WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1860 Fines Page - Literature : A Strong, Loud Voice Hews : Response of the Referee to George Wilkes, Meeting of the Friends of John O. Hee-man; The Methodist Episopal General Conference; Call for the Douglas Meeting in New Orleans: Fourte Page Comments of the Damogratio Press on the Charleston Convention; Marine Intelli-

The Seurces of American Wealth. The great underlying basis of all our matlonal prosperity is the west extent of our territorial possessions, and the consequent chespness of land, and extraordinary facilities offered to every man of agricultural tastes and habits, however bumble his fortune, to will be published by Murray. The other article become an independent landed proprietor, and has for its subject "The Bar of Philadelphia." to obtain from the soil a sufficient quantity of agricultural productions to provide for his Mr. Thackenay, that some readers may thank immediate wants and the gradual acquisition us for telling them, a little in advance, what of wealth. No other country has ever so freely offered inducements of this character to its civisens. As our territory extends over many degrees of latitude, its diversified climate renders it canable of producing almostevery article that Nature furnishes from her abundant store. We have not only the great ther port prairies of the West for the Northern farmer to emigrate to, to raise his corn, wheat, oats, and grass ; not only sell suited to the cultivamillions of broad acres, adapted to the growth of cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco, await the culture which their fertility abound antly re-

If, by some terrible misfortune, all our present sources of wealth but those furnished by our sgricultural advantages were cut off, great as the calamity would be, and serious as would be the privations of those whose fortunes consist in other species of property, the American people, as a mass, would still be in a far better position than the population of densely-crowded countries in most prosperous times, for the bounteous earth would rield an abundance of food, and readily supply, either in the shape of cotton, fiax, hemp, or wool, materials from which a sufficient amount of wearing apparel could, with comparatively little ingenuity, be constructed.

To develop this soil, and to accomplish many other important purposes, we are blessed with an immense laboring force, mental and physical. For rude and unskilled la bor, the South has her millions of slaves, who are compelled by their masters to toil with assiduity for the proper tiliage of their plantstions; and in the North, we have not only a large number of industrious laberers, composed chiefly of emigrants who have come from the overcrowded fields of employment in their native countries to advance their for tunes in our new and prosperous land-but we have millions of industrious farmers, skilled in all the arts of agriculture to direct their labors, and to exemplify the maxim of FRANK-LIN, that

"He who by the plough would thrive Himself must either hold or drive." Besides, millions of our people are gifted with a practical business talent, in every department of human industry, which no body of men, of equal numbers, in any other country possess; and this mighty force of skilled and unskilled laborers is capable of producing an annual aggregate of agricultural, manufactusing, and mechanical productions worth untold millions; and, by our setive commercial or mercantile organization, these productions are

speedily rendered available. Another great source of American wealth consists in the remarkable skill of a large numher of our citizens in devising new inventions. and their readiness in constructing machinery of all kinds, by which the manufacturing re gions of our country have become filled with mechanical contrivences that accomplish an amount of labor that millions of men would have been unable to perform without such aid.

Another great source of national wealth is our mineral riches, the development of which deposits of iron ore in almost every section of pro-slavery and sectional oligarchy. After our country; gold mines in California, Pike's all, will come the regular Democratic Con-Peak, and some of the Atlantic States; sil-Peak, and some of the Atlantic States; silver mines in Western Utah and Arizona; and this will be found the representative men of the deposits of lead and other valuable minerals in many sections of the Union.

The practical result of the development of all these sources of wealth is, that the citisens of the United States are better fed, better clothed, and enjoy more of the comforts and invuries of life, than any large number of people that now exist upon the face of the earth, or who have existed at any previous period of the world's history. It is true that the aristocracy of some other nations, or the great merchants, manufacturers, or successfu speculators of Europe, may indulge in more extravagant expenditures and greater luxu-ries than the most wealthy citizens of America; but the condition of their masses is really

The rule with the white population of the United States is, that they are well-fed; com fortably, handsomely, and even fashionably attired; well-educated; possessed of all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life; while the exceptions to this flattering picture are comparatively rare, and few suffer from absolute want but those upon whom it has they can—there is no human power that can prebeen entailed as a penalty for idleness, dishonesty, indiscretion, or who have met with unusual misfortunes. Even the negroes of the Fouth are decked off, on Sundays, and on all festive occasions, with a rich and gay attire, that almost equals the costume of their masters; and their supply of food is far more abundant and nourishing than that of the agricultural laboring population of any other quarter of the globe. In the Old World, those who are doomed to labor, as a general rule, are so restricted in their means as to be obliged by their very dress to indicate their social position, and there is almost as marked a difference between the attire and the food of difference between the attire and the food of difference between the food of differe are doomed to labor, as a general rule, are so gazza and Dives, the poor begger and the sumptuous sybarite whose crumbs he fed nothing to say of him personally, but his appoin

entirely ignored. Northern Allies of the Secessionists. ending the proceedings of the late Charleston Convention, not the least was the fact that the most active Northern leaders of the small band of Northern men who opposed the "non intervention" principle of the Cincinnati platform and Judge Douglas, and were in favor of a "slave code" for the Territories, and Southern candidate for the Presidency, were CALER CUSHING, of Massachusetts, JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, and Gov. BIGLER and Jostan Randatt, of Pennsylvania, all of whom had been until recently the bitterest opponents of the South. Cusume was, up to this evening give the first of two literary and muthe time of TTLER'S Administration, at the close soirges, at Musical Fund Hall. Master Rich. yery head of the New England Abolitionist movements; Counsair a leading spirit in the Van Buren movement in 1848, and Gov. BioLen was a member of the Legislature in 1847, that refused to allow the use of the State jails to hold fugitive slaves, and made it a penal offence for any State officer to assist in their arrest, was the leader in the movement of instructions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and, even when Governor, prevented the State Convention from endorsing the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and in his speeches denounced that measure; whilst Jesiah Randall acted for thirty years or more of his life, with Governor Rivern, and other Abe itlonists who opposed the South. Such are the men who have induced a few of the Southern States to secode from the Convention. because it would not endorse their slave-code notions, and nominate a Southern candidate for the Presidency, How long will it be before these same changelings will be with the enemies of the South, upon principles they formerly upheld? Who can tell?

To Capratises, Business Man, Coar Opena. saie, Tuesday next, will interest year and plain city residences, country seate; first-class irred compable ground rents, building loss, So., part persuppery sales, by order of Orphana Court, trustees, excenters, antiquees, and ethers. See fidyarthemicals. Pauphlet cata-

ees on carrings. The residence and furniture, Rittenhouse Equare, are of Mr. Riccum, will be sold on the 18th. Sale

Asraonombar .- On Thursday morning next, shows there of closes, the planes Mars will be colleged by the mone. This memoration will take place on the bright fale and the emmersion on the dark fale of the moon.

Literary News. It is declared, in an English fournal, tha MARIAN EVANS, author of "Adam Bede," and the more-recently published "Mill on the Floss," had received \$10,000 down, and will have \$5,000 fer the second edition, \$5,000 more when the work reaches a fourth, and an extra bonus on its reproduction in a cheape and more popular form. The "trade" ordere 5,000 copies (at \$4.50 each) of the first edition, and will sell them at \$7.50. The retail price of the American edition (HARPERS') is

one dollar The new number of the Quarterly Review which would be published in London on the 28d ult., has two articles of peculiar intere to Philadelphians. One is an anticipatory no-tice, of "Autobiographical Recollections, in-cluding extracts from his correspondence, by CHARLES ROBERT LESLIE, R. A., with a prefatory memoir by Tom TAYLOR, Esq." The book So much interest is felt, in this country, i will be the contents of his Cornhill Magazine for May. There will be Chapter V., (with an illustration, of THACKERAY'S. " Lovel the Widower,") entitled " In which I am stung by a Serpent;" three more chapters of "Framley Parsonage," by ANTHONY TROLLOPE. A fur tion of SALA's "History of Hogarth

and his Times." and another chapter of G. H. Lewes's "Studies in Animal Life." That well-known writer "Pater familias" tion of all kinds of fruit and vegetables; but of the Times contributes a paper upon Education. Mr. THACKERAY gives number 8 of his Roundabout Papers, writing "On Rib-bons," and suggesting the institution of the Order of Britannia to reward gallant seamenapropos of the burning of the Sarah Sands. Mr. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT contributes "Campaigning in China," and the other articles are The Outcast Mother," by E. J. BRONTE, "The Carver's Lesson," "Little Scholars, "The Portent, No. 1." and "Written in the Deepdene Album: WARHINGTON IRVING." AGNES STRICKLAND, having written the Lives of the Queens of England and Scotland, is now writing the Biographies of the Bachelor-

Kings of England. Owen Meredith (only son of Sir Edward BULWER LYTTOR) has just published "Lucile," a novel in rhymed verse, nearly as long as Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh."

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Letter from "Occasional."

condence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1860. After all, do not let us abuse National Conventions too severely. We may rail out of tune There are some good things about these gather ings—the Olympiads, as they are, in our political course, in their doings, and the usual amount of lying and meanness common to all large assemblages. Small men often win the prize. But there is a brighter side to this picture—a brighter and a broader one, too. The National Convention is a sort of National Fair — an intellectual eunion—a meeting of men who would never therwise probably see or know each other. The prize for which they contend may blind their judgments, but the intercourse and attrition of individuals and of ideas will bear other fruits, of a much more lasting character than the over-rated honors and emoluments of a Presidential election. The Convention which will begin its ses sion at Baltimore to-morrow, being the second on the list, will assemble in that city some of the first minds of our country. It will be a sort of aristocratic affair, including, as it will, not only the American roughs, but a large admixture of the old-line customs with true fogy tenacity. It will be a study to see those gentlemen in council. Next week, another style of men will congregate at Chicago They will represent the Republican type of poli ticians-men of Northern habits. Northern prein dices, and Northern principles. Here we shall see the New England element predominant, for the Republican party is officered and managed by New England men. The next Convention will be that of the Secessionists, on the 11th of June, at Richmond, Here will be gathered an entirely different class—the cavaliers and chivalry-men of the Calhoun school-who

es this he witnessed? Four Conventions, number ing all the talent, professions, and opinions of thirty millions of people, have never been held in any part of the world. The system is peculiarly and exclusively an American institution. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, will be the no mines of the Constitutional Union party, which meets at Baltimore to-morrow, for President of the United States. This would be a capital move, and would arouse the strongest feeling. There is no a stain on Everett's character. He is as pure and as upright a man as ever breathed. He is a type of the old school of statesmen, and i there is such a thing as a conservative sentimen in this country, he is its organ and its idol. His orations and his writings are models of public speaking and of composition. His efforts to purase the Bome and Grave of Washington have made him the favorite of the ladies, as well as o true no-party men. I speak of him not as his partisan, nor as looking to the contingency when I can support him, but in justice to an uner

whole country-North, South, East, and West

Where on the face of the earth can such a spectacle

centionable public character. My own opinion is that unless the Republicans and Baltimore men come together on one 'ticket-and I do not think vent the election of Douglas. I intimated some time ago the President Buchana intended to appoint Col. Calhoun Benham Unite States District Attorney for California, in place of P. Della Torre, resigned. My statement was doubted but yesterday morning Mr. Buchanan nominated Col. Benkam to the Senate, and his name is now be

fore that body. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Benham was the principal second of Judge Terry in the fatal duel with poor Broderick, and is the same who so carefully searched him before the fight while McKibbin, the principal second of Bro Benham is a brave and chivalrio man, and I have sumptuous system whose crumos he led ment to this important office by the Administration upon as they fell from the table to the floor; but such distinctions are in America almost his course in the Broderlok tragedy.

Public Amusements. This evening, Mr. Edwin Booth commences hi ongagement at Arch-street Theatre, and will appear in Howard Payne's play of "Brutus." His óngage: engagement is strictly limited to twelve nights Mrs. Waller played "Meg Merrilies," at Walnut wonted effect. She repeats it this evening. Of course, the public expect to see her "Lady Mac-beth" (the finest en the stage,) "Duchess of Maif," do. In other cities she has played lage with narked success—will she oblige many adm iving that representation here?

Mr. Lawrence, from England, with musical assistance from Mr. Charles Jarvis, the planist, will ardson, a youth belonging to this city, will also give various recitations from the poets. Mr. Lawence's success at New York is said to have been decided, and we shall gladly have a touch of his quality here. Little Dollie Dutton will have an afternoon and evening reception, this day, at Assembly Buildings, corner of Tenth and Chestnut.

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS .- The following ection of the new penal code, passed by the Le-islature last winter, is of great importance to those who deal in drugs of any kind which are used as

poisons:

"No apothecary, druggist, or other persons shall sell er dispose of by retail, any morphia, strychnis, arsenic, prussic said, or corresive sublimate, except upon the prescription of a physician, or on the personal application of some respectable inhabitant, of full age, of the town or place in which such sale shall be made. In all cases of such sale the word poisons shall be carefully and legibly marked or placed upon the label, package, bottle, or other vessel or thing in which such poison is contained; and when sold or disposed of otherwise than under the prescription of a physician, the apothecary, druggist, or other person selling or disposing of the same, shall note in a register, kept for that purpose, the name and residence of the person to whom such sale was made; the quantity sold, and the date of such sale.

Any upress of and the shall he smills of a

of such sale:

Any person offending herein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, he sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars."

It will be seen that no sale can be made except upon the prescription of a physician or to an inhabitant, of full age; of the town or place in which sale health be made; in which latter case the name and residence of the purchaser, (the date of the purchaser, the date of the purchaser, the date of the purchaser, the date of the purchaser. ing sale, and quantity sold must be kept.

AUCTION NOTION. The attention of the trade nuttioneer, 431 Chestnut street, comprising a full line of Jaconet flouncing and bands, inserting and edging, infants, waists, collars and sets, embroi-dered handkerchiefs, shawls, black lace points, &c., dered handkerchiefs, shawls, black lace points, do., mantillas, barege and lawn robes, dress goods, port this morning. Her advices have been anticibrilliants, fluted ribbons, French flowers, &c.

LATEST NEWS XXXVITH CONGRESS.-FIRST SESSION By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON. SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1860.

COL. RICHARDSON. Col. W. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, the nob champion of Juige Douglas, has reached Washington from Charleston. It was a silly rumor that e received any card or hostile message from Hon. JOSIAH RANDALL, of Philadelphia. Col. RICHARDgow is full of fight for the right, and laughs at the florts of the enemies of Judge DougLAS to defea is nomination at Baltimere.

WILL JUDGE DOUGLAS WITHDRAW? The Secessionists, fire-eaters, dirt-eaters, and holders, are all anxious that Judge DougLAS should withdraw his name from the list of candi lates for the Presidency, "in order to produce harmony in the party." There is only one power hat can withdraw Judge DougLas from the bat tie field, and that is an order from the Grand Comnander, who is above all Presidents and candi-

THE LAST LETTER OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN. It is a source of poignant mortification to Presilent Buchanan that his letter declining a nomination for the Presidency was not read, owing to the contemptuous treatment of his name by the Convention. Gov. BIGLER had the precious missive in charge, and it is said carried it to the White House yesterday in the most mournful manner. The President received it with a good deal of ill-temper, on account of the indifference of the Penneylvania delegation to his well-known wisher to be a candidate, and their want of tact in not giving him a chance to make a last appeal to hi cuntrymen and Divine Providence.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR GRICE. Mr. GRICE, late naval constructor at Philadel phia, has been summoned before the Covode con mittee, to testify as to the alleged misuse of the public patronage at the Philadelphia navy-yard. HON. W. L. TANCEY, OF ALABAMA.

This brilliant Secessionist is expected in Wash-

ington in a few days. His speech at Charles has just been published, and is a masterly argu nent on the wrong side of a great question. NO MORE OFFICE-HOLDERS IN CONVENTIONS It is proposed to adopt a resolution at the next National Democratic Convention that no one hold ing office under the General Government should l

allowed a seat in any Democratic Convention. SHALL THE SECEDERS RETURN ? A paper is circulating in both houses of Congres inviting the Secessionists from Charleston to come forward and take their seats at Baltimore on the 18th of June, in order to restore harmony in the Democratic ranks by defeating Judge DougLAS. If these excellent and now peaceful gentlemen ar willing to repent on bended knees, it is not possible

or them to get back. They are outside, and mus remain so

MOVEMENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION. While The Constitution, the organ of the Se-cessionists and Disunionists, is encouraging the men who bolted the Charleston Convention to meet at Richmond on the 11th of June, it instructes the they should go to Baltimore on the 18th of June for the purpose of demoralizing the strength of Judge DougLAS. I have it on the best authority that, in furtherance of this programme, instruction have been issued to Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER, the Postmaster of the city of New York, and the head of the Tammany organization, immediately o convene that anointed infamy, and pass resolu tions denouncing popular sovereignty, in order to intimidate such delegates from New York as may be a little weak in the knees. Orders have been risued to others, in New York and New England, holding place under the Administration, and holding place under the Administration, and tweet to alked the Administration, and tweet to alked the New York and New England, holding place under the Administration, and tweet to alked the New York and New England, holding place under the Administration, and tweet to alked the New York and New England, holding place under the Administration, and tweet to alked the New York and New England, holding place under the Administration men was a failure, of course differed with him, but he thought they by this time had been pation of yesterday, I admonished the Democratio of Pennsylvania that mitted they could not drive the mass of the sudden call for a meeting of your Democratic State Central Committee, and from the above information, I am now convinced that a similar inform ued to others, in New York and New England Whigs, politicians of the patrician school, and closet men who think out theories, and cling to old

Merchants' Hotel, on Thursday next, for the pu out any further attempts to dis grace, degrade, and put to shame the Democra

From Baltimore. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO "THE PRESS."]

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CONVENTION. BALTIMORE, May 8 .- The Constitutional Unio onvention, to nominate candidates for the Presi ency and Vice Presidency on the platform of th on to this time the number of delegates is not arge as was expected. The night lines will denb less increase the number, but from present indic

Speculation is rife as to who will be nominate for President. The current is strongly in favor of Bell or Houston. McLean stock is declining. Bel will probably be the strongest man on the first ballot, but I would not be at all surprised if of San Jacinto should be the winner.

[DESPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

A LARGE ATTEMPANCE PROMISED, AND THE ADEQUATE ACCOMMODATIONS PROVIDED.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The delegates to the Consitutional Union Convention, which will meet in
this city to-morrow, are arriving in considerable
numbers, and the hotels are filling rapidly.

The old First Presbyterian Ophreth building, recently purchased by the United States Government
for a court-house, has been finely fitted up for the
ascommodation of the Convention. A full-length
portrait of Washington has been placed behind
the president's chair, and the interior is draped
with flags. This old church is the same in which
Van Buren was nominated for the Presidency
There are delegates from twenty-six States now Yan Buren was nominated for the Presidency.
There are delegates from twonty-six States now
in the city. Every State and Territory, except
bregon, it is expected, will be represented. Among
the arrivals are Leslis Coombs, of Hentucky, John
Bell, of Tennersee, Parson Brownlow, Goggin, of
Virginia, and other distinguished politicians,
several of the delegates have their headquarters
to Barynu's Hotel There is considerable speculation as to the course

to be pursued.

A meeting was called for to night, of the friends of John Minor Botts, of Virginia, but for some reason it did not take place. THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Western editorial excursionists arrived here from Baltimore at 9 locate this morning. They will visit Mount Vernon this afternoon.

this afternoon.

The President has recognised Robert Barth as vice consul for the electorate of Hosse Cassel, at St. Louis.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

It is understood that Benafor Simmons, of Rhode feland, and his friends, have perfected their amend-ments to the Mexicon treasy, the consideration of which will shortly be resumed by the Senate. The Terrible Tragedy at Easton a Hoax.

Easton, May 8.—Our community was thrown into an interspectationant about seven o'clock las

EASTON, May 8.—Our community was thrown into an intense excitement about seven o'clock last night, by the report of a terrible tragedy committed in this vicinity, and the statement, as telegraphed, was furnished to your reporter by respectable citizens, who wouched for its correctness. At least a dosen parties stated that they saw the bodies of the murdered men.

Hundrads of our citizens went out to Mr. Richard's homestead last night, and found the family all well and considerably surprised at the visit of an excited multitude. The family was kept up meanly the whole night by anxious inquirers.

An evening paper posted a flaming bulletin, giving an account of the "horrible murder," and promising further particulars in to-day's edition. It is now ascertained that the report originated with a man who was laboring under an attack of mania-a-potu, and whose imagination created and feasted upon this horror. Though experiencing the same feeling of relief that pervades the whole community at this turn, of events, your reporter is nevertheless much chagrined at! having given the report so wide a currenty. It was not telegraphed, however, until it had been vouched for by persons entitled to credence, and its falsity was not ascertained until about midnight, too late to be corrected.

Loss of the Brig C. N. Jenkins.

FOUR LIVES LOST. NEW London, Conn., May 8th.-The whales Benjamin Morgan arrived here to day, bringing two men from the wreck of the brig C. N. Jenkins, of Bangor, bound to Havans. The vessel was found in the Gulf Stream, dismasted and water. The captain, mate and two men were

Burrato, N. Y., May 8.—A special train will leave the Lake Shore depot at Buffalo, at 6 o'clock on Monday morning, for Chicago. The trip will be made in 154 hours. The fare has been reduced

New York, May 8.—The foundry of Messrs. Curtis & Erwin, at Painted Post, in Steuben county, was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with the adjoining buildings. The loss of Messrs. Curtis & Erwin amounted to \$50,000, and of the owners of the surrounding property \$10,000. The insurance is only \$12,000.

Chester Co. School Superintendent. WEST CHESTER, May 8.—Mr. W. W. Woodrum was to day elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of Chaster county,

The Steamer Teutonia at New York - ,

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, concluded his speech.

Mr. Clingman said that yesterday he had referred to Mr. Calboun's views. In justice to that statesman, he would say that he had denied the power of the Territorial Legislature to legislate against slavery, and had claimed that it was in the power and duty of Congress to protect s'ave property in the Territories, but had waived this in the support he had given to the Compromise measures of 1850. He then alluded to the magnanimous scition of the Northern Democrats in repealing the Missouri Compromise. So as to put all parties in the Territories on an equal footing. He regarded it as a compromise which should be respected. He examined the differences now existing in the Democratic party, to show that they were immaterial, and said that Mr. Davis' resolutions did not contemplate immediate Congressional action, and only wished Congress to intervene when the Judiciary failed to afford the requisite protection to slave property. The other side proposed to abide by the decision of the courts, and, when made, to sdopt the legislation necessary to give it effect. There was, therefore, no necessity of requiring declarations in advance. He further asked what would be the use to pass laws for the protection of slavery in the Torritories, where the people are ultrary opposed to it. Who will be willing on the Southern side to sustain the resolutions of Mr. Brown to protect slavery in Kansas? Mr. Clingman then argued at length in favor of Congressional non-intervention and the propriety of leaving the matter to the decision of the courts. He knew of no Democrat who was unwilling to take the Dred Sout decision as part of the party oreed, but he wanted to take it as it was and not commentaries upon it—just as he preferred the Bible to the explanations of any com-

was and not commentaries upon it—just as he pre-ferred the Bible to the explanations of any commentator. He looked upon platforms just as weights put upon horses—the more you put on the worse race they make. He, however, knew that his views were not approved by everybody. The dis-unionists ver se, who honestly believe that this Go-

This was an unwise policy; for what is the use of nutting a candidate on a platform who could not be elected? He thought it was unwise to taunt the delegates from the Northern States because they were unable to carry their States. This taunt came with a bad grace from the Fouth, because the Northern Democracy have been put in a minority by standing up in the defence of Southern rights, and deprived of the bonor of representing their constituents until for this reaching their constituents until for the reaching the reachi

mously that the Territories were the common property of all the States; tat every citizen had the right to migrate tither with his property, and there was no ywer under Heaven to drive Southern property ou until the people had made a Constitution and foned a State Government The Senator from Inois (Mr. Douglas) did not agree with them. Held that the people of the Territory had the pwer to exclude slavery, and advanced his doctrie of popular sovereignty. In that, he had bee consistent. On that point the Democratic Senato: could not agree, but finally they agreed that in Territorial

lar sovereignly. In that, be had bee consistent. On that point the Democratic Senato: could not agree, but finally they agreed that th Territorial Government should be organized b Congress; that the Territorial Legislature coul possess no more power than Congress; and the the courts should decide on the extent of the pier of Congress; and by that decision all wento abide—including the Senator from Illinois.

It was not then supposed that the quiston would be so soon decided. But in the Dre Foott case, the Supreme Court had determined at Congress has no power to affect the rights of se people of the South in their slave property ithe Territories. When the vexed question was spoosed to be thus settled, a sudden and alarming irosy sprung un at the North, giving the people of the Territories. When the vexed question was spoosed to be thus settled, a sudden and alarming irosy sprung un at the North, giving the people of the Territories the power, not by open act, but it a side-blow—by indirect action, by "unfriendly gislation"—(the last two words were pronouncedith sarcastle bitterness)—to do that which they hane power to do by direct action. The Cincinnati atform, properly construed, was sufficient. Bunder what circumstances was that platform offer at Charleston? It was with the understandli that it had two interpretations!

Mr. Puon, of Ohio, asked if the Sator meant to assert that the platform was preseed with the understanding that two meanings we to be put upon it?

Mr. Benjahin replied in the affirmive.

understanding that two meanings we to be put understanding that two meanings we to be put upon it?

Mr. Benjahin replied in the sfiirdive.

Mr. Pugu denied that this was at He had always constended that the platform walet succeptible of two interpretations. The disulty was as to the meaning of the judicial decist.

Mr. Benjahin replied that he haread the report of the proceedings of the Charlon Conventian carefully, and it was admitt, time and again, that the Cincinnati platfornhad two interpretations. It was avowed, over dover again, that if the Seuthern construction whit upon it. That the citisens of the South had thight to held property in the Territories, and it Legislature is had no power to affect that ight, not a single Northern State could be cried if that ground was taken. Such was the rand that it was attempted to place upon the pd faith and honor of the Democracite party. It was unworthy of the Democracy to go into the anvass on a platform wearing two aspects. It himself, he would enter into the contest on no ich platform Let their principles be blazoned in Aers of light upon their benney, and upon them; them stand, or fall.

In these remarks he meant no lection upon or fail.

In these remarks he meant no lection upon those who remained in the late Cvention. He believed them to be equally faithfule the South as those who left; but they were one hopeful He believed that the Democratic twention will

no colleved that the Democratic twenton will still see fit to adopt a platform of errect principles. They of the South hoped to the Democratic party on the basis of principle, not of spoils. He had confidence that, before theirer six weeks older, they would see the Democratic party reunited on a platform of principles, here who had composed the majority report, at sarleston, had admitted the justice of the Soutrn demands.

L. S. Captron, Washington, May 8.

A communication first the Gold letters. Referred to the Committee on Peot Offices.

Several unimportant memorials, etc., were presented. Panance, of Maryland, offered a reasolution of the sun, not he 18th of July next. It alleges the new to maintain the had no coholes than dive settomers to some point where the college can be best observed. Mr. Pears of Mr. Banyam of Mr. Davas, of Mersleylp, expressed than a present than dive settomers to some point where the college can be best observed. Mr. Pears and Mr. Banyam, of Misselphy, expressed than great with a tird organization that the expedition would cost too much. A similar expedition had been fitted out before to determine the parallax of the sun, and instead Mr. I years, of Georgic, believed that Government had no such pow r as was contemplated in the resolution. It was an off-shoot of old Whig and the would are the present of the presence of the season o

Mr. CLINGMAN contended that the Cincinnati platform embraced all the principles requisite for a candidate of the Democratic party, and it was unnecessary to put in everything claimed as rights, which would only make the platfarm cumbersome.

Mr. CLAR, of Alabama, explained the object of Mr. Badger's amendment to the Nebraska bill.

A conversational debate ensued between Mr. Benjamin and Mr. CLINGMAN.

Mr. DEGREE 1 lines.

BENJAMIN and Mr. CLINGMAN.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of illiacis, proposed to reply to
Mr. Davis' speech on next Thursday, when he
weuld meet that gentleman's arraignment, and defend his own action.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, moved that the Senate

Inch in some action.

Mr. Grren, of Missouri, moved that the Senate go into executive session, but, at the request of several Senators, he withdrew his motion

Mr. Wadd, of Ohio, gave notice that he should press the homestead bill on to-morrow, unless overruled by the Senate.

Mr. Douglas suggested that it would have been hetter to have pressed this bill before he was attacked by the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, said he had not attacked by the Senator from Illinois. He had only advocated cortain principles. He desired a vote on his resolutions—not an interminable debate.

Mr. Douglas said he was willing to speak tomorrow, if such was the preference of the Senate. He was not responsible for the provious postponement of these resolutions.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, thought that action on the homestead bill was more important than the discussion of abstract questions.

Mr. Davis wanted a day fixed to take a vote on the resolutions; but, as some of the Republican Senators desired to be absent next week to attend the Chloago Convention, no time was fixed for that purpose.

a party measure, as its provisions in include the freater benefit the farming, mining, and manufacturing interests of the whole country.
Mr. TAYLOE, of Louislans, and Mr. Milleon, of Virginis, severally, but ineffectually, proposed to forcesse the amount required in the bill as the tax on sugar.
"Mr. Pettit's amendment to admit sugar and mo Mr. Petiti's amendment to admit sugar and mo lasses free of duty was not agreed to.

During the incidental debate on these amendments, Mr. Millson expressed his surprise that there should be so much apathy on the Democratic side in regard to this bill—few of his party friend being present, while on the other side of the House

BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, that the committees. This motion was resisted by the Ropubleans, who desire to make such progress in the bi rise. This motion was resisted by the Ropublicans, who desire to make such progress in the bill that a vote may be taken on its passage on to-morrow or Thursday.

Mr. Sherman alluded to the business accommodation afforded by the Republicans to the Democrats during the late Charleston Convention. He did not think thist the Democrats were serving them fairly now, when gontlemen refused to vote, thus breaking up a quorum. It is important to facilitate business on the tariff question, as some of the American members desired to be absent to-morrow, and some of the Republicans will leave for Chicago during the week.

It was said on the Democratic side, in response, that the Democrats were not prepared to act hastily on the bill, and, besides, only two speeches had been made from that quarter.

Owing to some of the Democratic members deciliting to vote, the committee repeatedly found itself without a quorum, elthough it appeared by the consequent roll-calls that there was one present.

The struggle was thus prolonged till 8 o'clook, when the House adjourned.

Markets by Telegraph.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING WALNUT-STREET THEATER. corner Walput aninth .- "Guy Manuerina"-" An Alarming Sacrifice. WHEAT'ZT & CLARKE'S AUCH-STREET THWATER troh s'reet, above Sixth -" Butus: or, The Fall o' Arquin"-P. P., or The Man and the Tiger." NAT ONAL THEARTRE, Walnut street, above Eighth "Vol au-Vent"- French Dancing Master"- De NATIONAL HALL, Market street, above Twelfth. McDonough's Galeries, Race street, below Third,-otertainments nightly.

MEETING OF THE KEYSTONE CLUB. Screnade to Lewis C. Cassidy, Pursuant to notice, there was a meeting of the coystone Club at their hall, Twelfth and Chestnut ast evening for the purpose of expressing their pinion of the conduct of the Pennsylvann delegation at the Charleston Convention. The hall warnwided with Democratic provided with Democratic provided

crowded with Democrats anxious to join in the expression of opinion against the men who had betrayed their constitutionsy at that Convention, and in approval of those who had stood firm in favor of the right and against the myrmidons of page. favor of the right and against the myrmidons of power.

Mr. McCandless, the president of the club, introduced Eagene Ahern, Erq, who proposed a series of resolutions, one proposing that the club visit Baltimore on the 18th of June. on the occasion of the adjourned meeting of the Democratio National Convention; and two approving of the course of Lewis C Cassidy, Esq., as a delegate to the Charleston Convention, who had faithfully represented the wishes of his constituents in spite of the disorganizing course pursued by the friends of the National Administration from Pennsylvania, aided and abetted by their allies, the disunfonists of the South. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Ahern concluded by presenting to Mr. Byerly, as marshal of the club, a beautiful gold badge as a token of the regard felt for him by his Byerly, as marshal of the club, a beautiful gold badge as a token of the regard felt for him by his friends. Mr. Byerly responded in a few remarks, which were enthusiastically received.

which were enthusiastically received.

The club then formed into line, and, headed by the Pennsylvania Cornet Band, marched to the restdence of Mr. Cassidy, Sixth street, below Walnut, to serenade blim.

After the band had played several airs, Mr. Cassidy appeared at the front window, and addressed the assembly in a spirited manner, during which he was loudly and enthusiastically cheered.

We regret that was as compaled to extend the case of the We regret that we are compelled to postpone the publication of his truly eloquent remarks until to morrow, when we will lay it before our readers full, as a condensed synopsis would mar its beauty

STEAM ON THE DELAWARE AND RABITAN CANAL.—The steamboat Josephine Wooster, from ware and Raritan Canal yesterday, at an easy ware and Raritan Canal yesterday, at an easy gait, making about five miles an hour. As she is said to be the first paddle wheeled steamer that has traversed that canal, she naturally attracted a good deal of notice from the residents along its banks. She entered at New Brunswick about six o'clock in the morning, and at sun-down had reached the Delaware. Her paddles made a very slight ripple on the water.

CHANGE AT THE NAVAL ASYLUM .- Capt. W C. Nicholson assumed, by order of the Navy De partment, the duties of Governor of the Naval Asylum, on the 2d inst., Captain W. W. McKean having heen ordered to the command of the U. S. frigate Niagara. THE ACCOUNTS of the assignees of the West

ern Insurance Company and the Mutual Deposit Company, which suspended in the panic of 1857, will be before the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, May 19th. but not upon those was sought to break do, the will be before the judges of the Court of Common Sonthern rights by kedirection. He regret to be obliged to speak furs, but it was his duty jet his constituents know where he stood. The general selds, has been lately built.

Inauguration of Mayor Henry. MEDTING OF CITY COUNCILS.

MESTINO OF CITY COUNCILS.

The ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of Alexander Henry as Mayor of Philiadelphia of the Council Henry as Mayor of Henry as M peremonies attendant upon the inaugurati of Alexander Henry as Mayor of Philadelphia cam

police force

It was not the intent of the act which consolidated this city that the Mayor in affixing or withholding his approval of the ordinances of Councils should share the legislative power which has been exclusively vested in these hodies. Hence, his efficient was the consolidation of the consol exclusively vested in these bodies. Hence, his efficial approval may be, sad frequently is, given to enaotments that do not commend themselves to his individual judgment, but to which he cannot assign such objections as alone may warrant the interposition of his negative. The right of returning to Councils the sets in which they have concurred, sheuld not be exercised unless they have been passed through inadvertence or mistake, or when they manifestly encrosel upon the privileges of other departments, or exceed in their scope the powers which have been delegated to the municipal government. A clear sense of the unshared responsibility of all ensetments should induce the cautious deliberation of the City Councils in all their legislation—but whenever upon mature reflection any ordinance shall demand the constitutional disapproval of the Mayor, it will not be withheld.

The appointment and control of the police, with

tional disapproval of the Mayor, it will not be withheld.

The appointment and control of the police, with which the Mayor is specially charged, from their great importance and extent, necessarily engross his time and care to an undue interference with other official ebligations. It has been my endeavor to obtain such change in the Act of Consolidation as would devolve those duties upon a Board of Commissioners of Police, believing that under their leisurely discrimination the qualifications of applicants for office could best be ascertained; and, not-withstanding the want of success with which such effort has hithorto been attended, it will not be relaxed, under the confident expectation that at no distant day Philadelphia will enjoy a system of police that has proven of signal advantage in other cities by which it has been adopted.

A police force whose members shall be selected solely for their individual fitness, without reference to their political opinions, and who shall retain office during good confuct and physical capability, I believe to be essential to the true interests of this community.

Under the existing arrangements of the police is

tortion, or intoxication, be retained, or, if removed for such cause, be restored to the service.

The suppression of street-begging and vagrancy, and the maintenance of the quiet of Sunday, will receive the particular attention of the police, as also the prevention of orime in its various forms, and the maintenance of orime in its various forms, and the arrangement of a paid are department is believed to be of questionable expediency, and is liable to serious objections—but the scheme, heretofore suggested of entreating to the police the extinguishment of fires, would, under suitable arrangements, prove itself economical and effective. During the recent session of the State Legislature laws have been passed providing for the construction, in this city of public buildings and of a house of correction, and authorising the purchase of a park on the west of the chyulkili.

The absolute necessity of the two former projects, and the utility of all of them must be admitted by very one, and although such interference with the conceded rights and powers of the nunclopal Government, may be regarded with proper jealousy, the designed improvements should receive the confirmation of the Conneils with a hearty concurrence in whatever measures may be needed towards their early prosecution.

While a careful discretion should regulate the

while a careful discretion should regulate the levying of taxes, and rigid integrity and economy guard the disbursement of public money, a liberat expenditure for objects of general benefit should mark the policy of our city, and thus enable its improvements to keep pace with the enterprise of individual wealth. mprovements to keep page with the enterprise of individual wealth.

Not only the intrinsic welfare of a community. but also its honorable repute, depends upon the firm and impartial administration of the laws, and

firm and impartial administration of the laws, and, unmoved by popular clamer, I shall strive, to the extent of my official power, to secure a full enjoyment, in the city of Philadelphia, of every constitutional right of person and of property. [Loud and long-continued applause]

When, two years ago, I accepted the responsible position that I now hold, it was to the Almighty Disposer of all events that I looked for whatever success might attend my administration and it is upon his guidance that I would unfelgnedly rely in my future official course, trusting that He will continue his providential care and bountylto the presperity of this city and to the happiness of its people. The conclusion of the Mayor's address was greeted with lond upplause.

the memors of select council would retire to their chaniles.

The Mayor left the State House and proceeded to his office. As he appeared on the steps ho was greeted with loud cheers.

Common Council adjourned until next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Lelect Council assembled after the inauguration.
On motien of Mr. Cuyler, a recess was taken for an pour. an hour.
[During the receas the members of each party retired to caucus The proceedings of both caucuses
were kept a profound secret.]
After a few minutes the Chamber was called to On motion of Mr. Wetherill, it adjourned until

BOARD ING HOUSE THIEF ARRESTED .- OT Monday evening. Officer Britton, of the Eighth all onday evening. Officer Britton, of the Eighth ward, accosted a woman by the name of Doyle, at Tenth and George streets, whom he suspected to be a third. He dogged her to South street and to a payn shep, where he succeeded in obtaining some fifty different pieces of wearing apparel, which had been stolen within a month from an emigrant hoarding bouse at Thirteenth and Market streets. Twenty pawn tickets were found in her house. The accused was committed to answer by Alderman Swift.

Shorlifters Arrested .- Testerday afternoon Officers Henderson and Smith arrested a no-torious thief, named Bill Smith, alias John, on the charge of stealing a roll of cloth from a store in Second street, below Chestnut. The cloth was found in his peasession. Smith has just served out a term, of imprisonment in New Jorsey for horse-stealing. Alderman Boitler, in default of \$1,000 bail, coumpited bips to quawer. ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE, I O. O. F, OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA .- On Tuesday next, the Annual Session will commend

tuesday next, the Annual Session will commence, the body helding its sittings that day in the hall, corner of Sixth and Crosson streets. For the remainder of the session, the committee appointed for that purpose have secured the spacious hall of the National Guards, in Race street. Assaulting an Officer .- Yesterday morning Wm. Kane had a hearing before Alderman Dallas, charged with having incited a riot, and assaulted Officer Annie at Seventh and Fitzwater streets, on Sunday afternoon last. Mr. Annie was knocked down, and kicked in such a manner that he is unable to perform his duty. Kane was held to bail to answer. ATTEMPT TO STAB .- A young man named Samuel Berry was arrested yesterday morning at three o'clock, at Front and Thompson streets, for inciting to riot. When taken into custody he drew a knife and attacked the officer, but, fortunately, was disarmed before he had done any damage. Samuel was committed in default of bail to an

DEATH OF AN ALDERMAN.-John Apple, Sr. alderman of the Twolith ward, died very sud-denly yesterday morning, at his residence, in Third street, above Green. He had not had very good health recently Mr. Apple held the office of alderman for several terms, and was re-elected last week. CITY COMMISSIONERS .- There are at present

but two city commissioners. Mr. Logan's time has expired, and Mr. Houseman, not having his securities approved by Councils, cannot enter on the duties of his office until the organization of both branches of Councils. The two now in are Mesars. Neal and Williams STATISTICS OF THE WATER WORKS.—The following statistics will show the amount of water pumped at the Philadelphia water works during April, 1860:

itsuntages to be derived from having out one sees on per day during the summer season, which was articipated in by a majority of the members.

Mr. Reed's amendment was lost by a vote of nine Mr. Ivens moved to amend that the session shall ommence at 8 o'clock. Agreed to:
The resolution as amended was adopted by a vote
[14 to 19] 14 to 19
A resolution was offered instructing the scoretary

purchase a sufficient supply of Hammond & Pot's and Backer's copy-books to meet the demand ter's and Becker's copy-books to meet the demanus of the city. Agreed to.

A resolution was adopted that the directors be authorised to open a new primary school in the Twenty-third section.

Mr Ivens moved that the resolution from the Fifteen section instructing the Board of Controllers to issue proposals for plans for the erection of a school-house be referred to the Committee on Property. Agreed to. Adjourned

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.—UNITED STATES DISrice Court Judge Cadwalader. This court was n session, but transacted no business of any public in seriou, importance.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Deborah Eminer vs Eliza T. Elliott and Jacob Thomas El liott, Fxecutors of the last will and testament o Isaac Elifott, deceased. This was an action brough the Premiure to recover the sum of \$5.00

Issae Elliott, deceased. This was an action brought against the Executors to recover the sum of \$5.000 with interest, from the time Mr. Elliott received the money to invest upon mortgage. The money was nover invested. No defence. Verdlet for plaintiff for \$5.275.

Biephen Smith vs John M. Riley, An action on a promissory note for \$2000, with interest, drawn by defendant to the order of Charles Koobersperger. No defence. Verdlet for plaintiff for \$25.203 33. sperger. No defence. Verdict for plaintiff for \$2803 33. Charles Fraenwein vs. Augustus A. Fisher, and Charles N. Fisher, co-partners, trading as Fisher Co. An action on a book account. Verdict for laintiff for \$442 97. Davis for plaintiff, Earle for For ann. Solution K. Hoxie vs. Eliza T. Ellioft and Jacob Solution K. Hoxie vs. Eliza T. Ellioft and Jacob Shan Ellioft, deceased, an action on a bond and mortgage given by Isaac Ellioft. in his lifetime, for \$40,000. The action

brought against the executors to recover the mount of this mortgage and arrears of interest in the same. No defence. Verdict for plaintiff or \$14.253 33. Lex for plaintiff; Guillou for de-modents. lendants.

Harper & Jenks vs. Philip Hogan. An action of Harper & Jones vs. Pollip nogan. An soriou on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for \$218.76. Jones for plaintiffs; Millette for defendant. Smith Kohler vs. Henry Huber, Jr. An action or a promissory note. No defence. Verdict for plaintiff for \$231 31. L. Hirst for plaintiff: G. Sergeant for Jefandont.

defeatant.

William B Stevenson, assignee of Cornelius Stevenson, vs. William B. Springer. An action of Sci. fa sur mortgage No defence. Verdict for plaintiff for \$2 490 50. Hopper for plaintiff; A Thompson for defendant.

The Pennsylvania Beneficial Shiprights' Association vs Daniel Stoy, et al. An action of sci. fa to revive a indgment. No defence. Verdict for plain lift for \$450. iff for 3400.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—John M Sauersach vs. John McKee. An action brought to cover ten months' rent of basement of premises to 730 Market street, leased by plaintiff to de-

Biddle Hancock vs. Abraham R. Paul, owner, &c., and George R. Southcott, contractor. An action on a mechanic's lien for work and labor done, and materials farnished in the erection of a house in Thompson street. Verdict for plaintiff for \$247-47. Thorn for plaintiff; H. G. Clay for defendant. adefendant.

John Dech vs. Washington Hall. An action upon

a promisory note After the defendant has

closed his case, the plaintiff suffered a non-ruit Davis for plaintiff; Martin & A. C. Gowen fo defendant. Wm. Beatty vs. Robert Dougherty and James Hepworth. An action of trespass to recover the amount of goods sold belonging to plaintiff. Jury out Howard for plaintiff; Rollitt for defendant.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Thompson.— The case of John Bariley, a pawnbroker, charged with receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, occupied the attention of the Courty-stordy. The jury retired, and the court adjourned without receiving their verdict.

MEETING OF THE BAR .- Pursuant to notice there was a meeting of the Bar at noon, yesterday, in the Nisi Prius Court room, for the purpose o paying a tribute of respect to the memory of Hon Thomas Sergeant, recently deceased. The meet Thomas Sergeant, recently deceased. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Josiah Randall. upon whose nomination, Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll was elected chairman. Hon. Josiah Randall, in presenting the following resolutions, prefaced them with a few remarks on the spotless purity of Mr. Sergeant's character, both as a public officer and a private citizen:

*Resolved**. That the Bar of Philadelphia has learned, with sincers serrow, the death of the Hoo. Thomas Bergeant, and desire to express their respect for his memory, as one of the most highly educated and accomplished of their professional brethren.

ctizen, a lawyer, and a judge, was distinguished by the purest integrity and the highest intellectual force, adorned by a genial simplicity of manner and temper, which attracted the affection and regard of all who were as reciated with him.

Resolved, That beside the judicial opinions as preserved in our reports, in themselves models of vigorous and expressive style, his various contributions to the literature of the profession, entitle him to our most respectful received. lions to the literature of the profession, entitle him to our most respectful regard.

Resolved. That the Bar will attend the funeral of Mr. Sergeant, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a committee of six be appointed, who, with the chairman and seventary, shall communicate the proceedings of this meeting to the family of the deceased.

Specohes were made by Hon Wm. B. Reed, Attorney General Knox, and Peter McCall; after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned. and the meeting adjourned. MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE .- The Old Manna chor, the oldest singing society of Germans in the United States, have united with the Young Man nearchor, under the title of the Mannerchor of Phi-ladelphia. The new association is the largest in

ladelphia. The new association is the largest in the Union, and has over eighty-five active members, and over seven hundred and fifty contributing members. The proper arrangements have not been completed as yet to carry out the improvements proposed by the society, but will be announced in a few days.

We see it stated that a new musical society, to be composed of ladies and gentlemen, is about being formed in the lower portion of the city. It will be called the Mendelssohn, and will be conducted in a manner similar to the Handel and Haydn Society. On Thursday evening a preliminary meeting will be held, for the purpose of formation, in the hall of the Southwark library.

Fatal Railerad Acoupers.—On Monday FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon the train of cars that left Camden for Woodbury ran off the track at the Buck Tavern,

killing Mr. Joseph Sands, the road master, and injuring the engineer and fireman. It appears that Mr. Sands was riding on the tender, and, when the accident occurred, the lecomotive went on one side of the track and the tender on the other. Mr. Fands was thrown off, and the tender passed over him, killing him instantly. Mr. Sands resided at Woodbury, where he leaves a family. The engineer, Mr. Matthews, received several severe wounds about the face, but none were of a dangerous character. The fireman also received some slight injuries. The passenger cars remained on the track, and no one in them received any hurt. SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c .- The

ollowing properties were sold yesterday at noon, at he Exchange, by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons: 1 share Philadelpha Library Company, \$20.
1 share Mercantité Library Company, \$20.
1 share Mercantité Library Company, \$20.
2 five dwellings and lot, Fifth street, south of Christian Pitalian et residence, No. 330 Frankin street, subject to a ground rent of \$418 5th year, \$4.50.
Country residence, Main atreet, Germantown, \$8.500.
Neat residence, No. 311 North Ninth street, \$5.45.

Controllers of Public Schools was held yesterday afternoon in their chamber, at the Athoneum, the President, Mr. Busum, in the olar. The following patitions and communications were received and referred to the appropriate committees. A communication was received from Michael Blynn, tendering his resignation as Controller of the Twenty-first section, asking that a primary school. Located in Shippen street, near Seventh, be converted into a grammar school.

A resolution was received from the same section, directing the controllers to ask an appropriation of \$2,000 for the erection of a primary school. A resolution was received from the First section, exing the controllers to ask an appropriation of \$2,000 for the erection of a primary school. A resolution was received from the First section, controllers to the same section, directing the controllers to the section, asking the confirmation of the election of the Miss Wood as a teacher, also that the salary of the housekeeper of the Cincinnation. The stated Mazering of the Cincinnation. The stated in Mazering of the Cincinnation. The stated

MEETING OF THE CINCINNATI.—The stated riennial meeting of the Society of the Cincinnatives held at the La Pierre House, in this city, on the 21 instant. The following officers were elected

serve for the ensuing three years:
President General—Hamilton Fish, of New ork. Vice President General-Charles S Daveis, of Massachusetts.

Secretary General—Thomas McEwin, of Pennsyl Ania.
Assistant Secretary General—George W. Harris, of Maryland.

Treasurer General-Joseph W. Scott, of New

Jersey. Assistant Treasurer General—John H. Mark-land, of Pennsylvania. CITY ITEMS.

Thirty-Sixth Abbiversary of the American Surday-school Union.

ANNUAL REPORT—ADDRESSES BY REV. J. HYATT
SMITH, REV. JOHN CHAMBERS, AND REV. WM. J.

B. VILLER

The hirty sixth anniversary of the American Sunday-achool Union was held at Musical Fund Hall last swening in the presence of a very large audience, the platform being occupied mainly by clerrymen of va-rous denominations, and officers of the institution. The avercises were commenced at a few minutes be-fore 8 o'clock.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Hon. ludge McLean, the chair was assumed by John P. Cro-zer. Esc., one of the Vice Presidents. On testing the chair, the latter said he would not occupy time with any presumed would be of more interest. He therefore an-nounced as the opening feature of the programme, the first hymn, which was sune with much soiri', the suire undience joining in. At the close of the hymn praver was offered by the Rev. Dr. Bomberger, of the German Reformed Church. emarks, as there were other exercises in store which resumed would be of more interest. He therefore

A resolution was adopted that, when this Board adjourns, it adjourns to meet two weeks from the present time, to consider the report of the Girls.

The Committee on Property presented a preamble and resolution in favor of the benefits to be derived from proper ventilation in school buildings, and recommended the introduction of a patent annular ventilator. Agreed to. Also, a resolution that an appropriation be made for the purchase of a lot for the erection of a new school-house on Twelfth street, below Parrish.

The Committee on Grammar, Secondary, and Primary Schools presented resolutions in favor of locating schools in various sections, and for the increase of the salaries of certain teachers. Agreed to.

Mr. Jackson submitted a resolution that, from the first Monday of June until vecation, at the discretion of the directors, the public schools of the First district should hold but one session, from half past eight o'clock A. M. till half past one o'clock P. M., with a recess of half an hour from half past eight o'clock A. M. till half past one o'clock P. M., with a recess of half an hour from half past eight o'clock A. M. till half past one o'clock P. M., with a recess of half an hour from half past eight o'clock A. M. till half past one o'clock P. M., with a recess of half an hour from half past eight o'clock A. M. till half past one o'clock P. M. and the discretion of the directors, 're other words o'clock P. M. and the discretion of the directors,'re other words o'clock P. M. and the discretion of the directors,'re other words o'clock P. M. and the discretion of the directors,'re other words o'clock P. M. and the discretion of the directors,'re other words o'clock P. M. and the discretion of the directors,'re other words o'clock P. M. and the discretion of the directors,'re other words o'clock P. M. and the directors of the present of the missionaries, and the missionaries has not been confined to any section of orcanity. It was a property to the members of the missionaries has not been confined to any s

It will be observed, from the following summary, that it he work of the missionaries has not been confined to any section of our country:

In New England, schools organized 173, baving 1.034 'eachers and 6.812 scholars; schools aided £52 containing (1.35 teachers and 6.312 scholars; schools aided £52 containing (1.35 teachers and 6.302 scholars; schools aided £53, containing 1.93 containing 1.930 teachers and 1.937 scholars; schools aided £33, containing 2.930 teachers and 13.77 scholars; schools aided £33, containing 2.930 teachers and 13.77 scholars; western Etates, schools aided £37, containing 8.507 teachers and 6.923 scholars; schools aided £442, containing 19.570 teachers and 18.599 scholars; chools aided £442, containing 19.570 teachers and 18.599 scholars; schools aided £442, containing 19.570 teachers and 18.599 scholars; schools aided £442, containing 19.570 teachers and 18.599 scholars; schools aided £442, containing 19.570 teachers and 18.599 scholars; schools aided £442, containing 19.570 teachers and 18.599 scholars; schools aided £442, containing 19.570 teachers and 18.574.599; chools aided £442, containing 8.574.599; chools aided £442, containing 8.

on stares of progress, and most of them ready for publication.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. Westbrook also road a telegram received from the Rev. N. H. Schenok, of Baltmore, who was announced as the first speaker on the programme staffer that he ocald not be present. 'I fact, at the time of commencint, there was but a single announced speaker in the house; all the other single announced speaker in the nouse; an and one, gentlemen advertised having disappointed.

The audience again united in singing a hymn elter which the chairman introduced the Rev. J. Hyst. which the chairman introduced the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of the Baptist Church, as the first speaker of

the evening SPECE OF REV. J HYATT SHITE.

On approaching the stand Mr. Chambers was greeted with long and enthugiastic applauae. He said that he came there as little expecting to make a speech as to start on a voyage to the meon. [Launther:] But he would make no applay. The man that preposed to ove God and his country, who couldn't apeak on an occasion like this, ought to be paralyzed. He read on the programme their name "American," and this itrefi was a most glorious and inspiring theme. With extended the thing of the precedure of the country. Mr. Chambers said he went for no half-teap Union. He not only went in for squeezing out the wine from the clusters of all denominations into the colden goblet of Union, as it had been said by str. Smith, but he also went in for placing that goblet of wine, when obtained, to the lips of every man, irre-SPEECH-OF THE REY. JOHN CHANBERS. were contributed for its maintenance were judiciously spent, and the man, he orntended, who was not interested in, and in some way engaged in the Sunday-tehool movement, was not the friend of his country and of his God that he should be. Here the impassioned cruter sketched the modus operand of the Sunday Schools as they exist in our midst, and the beneficial results flowing from them.

He related the case of a little girl of ten years, who He resided the Sunday school of his own church, the shall attended the Sunday school of his own church, the child of a drunken infidel, the latter having been awakened to a sense of his moral and religious duty by this little sirl's fidelity. This instance, as related, was touching and effective. He referred to the great work that was being done by faithful missicarries in

by this little sirl's fidelity. This instance, as related, was touching and effective. He referred to the great work that was being done by faithful missionary who recently visited our city, hid, he believed, dore more to bring children to God than any other thousand men envaged in the cause. Incidentally, the speaker was very severe in his thundering and lightning glances at the negligence of certain professing Christians in this important field.

He urred all to go on in the inculcation of the truths spread by this institution, adding that it would be the most effective remedy for the fauntician from which our country was now suffering that could possibly be conceived. Its principles would cause men to stand by the Bible of God, and the Constitution—the Bible of our country, even to the death. He concluded with an earnest and impassioned apostrophe to the Sunday School Union and the Union of these States, praying that God would compent both inseparable until the pale nations shall come forth from their graves to stand in the judgment.

Sprech of the Reformed Dutch Church. There were, he said, two places to which he always loved to take strangers when they came to this city. One was the Ulid State House, from whence had issued a liberty bitter than the Roman ever knew; and the other was, the building of the American Suniay School Union. Ho loved to look upon its massive granite Pront, and contemplate its infernal symmetry. He could not agree with his brother (Mr. Smith) that they all met on these cooksions to nid the Usion. But he wished to make a few practical remarks unon the satisfacts of the annual report. He though this seciety was one of the educators of our great American Sunia; He contracted this content of the Commonded the course is not another this seciety was one of the educators of our great American public, and that not merely religiously considered. He commonded the course is not another this pone that he wished to make a few pronited the Dunday achiod, who had prayed to go hore—the pone of the