in his possession, and it will prove a valuable memento of the occurrences here in the future.

The proceedings of the Convention yesterday opened with Senator BIGLER's proposition to recommit the reports on the Platform to the committee. This programme had previously been agreed upon in the Slidell and Bright anti-Douglas caucus, and those who originated it hopes, through the aid of Pennsylvania, which they expected to gain by the fraudulent instructions to Mr. WRIGHT, to secure the final triumph of the slave-code platform. The motion to recommit was only carried by a majority of one, and the scheme attempted upon Mr. WRIGHT failed, as I have be

fore stated. It is conceded that the recommittal of the plat form to the committee can have no other practical effect than to protract the deliberations of the Convention; yet your collector, BARER, and your postmaster, Browse, insisted upon it, although they well knew that such a course would detain here active Democrats whose assistance is needed at your municipal election. I was surprised to find, too, that Mr. MEGAR

can, the substitute for John Robbins, your candidate for mayor, was among the most activ supporters of the recommittal. At first the success of the motion was regarde

as a triumph over DougLas, but when the committee made their second report, it soon became evident that his friends would be able to defeat the majority platform, and the proceedings of the last three hours on Saturday night showed not only that his strength was increasing, but also that it was becoming more firm. Many of the mas of "Single Life" and "Married Life" being | Southern extremists become ashamed of the facson, PACKER, and BROWNE, stubbornly adhered to their position, stealily voted to the end in favor of every dilatory and factious motion will take his benefit. The pieces being Buckstone's made, even to the extent of voting down the a Cincinnati platform, and of adjourning without

any platform. While one of these votes was being taken an interesting passage took place between Dawson and Owen Jours. . The former was calling up the deany orders. Josus repeated his assertion in land and fleroe voice which was heard all over the Convention, and DAWSON had no further remarks to make.

In many respects the friends of Douglas are having their own way in the Convention. They sonceded an adjournment last night, as they had the night before, for the sake of harmony. adopted. And, by way of preparing for that event. SLIDELL and Bright have been working very hard to-day to persuade the delegates from the extreme Southern States not to carry out their threat to secede, so that they may still commany strength to prevent the nomination of autas. and, if they finally fail to defeat him, that they may break up the Convention by a row. Even it the extreme Southern platform is adopted,

posed to insist upon his nomination, because they know he would decline it when tendered; and a it would then become necessary to convene a new National Convention, the Northern States would be more keenly alive to the importance of sending no men here who would misrepresent them and even in some of the Southern States more moderate men would be shown than those now here. There is ne doubt that if the delegates to the Wational Convention could be selected at this time, they would sdopt a platform that would be just to all sections of the country, and nominate DougLas almost una-

The Douglas forces here are completely united and thoroughly organized. They await with in patience the hallots upon the platform, and for th

wait upon him, and to inform him that his partial adjourn, and honce the motion last made was out of and unjust rulings will no longer be submitted to.

The steamer Koystone State left Charleston th's subject on the table.

A vote was taken and the motion lost—ayes 204, termined to make a received their respective homes defined to make a received the motion lost—ayes 204.

[DESPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] CHARLESTON, April 28, 1860. The National Democratic Convention reassem bled at 10 o'clock this morning at the Institute. bled at 10 o'clock this morning at the Institute.

Mr. Moffatt, of Virginia, and Josiah Randall,
of Ponnavivania, both claimed the floor.

It was finally given to Mr. Bigler, of Pannayivaula Mr Bigler proceeded to address the Convention in favor of reconciling the differences
which exist and preducing unless and harmony,
and preserving the integrity of the Democratic
party.

and preserving the integrity of the Democratic party.

He was interrupted by Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, who claimed the floor on the ground that he had moved the previous question at the time of adjournment last night.

The Chair decided that the motion for the previous question last night was not seconded, and therefore Mr Bigler was entitled to the floor Mr. Mr. the third that the means of conclusive, as a means of testing the sense of the convention, that the reports be referred back to the committee, with instructions to report the Bayard resolutions to the Convention in one hour.

Mr richardson, of Illinois, denounced the motion as out of order.

one hour.

Mr richardson, of Illinois, denounced the motion as out of order.

A half hour was then spent in the discussion of points of order.

The Chair decided that Mr. Bigler was in order.
Mr. Bigler demanded the previous question.
Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, moved that the metion to recommit he laid on the table.

Mr Phillips, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether the motion to table would not carry the whole subject. resolutions and all, with it

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, objected to the inquiry. We will ascertain that when the vote is taken.

After further debate, the Chair stated that the motion to lay on the table the previous question carries with it the several platforms.

Mr. Montgomery then withdrew his motion te lay on the table.

Mr. Miles, of Maryland, wanted to know what would be the effect of the previous question. Representing the principal slave district of Maryland, he wanted the opportunity to reply to the remarks made here by his colleague (Mr. Johnson), whom he charged with misrepresenting his constituents at home, and stutifying his own opinions which he previously expressed.

There were cries for the previous question, and it was escended at 1t o'clock.

Florida demanded a vote by States. Great excitament prevailed throughout the hall.

The minority of the Georgia delegation here read the resolution of the Georgia Convention, requesting—but, they contended, not instructing—but, they contended as follows—yeas 503, nay 1 (frem Marylsmi).

So the main question was ordered.

Without any decision on the point, the vote was proceeded with, and resulted as follows—yeas 303, nay 1 (frem Maryland).

So the main question was ordered.
The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Bigler, to recommit the whole subject to the committee, with the Bayard resolutions.
They are as follows:

1. Affirming the Cincinnati platform.
2. Resolved. That all citizens have the right to rettle in the Territories without their rights of person or propert; being impaired, either by Congressional or Territorial legislation.
3. Resolved. That the Democratic party stands pledged to the doctrine that it is the duty of the Government to mathatia all the constitutional rights of property, of whatever kind, in the Territories, and to enforce the decisions of the Supreme Court in reference thereto.

The 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th resolutions are the same as the 31, 4th, 5th, and 6th of those reported by the majority committee.

The vace on Mr. Riciaris motion was an by the majority committee.

The vote on Mr. Bigler's motion was an nounced as follows, amid great excitement—year 152, nays 151. So the motion was carried.

NATS. 

ion.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, saked that a vote be
aken on each of the resolutions [Sensition]
Nearly an hour was spent in discussing questions

Senator Bayard, in the meantime, endeavored o alluy thorzoitement.
At 12f o'clock, the President decided that the solion to buy the balance of Mr. Bigler's proposition on the table is in order If laid on the table.

unit.
Debate on this point ensued, which cheeked the to sign it, some of whom now deeply regret that progress of the vote.

At 11 o'clock the President declared that the re-

diourned till that hour. AFTERNOON BESSION. The Convention re assembled at 4 o'clock.
The Chairman of the Platform Committee
nounced that he would not be able to report a
half past five o'clock.

half past five o'clock.

A recess was taken.

On the Convention being again called to order Mr. Avery, of North Caroline, reported from the majority of the committee. In doing so, he urgenpen the delegates from the Northern States trecollect that the slaves who now grow cotton is Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia are the children of slaves who were formerly held in their own States.

Is a combination of those of Senator Bayard of claware, Hon. John Cochrane of New York, and enator Bigler of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, presented the minerity report, eschewing Congressional intervention, and declaring that whether Congress or the Territoria Legislatures have the power to intervene depend upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the Territoria Conference of the Supreme Court of the Conference of the upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which decision they pledge the Democratio party to sustain and abide by.

Mr. Samuele proceeded, at some length, to address the Southern members, specaling to them not to persist in demanding an abstraction thavill drive one-half of the Democracy of the North into the arms of the Black Republicans. His specific was a powerful, earnest, and effective appeal free of all bitterness, and was listened to with the most marked interest and attention by the Santharn members. uthern members. When Mr. Samuels had concluded,

When Mr. Samuels are consumed, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, presented anothe minority report, signed by Illinois, Minnesets Massachusetts, and Indiana, consisting of the Cin cinnait platform, pure and simple, which he offere are substitute for both the majority and minorit

reports.

DEBATE ON THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Stephens, of Oregon, obtained the struggle of a bundred contestants, proceeded to give his reasons for sustaining eport of the majority. eport of the majority.
Mr. Robert J. Brent, of Maryland, took th

were so great, that he continued, despite the noise to speak at the height of his voice. He considered that the Northern Democrate, in their present position, were worse than the Black Republicans the did not care whether the Black Republicans whipped them or they whipped the Black Republicans. Of the two, he considered that the Black Republicans were the most open and manly fee of the Bouth. As to Douglas, he would not support him if he was nominated. He considered him as great an enemy to the Bouth as Seward.

Air. Claiborne, of Arkansus, obtained the fisor and said he had intended to address the Convection to-night, but he had come to the conclusion that this debate was causing a wider breach, instead of producing harmony, and, if continued, see the second succession of the continued, instead of producing harmony, and, if continued,

Tonvention.. He, therefore, called the previo question. Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, moved an adjourn Onio demanded that the vote on an adjournmen be taken by States, which resulted as follows-yeas 97, nays 205 (The Douglas men voted against the adjourn

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, saked a susp be rules, in order to enable him to offer tion.

The proposition was received with shouts of or position, indicating a bitterness of feeling unpre The previous question was then ordered, by ac

amazon. A nother motion was made to adjourn. A vote by States was demanded. The vote resulted in yeas 139, nays 169. Mr. Lawrence, of Louisiana, inquired whether s s time. . Seward, of Georgia, moved a reconsideration

the vote ordering, the provious question. Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, contended that he motion was out of order, and contrary to parl latforms on the tuble. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, moved that the Con-

and unjust rulings will no longer be submitted to.

The steamer Keystone State left Charleston th's ubject on the table.

Morning, as the delegation refused to chartenher for a longer period. But few of the party who same here on board of her returned, as they are meanly all determined to remain in Charleston drowned the report of a twenty-four pounder.

A vote was taken and the motion jost—ayes 20t, anyes 235. The same was were partly composed of Georgia 8, Florida 2, Massachusetts 4; Mr. Gittings, of Marvisod moved an adjournment amid noise and confucing that would have drowned the report of a twenty-four pounder.

A vote was taken and the motion jost—ayes 20t, anyes 20t,

126, mays 178

Mr. Gittings moved a recess of one hour.

Mr. Jackson moved to recommit the reports,
which was pronounced out of order.

Mr. Lawrence, of Louislans, moved a call of the The President decided that a call of the house rder.
Mr. Lawrence appealed from the decision of the Chair, but withdrew the appeal.
A scene of disorder here ensued that was almost

A scene of disorder here ensued that was almost deafening.

Mr. Butler, of Massschusetts, said that his aide of the house was willing to adjourn as scon as the main question was adopted.

Mr. Bigler endeavered to make a proposition, but was called down.

The President said that if this contest and uproar continued, he would feel bound, in duty to himself suid to the Convention, to leave the custr. That it was physically impossible for him to take part in such a struggle and clamor. His leaving the chair would be a disgressful matter, if denied by the continuance of this uproar among an estemblege of such distinguished scuttemen.

Mr. Hunter, of Louisians, hoped that his friends would submitto the ordering of the main question.

Mr. Owen, of Founds, as a boucher on an noped that this contest would coase. The Northern gen-

tlemen have fairly met us in argument, and why should we refuse to meet the issue manfully? [Cheers.]

The President then put the question, "Ehall the main question be now put?"

A vote by States was demanded, smid great tions to adjourn which were m agreement to adjourn, and it must be done. He would not consent to taking advantage of the mibrity—as cheating, gentlemen, if you here another scene of excitement

hundred voices were addressing the chair at one, and all shouting at the top of their voices. Mr. Strart, of Michigan, said that the majority would consent to adjourn if he was allowed to make The motion was then put and carried, and at 10 o'clock the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday morning. THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The following is the report made by the ma

jority:

Resolved, That the platform adopted at Cincin nati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions: 1. That the government of a Territory organized by the act of Congress is provisional and tempora-ry, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an tqual right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their-rights, either of person or property, being destroy-ed or injured by Congressional or Territorial legis-lation.

2. That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments, to protect when necessary the rights of persons and property in the Territo-ries, and wherever else its constitutional authority

stends.
3. That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adquate population, form a State Constitution:
the right of sovereign y commences, and, being
communicated by admission into the Unico, they
stand on an equal footing with the people of the
other States, and the State thus organized ought
to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether
its Constitution prohibits or recognises the institution of slavery. ion of slavery.

4. That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the island of tube, on such terms as shall be honorable to curselves and just to Spain. the earliest practicable moment.

5. That the ensetments of State Legislatures t

efeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slav aw are hustile in character, subversive of the Con law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

6. That the Democracy of the United states recognise it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citisen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

7. Whereas one of the greatest necessities of the age in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and allunite cosals: Therefore,

Bett Resolved, That the national Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to me every means in their power to secure the passage of somethill to the extent of the coust intonia authority of Congress for the construction of a Pacific realized from the Mississippi river to the Pacific cecan at the carriest presticable moment.

The following is the release to remote the partition of the principle of the politic tenture are incommended.

to artisst practicable moment the cariast operat at the cariast practicable moment the minerity report, submitted by Mr. Semucia, of Iowa:

1. Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions quantimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention in Cincinuat, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their patter, when applied the same subject matters; and we recommend, as e same subject matters; and we reconstructions, the following further resolutions, the following further as differences of opinions. 2 Insamuen as differences of opinion exist. In the Democratic party as to the nature and exter of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and a to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the insti-tution of slavery within the Territories: There

y the decision of the Supreme Court of the United erri ories.

3. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Unite States to afford ample and complete protection all is cit seus, whether at home or abroad, ar

a. Associate, that one of the necessities of the age, in a military point of view, is a speedy some numbrathin between the Atlantie and Pacific States and ins. Paging rate in party pledge such constitutional Communication of a representation of a representation.

practicable period

5 Resolved, That the Democratic party is if
favor of the acquisition of the Leland of Cubs, or
such terms as shall be honorable to curselves an
just to Spain.

6. Resolved, That the ensemments of State Le
rislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the
full tive level by are hostlie in their charges. unitive-slave law are hostile in their chara university of the Constitution, and revolutiona

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS." ATE REVELATIONS BEFORE THE COVODE CO MITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1860 Through the energy and perseverance of Mr COVODE, sided by his colleague, Mr. TRAIN, of compton, and especially the English bill, were arried through the last Congress, are being gra lome of the most shameless instruments were e nen were bribed. and even the public money use with the knowledge and consent of one high lace. One ex-Representative, Mr. Hall, of Ohi s freely named as deeply involved, and I heard of others, but I avoid speaking of them till I get com

HON. ROBERT TOOMES, OF GEORGIA. Although this gentleman has telegraphed to his outhern caudidate in the event of the platform not being satisfactory, and to bolt, he stated to n dis-tinguished Democrat, last evening, that he hoped hey would lay down the Cincinnati platform.

pure and simple," on the ground that it was that any other platform, constructed upon new emer ncies, would give dissatisfaction. doubt, if this were done, Toomas would be four y the side of STEPHENS, of Georgia, opposit COBE in the late movement of the latter to destroy DougLas and the Democracy of the free States.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, lately bitterly denounced by the disunionists for his surpor of this great measure, is certain that the homestes bill, as it will pass the Senate, will also pass th use, and will supersede the bill so ably advocate by Hon. GALUSHA A GROW, which went through the House come time ago. CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE OF WATS AND MEAN

I understand that the majority of the Committee riety of shanging the clerk for that committe it not be well for the committee to pause before MAYOR BERRETT RETURNED

Hon. JAMES G. BERRETT, who visited Charlesto the invitation of the mayor of that city, re urned on Saturday, He went to Charleston trong friend of HUNTER, and returned, as I am rmed, pretty thoroughly disgusted with the wile; of the politicians in that quarter. He passes a high compliment to J Ksox Walker, of Tennessee, who displays sagacity and energy in his efforts in avor of Douglas. MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR BRIGHT.

Information from Charleston goes to show th Senator Bright has been amongst the most in am told that he openly declares it to be his de rmination not to support the "Little Giant," ould he be put forward as a candidate. This, i s said, is the larguage of Mr. Stinger, and it Senator DAVIR of Mississippi."

NEW JERSEY DELEGATION. The votes of a part of the New Jersey delega on to re-commit the report of the Committee on esolutions, on Saturday, and the votes of a por Island, indicate the efforts of the Administration t defeat Douglas. The question arises, whether these men will, on the final vote to-more the secessionists in their war upon the Senator from the North? WILL A SECESSION FROM CHARLESTON TAXE

On one hand it is contended that the Bre-eaters will remain in the Convention as long as possible on adjourn.

Stuart, of Michigan, contended that no bu. Nowre, sad men of that stripe, they may, by continued transpired since the previous motion to naing to hold their seats, accomplish this object, and

war upon Mr. Donesas. They say that they say esolved to prove that they can parry their States upon their own professions; that JACKSON deupon meir own protessions; some data if they go ent wow, they will not only got their own friends but all the Southern Americans. Can the fatter laim be true? The renders of The Press may, from this idea, realize the movements of the dis-unionists and the Administrationists at Charleston.

MARRIAGE IN RIGH LIVE. The marriage of Hon. JOHN R. BOULLERY with be accomplished daughter of GRO PARESE, of his city, will take place on Tuesday morning. Mr. BOULISHY is the American Reprise the city of New Orleans, who has lately declared for Douglas; and I notice a number of his Louisi ana friends on the ground to sasist him in the interesting ceremony. The happy company will depart for New Orleans on Wednesday morning. Mr Bouligar expects to recognity his seat in the House in about fifteen days after the event.

Justice John M'Lean. Quite a demonstration is Leing made for Jour McLzan, of Ohio, Justice of the Supreme Benefit as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. His friends claim that while auti-slavery in sentiment, he has declared in favor of the constitutionlity of the fugitive slave law, and also that slavery sannot exist in the Territories against the locallaw. They allege, also, that he would rally to his support the entire Methodist Church, of which he s a leading light, North and South We shall RETURN OF THADDEUS STRVERS, OF PA.

CHANAN'S district, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, will take his gest in the House to-morrow morning However men may sprak of Mr. Sys-vans' political opinions, his open-handed generosity to the poor and needy have made his name household word even among his political opponents. He is looking well and her PRILADELPHIA OPPICE-HOLDERS AT CHARLESTON. The office holders of Philadelphia at the Charleston Convention are engaged in personal assents upon STEPHEN A. DOULAS, and in persistent efforts to prevent the union of the Democratic party upon the only candidate who can be elected in November. This excites much comment here. Their course shows how little they care for the success of the Democratic candidate for Mayor on Tuesday, and proves that they really desire to defeat Mr. Rossiss, inasmuch as all reasonable men must see that, without the nomination of DouoLAS, Hobbins is a dead cock in the pit. Has he not telegraphed

Mr. STEVENS, the Representative of Mr. Bu-

to these men to vote for Devolas as the only way of saving him, to prepare the way for a Deratio victory in October and November! THE NEW YORK OFFICE-HOLDERS. The New York office-holders are acting some The New tork cmee-noteers are soung some-what more wisely. They stand ready to give up their places rather than precipitate the party spon defeat, and are, therefore, voting steadily with the friends of Douglas at Charleston, knowing right vell that unless he should be the nomines New York will remain in the arms of the Republicans

or an unlimited series of venrs. REMOVAL OF GEORGE SAMSERS. It is authoritatively given out that GRORGE SANDERS, Davy agent at New York, now at Charleson, laboring industriously for Douglas, has been emoved, or will be removed to morrow. He is a dashing, original, fearless genius, and the fact that he should have held his office, in the free of all his eculiar movements, up to the present period, has ate cause of his displacement is certain expensive telegraph despatches, addressed to the President and Vice President, patronisingly informing them that the only way to save themselves from repr would be to yield to the irresistible Douglas column. No doubt Mr. Sampans expected that his head would full into the basket anyhow, and he has taken this somewhat secontrie method to hasten

the event

SENATOR FOR PARAMETER.

The communicating in Saturday's Trebune in favor of the parametrics of Senator Wade, of Ohio, as the Republican candidate for President, meets with the approbation of many embers of his party. Be is unquestionably amongst the most acceptable as be is clearly smonst the frankest men in his organization. PROBABLY NO BUSINESS IN COMULES TO MOS

The continued absence of members of Congress attending upon the proceedings of Charleston will of course, prevent the transacting of hasiness in the two Houses to-morrow, although the semin the two Houses to-morrow, althi pact that nothing important should be done expire on that day. I would not be surprised if the best mmonplace debate.

HON. ALBERT RUST, OF ARKANSAS. This gentleman, one of the Representatives fro Arkansas, has always exhibited the warmest de male should be adopted, and DoveLas put upo weep all these who stand, upon the slave-ende

massion rue, april 20. 1000.—Detore the Carded Committee, bestimony, taken on Friday develops that twenty thesessed, dollars were offered to one man for services in sarrying the Lecompton Milt, of which five thesessed deligating parts down. The man offering this said: that appeals of grid was of which are those and deligit have paid down. The man offering this said that witsheld of gird was of no consideration in positing that the consideration in positing that the content of a back where it appears that this corruption was mixed up in the amount of nine hundred and twenty we thousand dollars, running through a period of less than eighteen months. Among the transactions was one obschemed a payable to: Kansas: In the thousand dollars. Other checks were made payable to said the content materials. The there is no deliging the property of the content was one of the content of the

RECOGNITION OF CONSULS.

GEORGE SANDERS, NAVY AGENT, AND THE PRESI-DENTIAL PROSPECTS. WASHINGTON, April 28.—It is said that much indignation is expressed by the President, and Messrs. Breckinnidge and Toombs, and others, at the tenor of despatches addressed to each of them, by George Sauders, from Charleston, in relation to the neathing Presidential nomination. Non-arrival of the Pony Express.

Sr Joseph's, Mo., April 29.—The Chiffernia Pony Rightse, Ma Bere yesterday, with San Fran-cieco dates to the 180% inst, has not yet arrived. It is now twenty four hours behind the usual time. The delay has probably been caused by high water in the mountain streams We regret that in our report of the People's neeting on Saturday night we are compelled to

o nit reports of several interesting speeches. The Democratic meeting will be found reported very

## CITY-ITEMS.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the opening of the Northen Home for Priendless Children will be held at the astitution, corner of Twenty third and Brown streets.

Inds. Trays. and Waiters, Knife, Fork, and Spoor Frays. E W. Carryl & Co 714 Chestnut street.

719 Chestnu street, have a large lot of Muslin and Lars Outsine, from New York Auction—Prices from \$2 to \$25 a pair. They are sold much below their real value. ICE CREAM, Jelly, and Pudding Moulds, Parine Brilers Chafine Dishes, and Egg Boilers. E. W. Carryl & Co., 714 Chestnut street. COUGHS -The great and sudden changes of our

limate are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bron-hial affections. Experience having proved that simple the early stage of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Lozenges let the Cough or Irritation of the throat be ever so THE ORIGINAL GIFT CLOTHING STORE -Mesers. HE ORIGINAL CIFF CONTROL OF A CAME AND A CAM

s and cos Chestnut street, is "quick sales and small PIORI-ADOPTION OF THE "GINGIERATE PLATwill femain in the Convention so long as possible, knowing that the moment they retire they will reduce the aggregate vote, and re are sistence of Bieles, Dawson, (?) Bawish the assistance of Bieles, Dawson, (?) Bawish Kandall, Browsh. McKlank, Swans, Inchesting the second of the resolution making it obligates to but known, and men of that stripe, they may, by continuing to hold their resust socceptible this object, and