The Press.

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[illegible]

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EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH Streets, will have their BLACK LACE GOODS from New York sales, arranged for sale THIS MORNING. BLACK LACE POINTES. [illegible] BLACK LACE CORALS & POINTS.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH Streets, will have their New York Goods arranged TO-DAY. [illegible]

IRISH LINENS.—A fresh invoice of [illegible]

KERN & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ICE. OFFICE, No. 118 S. FOURTH ST., BELOW CHESTNUT STREET. Steamers, Hotels, Ice Cream, and all other large consumers furnished on the most reasonable terms. Families served [illegible] SUPERIOR ICE, [illegible]

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TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS. We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their country residences with every description of fine GROCERIES, TEAS, &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CHARLES E. TAGGART, [illegible] Importer and Wholesale Dealer in BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, [illegible] WHISKEY [illegible] 231 MARKET Street.

FAMILY FLOUR. [illegible] BREAD. [illegible] PHILADELPHIA. C. H. MATTSON, ARCH and TENTH Streets.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, BROADWAY. [illegible]

GREASE. [illegible]

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FRENCH FLOWERS, MONTUERS, AND STRAW BONNETS. Just opened, a A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT. THOS. KENNEDY & BRO., my7-2m No. 729 CHESTNUT STREET.

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OLD ESTABLISHED STORE, NO. 39 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT. TOWNSEND & CO., SUCCESSORS OF SAMUEL TOWNSEND & SON, Importers and Dealers in VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN CARPETS. Of the best English and American make. MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c. To which attention is solicited. mh28-wfm3m

MATTINGS! MATTINGS! MATTINGS! [illegible] For sale at lowest cash prices, by REEVE L. KNIGHT, 262 South SECOND Street, above SPRUCE, west side.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

SUPERIOR REFRIGERATORS, Most Improved kinds. CHILDREN'S GIGS AND CARRIAGES, In Great Variety. FURNITURE LIFTERS. Very useful in spreading Carpets and Mattings. WILLIAM YARNALL'S HOUSE FURNISHING STORE, No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET, [illegible] opposite the Academy of Fine Arts.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NEW YORK, Issue Letters of Credit to Travellers available in ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT, VIENNA, NAPLES, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ECONOMY! DISPATCH SAVE THE PIECES! As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste. This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." N.B. A brush accompanies each bottle. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Wholesale Depot, No. 48 CEDAR Street, New York. Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3600, New York. Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen,—a beautiful Lithographic SHOW-CARD accompanying each package. A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores. Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. IT WILL STAND ANY CLIMATE.

CLOTHING.

SPRING STOCK CLOSING OUT. C. SOMERS & SON, NO. 32 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, NEAR CHESTNUT, Will close out the balance of their elegant SPRING STOCK OF MEN AND BOYS' WEAR at Reduced Prices. Tailors, Storekeepers, and others are invited to come in and share the bargains. my10-12t

CLOTHING! AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES! CHARLES HARKNESS, 622 MARKET STREET, Southeast corner of Fourth Street, WILL CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL, UNTIL JULY 1st, The remainder of the Elegant Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, manufactured for this season's Wholesale Trade. [illegible] will find it to their advantage to [illegible] immediately. CHARLES HARKNESS.

BURLAPS AND CANVAS. [illegible] & full line in store and for sale by WILLIAM RAPHAEL, NO. 244 CHESTNUT STREET.

SILVER MEDAL Awarded by Pennsylvania Agricultural Society [illegible] HARTELL'S [illegible]

LAMPBLACK.—Ground pure in Oil. WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

DRESS GOODS. JOSHUA L. BAILY WILL OFFER THIS DAY A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES, AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION. No. 213 MARKET ST. my9-tf

QUILTS. ALLENDALE, BATES, LANCASTER, MANCHESTER, AND MARSEILLES QUILTS, ALL SIZES, FOR SALE BY JOSHUA L. BAILY, 213 MARKET STREET. my9-tf

TERRY, PRICE, & CO., 344 MARKET STREET, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., Have now on hand a large and well-selected stock, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest market prices. mh3-3m

WALTER EVANS & CO.'S BOAR'S-HEAD SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON, Prior to any ever imported, in strength, smoothness, elasticity, for machine or hand sewing. LENGTHS WARRANTED. "We have tried Evans & Co.'s Boar's Head Sewing Machine Cottons, and find them excellent."—WHEELER & WILSON, M. F. G. Co., 505 Broadway, N.Y. C. CARVILLE, General Agent, New York. J. B. HOWELL, Agent for Philadelphia, At FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINE ROOMS, 512 Chestnut street. mh17-3m*

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, NO. 112 CHESTNUT ST., COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. mh8-6m

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co., 116 CHESTNUT STREET, Offer by the Package, the following descriptions of AMERICAN GOODS Of standard makes and in great variety: PRINTS OF STAPLE AND FANCY STYLES. BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS SHIRTINGS, AND DRILLS. OSNABURGS, DENIMS, AND TRIPES. CORSET JEANS, SILESIAS, AND NANKEENS CANTON FLANNELS AND PRINTED LININGS. LINSEYS, KENTUCKY JEANS, AND COTTONADES. ALL-WOOL AND UNION CLOTHS. BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES. BLACK AND MIXED DOESKINS. SATINETS AND UNION CASSIMERES. TWEEDS, CASHMARETS, &c., &c. mh3-mwf3

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE.

WRIGHT, SMITH, & CO., CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE. PITTSBURG AGENCY, GLASS, NAILS, &c., delivered from the Factory AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. ANITE BUILDING, No. 5 North FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CRESSON, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA. This favorite place of SUMMER RESORT will be opened for visitors about the middle of June, under the management of WM. S. CAMPBELL, of the St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia. Since last season a number of improvements have been made, consisting in part of a new building, containing some fifty additional rooms, a new bar-room, billiard room, barber shop, tenpin alley, and bath-rooms. About sixty acres of ground have also been enclosed, tastefully laid out in walks, and planted in shrubbery. Cresson is situated on the top of the Allegheny Mountains, 3,000 feet above tide water, directly on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. For purity of air and water, and grandeur of scenery, it presents attractions that cannot be excelled. EXCURSION TICKETS Will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company AT HALF THE USUAL FARE. my17-6t*

J. E. McCLEES, PHILADELPHIA PHOTOGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT, No. 910 CHESTNUT ST., (Over Robinson's Looking-Glass Store.) Ivorytypes, colored and plain Photographs, Daguerreotypes, and Ambrotypes. my18-1m

FIRST PREMIUM GAS-LIGHT COOK STOVES, &c., FOR SUMMER USE.—To keep the kitchen and house cool—to save time in making, attending, and cleaning after fires—get one of T. SHAW'S (of Philadelphia) Patent Gaslight Cook Stoves. If you want a stove that the fire can be lighted and put out the same as an ordinary gaslight, and will cost you less for gas than for coal fire, get one of T. SHAW'S Gaslight Cook Stoves. These Stoves are warranted to bake and boil, roast and broil, heat flat-irons, &c., &c. They are also got up in different styles, to suit tailors, hatters, druggists, restaurants, boarders, private families, and others. Prices varying from $2.50 to $18. For sale only by JOHN KERSHAW, No. 1340 and 716 MARKET St., Phila., Who is the sole owner and manufacturer. None genuine without JOHN KERSHAW'S name and number cast on the same. Can be seen in operation at all times. Please cut this out for future reference. my9wfm-2m

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. When completed, six years ago, the ST. NICHOLAS was universally pronounced the most magnificent, convenient, and thoroughly organized establishment of the kind on this continent. What it was then it remains to-day—without a rival in size, in sumptuousness, and in the general elements of comfort and enjoyment. The Hotel has accommodations for one thousand guests, including one hundred complete suites of apartments for families. Six hundred persons can be comfortably seated at the tables of its three public dining rooms, and nothing that modern art has devised for the convenience and social gratification of the travelling public has been omitted in its plan, or is neglected in its practical details. The early reputation of the house at home and abroad, derived from its magnitude, its superb appointments, and its home-like comforts and luxuries, has been enhanced every year by the unwearied exertions of the proprietors. my17-3m TREADWELL, WHITCOMB, & CO.

OFFICE OF GERMANTOWN PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY—PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1860. Notice is hereby given that an election for President, nine Managers, and Treasurer of Germantown Passenger Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, SIXTH and DIAMOND Streets, on SATURDAY, June 2, 1860, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. my18 12t WM. SINGERLY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, APRIL 19, 1860.—An instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of this Bank will be due and payable at the Bank on or before the 21st of May next. By order of the Board, ap20-tmy21 J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

TEETH FOR SERVANTS, TEETH FOR THE POOR at small cost. Shall not be deceived. Time to call, 7 to 8 o'clock in the morning. THOMAS WARDLE, M. D., my15-6t* No. 252 North TENTH Street.

OILS.—3,500 Gallons Extra-Bleached Elephant Oil, 5,000 gallons extra-bleached Whale Oil, 4,500 gallons Racked Whale Oil, 500 gallons No. 1 Lard Oil, 7,500 gallons No. 1 Machinery Oil, 5,000 gallons Refined Grease Oil, 800 gallons Red Oil, in store and for sale by ROWLEY, ASHBURNER, & CO., No. 16 SOUTH WHARVES. my17

ANISE SEED.—For sale by WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

PITCH.—400 Bbls. PITCH, Wilmington size barrels, in store and for sale by ROWLEY, ASHBURNER, & CO., No. 16 SOUTH WHARVES.

MACKEREL.—343 Bbls. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, in whole, halves, quarters, and eighths, for sale by C. C. SADLER & CO., my9 ARCH Street, second door above Front.

PROVISIONS.—2,300 pieces Hams and Shoulders, City Smoked. Also 30 bbls Gardner, Phipps, & Co., Sugar-Cured Covered Hams, and 150 bbls Mess Pork, for sale by C. C. SADLER & CO., my9 ARCH Street, second door above Front.

The Press.

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1860.

Clerical Emoluments in England.

Among the last news from England is the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Right Reverend Father in God, (as his title runs,) JOHN BIRD SUMNER, D. D., Primate of All England and Metropolitan—the Archbishop of York being simply "Primate of England" less the *all*—had reached the ripe age of eighty. He was a Cambridge man, and won several University Honors. At the age of forty, he was appointed to one of the "Golden Prebends" of Durham, a clerical sinecure worth $25,000 a year, which he held with other lucrative preferments. In 1828, he was made Bishop of Chester. This preferment was said, at the time, to have been conferred upon him at GEORGE the Fourth's request, on the strong solicitation of his favorite, the notorious Marchioness of CONYNGHAM, who had previously obtained, for his elder brother, the Bishopric of Llandoff, in 1826, and that of Winchester, worth $52,500, in 1827. She was nearly related to both prelates. We are willing to think, however, that Dr. J. B. SUMNER owed his mitre to the fact that he had written many books of great value, including "Evidences of Christianity," Expositions of the Gospel and several of the Epistles, and numerous sermons.

In 1848, on the death of Dr. HOWLEY, the arch-see of Canterbury became vacant. Had the then Bishop of London (Dr. BLOMFIELD) been as mild as he was learned, and as moderate as he was arrogant, the Primacy would naturally have been his. Dr. SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, Bishop of Oxford,—commonly called "Slippery Sam," from his intriguing and wily nature,—was then in great favor at Queen VICTORIA's Court, and he was considered first favorite for the great Canterbury Stakes. But he had, even then, exhibited an unequivocal tendency to Puseyism, and the Prime Minister of the day successfully argued with the Queen that his appointment to the Primacy would never answer. He recommended Dr. SUMNER, whose opinions were on the Low Church side, and he was made Archbishop of Canterbury, at the age of sixty-eight. In politics he was as liberal as his position could allow, and his conduct and manners were very conciliatory. It will be difficult, at this moment, to appoint a suitable successor.

As a general, though not invariable rule, the Archbishopric of Canterbury is conferred upon one of the Bishops, it being desirable to have some previous experience in the clerical rule of the diocese. There are the Archbishop of York and twenty-seven Bishops to choose from. We should think Dr. TAIT, consecrated Bishop of London in 1856, likely to succeed Archbishop SUMNER; but for his comparative youth. Bishop TAIT, a Scotchman, educated in England, is now only 49 years old. That is the only objection to him. His administration of the diocese of London has been admirable, and he is, in all respects, an excellent man, and a conscientious, able, hard-working, and energetic divine.

Lord PALMERSTON, as Premier, has the bestowal of this great piece of Church preferment, one of the most lucrative offices in the gift of the Crown,—*i. e.* of the Prime Minister. The emoluments of the Archbishop of Canterbury were almost fabulously magnificent, until the year 1836, when a law was passed, reducing the income of Canterbury to $75,000 a year; York and London to $50,000 each; Winchester $35,000; Ely $27,500, and the other sees from $25,000 to $20,000 each. Land and dwelling houses, belonging to most of the English Dioceses, were let at almost nominal rates, the tenant paying heavy fines at the renewal of each lease, such fines formerly belonging to the Archbishops and Bishops respectively. Thus the late Bishop of London received for many years about $50,000 to $100,000 extra on account of fines exacted when he leased building ground, belonging to his diocese, in the West end of London. The new Archbishop of Canterbury, however, will have $75,000 per annum, besides having Lambeth Palace rent-free, and Addington Park, in Surrey, on the same easy terms.

Besides this, he has immense patronage. The clerical Province of Canterbury specially includes a district of its own, (greater part of Kent and a portion of Surrey), and twenty sees, among which are London, Winchester, and Oxford. The Province of York has only six suffragan Bishops. Moreover, the Archbishop of Canterbury appoints to every four vacant Canonry in his cathedral, to six preacherships there, to two archdeaconries, and to two hundred and seventy-seven benefices. The income of these benefices runs from $10,000 to $750 per annum—there being very few at the smaller rates. He also can appoint to a great many lay offices connected with the administration of his archdiocese.

The above remarks were written a few days ago, and crowded out by press of important political and local news. They were suggested by a line in the telegram of news received by the *Europa*, that the Archbishop of Canterbury had died. We have since received our files of English journals, to the 5th inst., inclusive, and find no mention, whatever, of this death. But, in the *London Times* of the above date, we have the following announcement:

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—We regret to announce the death of this great dignitary of the Church. The Archbishop of York died last evening at half past 8 o'clock, at his residence in Belgrave Square. We are informed that only a fortnight yesterday his Grace complained of dizziness, after entertaining a select circle of friends at dinner; and although no importance was attached at the time to his indisposition he gradually became worse and died, as we have stated, yesterday. The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Thomas Musgrave, D. D., was son of a draper in Cambridge, where he was born in 1788. After an elementary education he entered as student at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1806, and was 14th Wrangler in 1810. When at Cambridge he obtained the second member's prize for Middle Bachelor in 1811, proceeded M. A., in 1813, became Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in 1821, and was Senior Proctor in 1831. In 1837 Dr. Musgrave was appointed by the late Viscount Melbourne Bishop of Hereford, and on the death of Archbishop Harcourt in 1847 was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York. The late Archbishop was Primate of England, a Governor of the Charter House and of King's College, Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford, a Commissioner for Building Churches, and elector of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. He married, on the 12th of December, 1839, the Hon. Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Lord Waterpark, and sister of the present peer."

[The telegraphed foreign news supplied by the agents of the Associated Press is very incorrect, occasionally, and care should be taken to prevent such errors. Proper names, we have noticed, are often given incorrectly—and it is impossible to say whether this is the fault of the Liverpool and Southampton correspondents of the Associated Press or of the telegraph office at Halifax. We pay a very large subsidy, every week, for this foreign news, and are entitled to have it correctly and carefully given.]

The Archbishop of York, we may state, in continuation of our previous remarks, has a yearly income of $50,000, with a residence in London, and Bishopsthorpe Palace, near York, both rent free. His province consists of the six northern counties of England, with Cheshire and Nottinghamshire, and includes the Bishoprics of York, Chester, Durham, Carlisle, Ripon, Manchester, and the Isle of Man. His patronage is considerable, extending to all the dignities and offices in the Cathedral of York, (except the Deanery,) and 94 benefices, with 12 more, to which he has the right of alternate presentation.

The two English Archbishops, and all the Bishops, except the latest consecrated, have seats in Parliament, which constitute them "Lords Spiritual," and removes them from their dioceses to pass six months of every year in London. No clergyman of the Church of England is eligible to a seat in the House of Commons.

The precedence of the Archbishops is very high. The Archbishop of Canterbury ranks next below the Royal Family and above all the Ministers of State and the whole of the nobility. After him comes the Lord Chancellor, next to whom the Archbishop of YORK takes rank. Then follow the two Irish Archbishops, (Armagh and Dublin,) after whom come the Ministers of State, succeeded by the Peerage, according to their respective classes of title and country—Dukes of England, for example, whose titles were created before 1707, taking first rank among the nobility who do not hold high office; Dukes of Scotland after these; then Dukes of Great Britain created before 1801; Dukes of Ireland next; and then Dukes of the United Kingdom, created since 1801, of whom WELLINGTON was the first. The Bishops rank immediately before the Barons. The Archbishop of Canterbury has the sole right of crowning the Kings of England, and him of York acts in a similar capacity at the coronation of the Queen-Consort. Every Archbishop is a Superior Ecclesiastical Judge in his own province. He is spoken to as "Your Grace," and is formally addressed as "Most Reverend Father in God."

Whichever of the two Archbishops be dead, Lord PALMERSTON has a very charming piece of clerical patronage to dispose of. The appointment is *his*, by right of his office, and, as he dislikes the Puseyite or High Church party, he may be expected to place the mitre upon the head of an Evangelical or Low Church divine.

The Magazines.

From T. B. Peterson and Brothers we have *Harper's Magazine* for June, a capital number, which commences the twenty-first volume. It opens with the commencement of a new series, in which Porte Crayon's pen and pencil are visible, called "A Summer in New England," Bedford being described and depicted, and adventures on land and sea graphically related. There is a second paper, by E. G. Squier, with engravings, on Ancient Monuments in the United States, and a remarkably interesting illustrated article upon Insects belonging to the Cotton Plant. There is also another chapter of Thackeray's new novel, which advances remarkably slowly. These are the principal papers, but there are some others in prose and verse. The editorial part, always good, is unusually good. The Monthly Record of Current Events, Literary Notices, Editor's Table, Easy Chair, Foreign Bureau, and Drawer are all capital. Phrenological Examinations are ludicrous to a degree, and as true as the bulk of such opinions are, we dare say. Peterson sells *Harper* for fifteen cents.

We have the *Atlantic Monthly* from T. B. Pugh, who has removed from the Arcade, to the southwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, a capital situation for business. We noticed the *Atlantic Monthly* a few days ago, from proof-sheets, and shall only repeat here, that this is a good number.

Peterson's Ladies' Magazine has for its June frontispiece, a very fine engraving, in line and stipple, from Winterhalter's portrait of "The Lady Constance,"—that is, of the Countess of Grosvenor, the beautiful daughter of the Duchess of Sutherland, well known as the Black Swan's friend and Queen Victoria's head waiting-maid. It will be hard to find a better Magazine engraving than this. A variety of other illustrations, including numerous fashions and patterns, are also given. The letter-press is of average merit, and the criticisms on books, though brief, are reliable because honest and sensible. This number terminates Vol. 37 of this Magazine—so *now* is a good time for new subscribers to commence.

From W. B. Zieber, Third street, agent for the republications of the British Quarterlies and *Blackwood*, we have the *Westminster* and *Edinburgh Reviews*. The first of these has a few articles of great merit, (such as Mr. Newman's humanising paper on the Ethics of War, and the notices of Piedfork and his Times, Austria and Japan,) but the present number is generally rather heavy, and it must be clear to its readers that it wants new contributors, and probably a new editor also.

Very different, because greatly better, is the *Edinburgh Review*, now in its fifty-eighth year, and fresher and better than it has been since Jeffrey left it, in 1829. Macvey Napier, a heavy Professor, then held the reins until 1840, and made it rather a champion of the Whig party than an independent political and literary organ of opinion. Professor Empson was editor from 1849 to 1854, when Sir George Cornwall Lewis, now one of the Palmerston Cabinet, assumed the sceptre. Dull and decent, pedantic and didactic, this gentleman's incapacity well nigh ruined "the old Blue and Yellow." He retired, and Mr. Henry Reeve became editor, and so continues. He may be less scholarly than heavy Sir George, but he has restored the literary character of the *Review*. It continues, under him, as far as politics are involved, the mere apologist of the Whig party. The new number is full of life as well as of information. The paper upon the youth of Milton possesses high literary merit, and the defence of Mr. Collier from the heavy charge of having forged Shakspearian manuscripts, is powerful, manly, and, it seems to us, complete. There is a racy review, also, of Wellington's civil correspondence, showing that, half a century ago, there was as much, if not more, corruption in the English Government as there now is in the American. There are good articles on the new treaty between England and France, and on the absorption of Savoy by Napoleon, and several other papers of merit, among which we particularly would notice one on English local nomenclature.

Public Amusements.

At Arch-street Theatre, Mr. Edwin Booth will perform *Richard III* this evening; *Shylock* to-morrow, for his benefit; and *Sir Edward Mortimer* on Wednesday, which is advertised as his last appearance. It is passing strange that new dramatists do not arise to supply the want, so much felt by all "stars," of new and striking characters. The perpetual iteration of the same parts by the same actors, season after season, literally fatigues the public.

Boucicault's new play, "The Colleen Bawn," (an adaptation of Gerald Griffin's admirable novel "The Collegians,") will be brought out at the Arch on Thursday evening. It is a strikingly effective drama.

At Walnut-street Theatre, Mrs. Waller, whose engagement closed on Saturday, has appeared in two new characters. The first was *Lady Eveline*, in the "Wife's Secret." We understand that Mrs. Waller purchased, from Miss Laura Keene, the right to play this drama. Miss Keene had paid a liberal sum to Mr. Charles Kean for the play itself. But we, who were present at its first performance in London, in January 1848, and also at its first representation at Walnut-street Theatre, on Tuesday night, positively assert that, on the latter occasion, but the skeleton of "The Wife's Secret" was given. On this head we are positive, and are corroborated by persons who saw the Keans act in this play, in this country, before they brought it out in London. It would appear that the party in England sold a mutilated copy to Laura Keene. It is said that Charles Kean and his wife intend revisiting America this year or next. Will they then reproduce "The Wife's Secret," without mutilation? If they do, the trick in the sale to Laura Keene is obvious. We have Tom Taylor selling "Our American Cousin," twice over—once to Silsbee, and once to Laura Keene—and this second specimen of sharp practice should make Americans cautious in their English dramatic purchases.

On Friday evening Mrs. Waller played *Iago* with wonderful skill and effect. Her make up was extremely good, and she looked the part to the life. Fair and feminine as she is, it was surprising to see how completely she personified the subtle tempter who whispered jealousy into Othello's mind. Most Iagos are so transparent that the wonder is how they can deceive any one, with the smallest modicum of brains—but *this Iago* was the reverse, letting a frank and open manner cover the depth and passion of his thoughts. Only in soliloquy did the real subtlety appear. *This Iago* showed himself (Mrs. Waller will pardon our masculine reference) the master-spirit of the tragedy. The by-play was admirable, and some of it—such as going up, at the close, to look at dead Desdemona, was new and also telling.

Mr. Shewell has a benefit here this evening; Dr. Cunnington, musical director, on Wednesday, and Mr. Henry L. Bascomb on Thursday.

At McDonough's Gaieties, two dramas are now performed nightly, with a variety of singing, (comic and sentimental,) dancing, and other eccentricities. The new farce called, "The Benicia Boy," which was repeatedly played before Queen Victoria, in London, is underlined here and will speedily be produced.

Little Dollie Dutton's levees which have been attended by over 40,000 persons in this city, will close on Saturday evening. Her friends made a mistake, we think, in putting the price at 15 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. Had they charged 25 cents, and half price for children, the difference would have been great to them, and the visitors to the little lady would not have been fewer.

Earl Hohnstock's Farewell Concert comes off, at Musical Fund Hall, on Thursday evening. Besides Mr. Hohnstock, the performers will be Carl Wolfsohn, Mr. Warner, the Germania Orchestra, (increased to forty, and conducted by Carl Sentz,) and Madame Johannsen, the vocalist.

Nixon's Circus Troupe, including the original Ella Zoyara, are engaged at Walnut-street Theatre, and will probably appear on the 11th June.

Mr. William Cowell, now of this city, has become lessee of the St. Louis Theatre, which he intends opening at the end of October, with a new company. The theatre will be redecorated and renovated in the interim.

Farewell Sermon of Rev. A. A. Willits.

DELIVERED AT THE CHURCH, CORNER OF SEVENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS, LAST EVENING.

The farewell sermon of the Rev. A. A. Willits, prior to his departure for his newly-accepted charge at Brooklyn, New York, was delivered to his congregation, worshiping in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets, last evening, in the presence of an immense audience. Long before the hour of commencing, every available foot of room in that large edifice was occupied, and hundreds were obliged to leave for want of room. Mr. Willits' sermon was vigorous and appropriate, having selected the following message of Paul to his beloved Philippians as the text for the occasion:

"For God is my record, how greatly I long after you all in the bowels of Jesus Christ. And this I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment; that ye may approve things that are excellent; that ye may be sincere and without offence to the day of Jesus Christ."—*Philippians I, 8-10.*

The design of this selection evidently was, to draw a parallel between the testimony borne by Paul of the Church which he had founded at Philippi and the condition and merits of the people which Mr. Willits was about to leave. Many parts of his discourse were pathetic and affecting, and toward the close, in which he expressed more personally his final "Farewell," many eyes were suffused with tears, and audible signs of grief were heard, the speaker himself being deeply affected.

Among all the letters of Paul, said the speaker, in opening, there was none so full of goodness and noble sentiments as his epistle to the Philippians. It was a perfect outgushing of joy, gratitude, and commendation from a full heart. Paul had indeed loved all the churches of his planting, but none so much as that at Philippi. The peculiar causes for his partiality of the apostle were here stated. In the first place Paul had planted this church in great sufferings, enduring on his first visit among them scourgings and grievous imprisonments. His miraculous escape from the dungeon, and the consequent conversion of the jailor, had in fact constituted the foundation of this noble church; and as a mother clasped her babe the closer to her heart when she remembered the agony through she bore him, so Paul loved this church all the more tenderly because of what he had suffered in founding it.

Then again, none of his churches had proved so *worthy* of his love. This spiritual child had grown up without blemish, while all the others had caused him more or less sorrow, and by their irregularities merited and received his rebuke; but here was a church that had caused him nothing but joy, and this because they were at peace among themselves, serving the Lord in harmony, and because they manifested a consistent zeal for the progress of the Gospel. They not only prayed for this, but they repeatedly sent *money* to Paul in order that he might not be hindered in his work, and the latter in acknowledging this generous act bore testimony that they had thus shown fellowship with him in his gospel labors.

Then also, they had shown the warmest attachment for Paul *personally*. They had not only sympathized with him in all his self-sacrificing efforts to spread the Gospel elsewhere, but they had selected and sent to him one of their noblest men, Epaphroditus, with words of loving remembrance and tender comfort. And in view of this, was it any wonder that Paul loved the Church at Philippi—or that he contemplated with joy the harvest of fruits which met his eye, in looking over the field which he had first visited in its barrenness? The contemplation of even a luxuriant *earthly* harvest was a source of joy, and gratitude to the husbandman, but infinitely higher was that which sprang from beholding the moral desert transformed into a field luxuriant with the fruits of righteousness. No wonder, then, that when Epaphroditus made ready to return, Paul should have sent this loving letter to his brethren at Philippi, and that he should say, "I thank my God upon every remembrance of you." The mere mention of their name was enough to awaken in his heart gratitude to God. No wonder that he felt so hopeful of their future! "Being confident of this very thing, that He which hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ." Paul had good reason to cherish this hope for their future, because they had given him the best proofs of their sincerity as Christians.

It must be remembered, also, that Paul was a man who never hesitated to rebuke *error* wherever met. He could reason of "righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come," before a worldly-minded Felix, when the latter had him in chains, and held his life in his power; but he knew how to *commend* as well as to condemn—to praise as well as to admonish. He was not of those who believed that it spoiled children, or even Christian ministers, to praise them when they deserved it, and whose beau ideal of a good minister was one who carried a rod, and was always ready to use it. For his own part, he believed that nothing was better calculated to promote happiness and virtue than the disposition to recognise every excellence and encourage it. Even the magistrate, the stern representative of the law, was not only to be a "terror to evil-doers," but also "a praise to them that do well," and how much more was this becoming a minister, when he could do so consistently? This Paul had done in the letter from which he had quoted. He had, however, not only expressed his gratitude at the progress they had made, but he had been no less careful to urge them to "go on;" and the speaker said nothing could be expressed more beautifully, or comprehensively than this matchless prayer of Paul for the Philippians, which he had selected for his text. It was at once striking in its specifications, comprehensive in scope, sound in doctrine, and glorious in climax, and he had selected it because he could find no language more fully expressive of his own tender and anxious feelings in leaving a flock which had been to him all that the Philippians had been to Paul, adding, that in this beautiful prayer they could find all that they need to seek, and all that he, as their departing pastor, could desire in their behalf.

Mr. Willits' analysis of his text was characteristically happy. First, we were to *behold the rich cluster of blessings here besought*: that your love may abound yet more and more, in knowledge and in all judgment; that ye may approve things that are excellent; that ye may be sincere and without offence till the day of Jesus Christ; that ye may be filled with the fruits of righteousness. Secondly, The blessed source through which all these inestimable blessings are to be obtained, "*which are by Jesus Christ*;" and, lastly, The divine and glorious end for which all these blessings are to be sought, and to which all these attainments are to be concentrated and directed—"*unto the glory and praise of God.*"

Taking up the several heads here indicated more in detail, the spiritual blessings here prayed for were first considered. That your "*love* may abound," &c., implied love to God; love to one another; love to absent Christians, and love to the world. Love was indeed the very soul and crowning grace of the Christian system. "Now abideth faith, hope, charity, (love) said the apostle, "but the greatest of these is charity." Nor could anything atone for the absence of this love. Without *it*, all other graces and endowments were profitless. Love was indeed, in the language of another, "the law of Christ's Kingdom; the lesson of Christ's school; the livery of Christ's family." And he who had this divine principle of Christ filling his soul was an heir of heaven; and it was the possession of this that constituted the grand characteristic of the Philippian Church. It was "the love of God shed abroad in their hearts by the Holy Spirit," from which all their other noble deeds and graces flowed, and it was in view of this that Paul exclaimed, "this I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment!" It was evident from this language that he had not desired for them a more *emotional* religion; not a zeal without knowledge;" a blind affection; but a wise love, founded in divine knowledge and good sense. Religion was a "*reasonable* service." The scheme of Redemption, of which love was the mainspring, was "The Wisdom of God," and the enlighted Christian had a "reason" for the hope and the love within him and could intelligently cry out,

"If all the world my Saviour knew,
Sure all the world would love him too!"

But alas! all men did not know him. The god of this world had blinded them so that they see not the glory of God as it beams from the face of Jesus Christ.

The next specification referred to was, "That yo may approve things that are excellent." The true idea of this petition was, that they might be intelligent Christians, competent to distinguish between things that differ, and *approve* of those most promotive of God's glory. The true idea of the Christian church was not a body of automatons, moving with the stiff uniformity of a piece of machinery. While the principles of religion never changed, instrumentalities did, and he believed it was for Christians to vary their modes of attack upon the arch-adversary according to circumstances, taking advantage of even the physical improvements of the age for the accomplishment of his overthrow in the world. Thus, if Paul, in a day of pens and parchment, and when journeys were accomplished by such slow and laborious processes, could with such facilities portend his shadow over the whole Roman Empire, what could we not accomplish, had we his zeal and wisdom, with the printing-press, the electric telegraph, and the locomotive. It was the duty of the Church to stand ready to embrace every vantage-ground that God in his providence revealed. We were, indeed, to try all things by the Word of God, but also to seize and hold fast that which is good.

The petition that they "might be *sincere*," was next dwelt upon. His comments upon the word "sincere," in the original were comprehensive and explicit, showing that the true idea intended was, purity of heart and motives—transparency of soul. Thus, for a Christian to meet the standard of the text, he must be able to bear exposure to the strongest light without depreciation. Sincerity was in fact the very first element of the Christian character—the first piece of his armor. "Having the loins girt about with *truth*," did not mean *doctrinal* truth, for that came in under the figure of "the Sword of the Spirit." This principle was to characterize, not only the Christian's approaches to God, but also his intercourse among men, and all his dealings with the world, making to him martyrdom, if need be, preferable to a sullied conscience. It was not over such that men stumbled into perdition, as they too often did over double-dealing, worldly-hearted professors of religion, who steal the livery of heaven for no higher purpose than to serve the devil. Such had done more to fetter the cause of God than all the open enemies Christianity had ever had. Paul's prayer for the *sincerity* of his Church was therefore wise. He prayed, moreover, for their *positive goodness*, in contradistinction from a mere negative *harmlessness*, making his climax that they might be "filled with the fruits of righteousness." His desire in their behalf could mount no higher.

And now, approaching the close, he would make his prayer for the people he was about to leave—fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and little children in the Gospel—when he spoke substantially as follows:

In the providence of God, he who stands before you, and whose voice and personal presence have been for eleven years so familiar to you is to be separated from you; though "God is my record," how greatly I shall long for you all, and pray for your welfare. Though duty often separates the bodies of those who love, thank God,

There is a place where spirits blend,
Where friend holds fellowship with friend;
Though sundered far, by faith they meet
Around one common Mercy Seat."

I will meet you there; and O, have I not good reason to remember you there? Some of you are my *spiritual children*, the precious fruits of my humble and imperfect ministry. This is the Christian minister's sweetest consolation and hope, his crowning joy, and brightest honor.

I shall pray that God will reward you an hundred fold in this life for your years of love and kindness to me, and that he will bless my removal from you to your furtherance in the Gospel; and that he may soon send you another and a better shepherd. And when the toil of the present estate is past, may we meet, *never* to part, in the world above, in the presence of the Great Shepherd of the sheep to bask in the bliss of everlasting life. Brethren! friends! dearly beloved ones! here is my heart and my hand to meet you there! And, now, *Farewell!* and to Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy, to God, and the word of his grace, I commend you. Farewell!

But, alas, how can I utter that word without thinking of some of whom I have not yet spoken—of those with whom I have often plead, and for whom I have often prayed, who are still *out of Christ*. O! my dear unconverted friends—for you have been friends to me, if not to my Master—I must leave you without the hope of meeting you in heaven. Must I leave you with that fear so full of anguish, to be found at last a witness against you at the bar of God! Why have you not repented? Why have you not believed? Why are you not saved? Is the fault in me? Have I not preached to you plainly and honestly enough? If not, permit me to make, this night, under these affecting circumstances, one more appeal. I therefore beseech you, with my last words, as the minister in this place, and by every consideration—the dying love of Christ; the memory of your kindred in heaven; the love of your kindred on earth; the brevity of time; the uncertainty of life; the swift-coming judgment; the value of your soul; the horrors of hell, and the glories of heaven, and by every other reasonable motive—I beseech you to *arouse* from your stupor of sin, and the enchantment of Satan, and "*lay hold of eternal life!*" Awake and examine the all-important subject! Awake and read this wondrous message of God to your soul! Awake and call upon your Saviour before you perish! O, awake and be saved! Amen.

General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church at Pittsburg.

At eleven o'clock on Thursday this body assembled in the Third Church. The exercises were opened by the singing of a beautiful hymn by the choir. The preliminary exercises were conducted by Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., of Newark, N. J. The prayer before the sermon was by Rev. D. H. Allen, D. D., of Lane Seminary. Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson, of Chicago, then read the 137th psalm, "I love thy kingdom, Lord." After this had been sung, Dr. Patterson preached from the texts:

"Ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building;" and this also, from Ephesians, "In whom the whole building fitly framed together, &c."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Permanent clerk, Rev. Henry Darling of Philadelphia, read the names of Commissioners. [The stated clerk of the Assembly is the Rev. H. F. Hatfield, D. D., New York.] This business having been performed, (we have already published the list,) the Assembly proceeded to the election of a Moderator.

One of the names called was that of Elder B. R. Tuttle; Mr. Tuttle was a commissioner to the Assembly, and was about preparing to come to this meeting when he fell dead.

The names of a few commissioners without election were referred to the Committee on Elections, and the presiding Moderator appointed Rev. Wm. Wisnor, Rev. O. P. Wing and Elder Farnham, Committee on Election.

The committee reported favorably in reference to the persons whose names were submitted. Rev. W. A. Passavant was admitted a corresponding member for the Ev. Luth. Church.

Dr. Patterson announced that it was now time to proceed to the election of Moderator, and that nominations were in order.

The following gentlemen were then put in nomination: Rev. Harvey Curtis, D. D., of Illinois; Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., Philadelphia; Rev. A. T. Chester, D. D., Buffalo; Rev. T. A. Mills, D. D., Indianapolis; Rev. Dr. Hatfield, D. D., New York; Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., Newark, N. J.

Messrs. Curtis, Hatfield, and Stearns asked leave to withdraw their names, and were permitted to do so. The Assembly then proceeded to the election with the following result:

For Rev. T. A. Mills, D. D., 87; Rev. A. T. Chester, D. D., 38; Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., 49. There was therefore on the first ballot no election, as 88 votes were necessary. Dr. Mills lacked one vote of an election. Rev. Dr. Seelye, of Albany, moved that the Assembly declare Dr. Mills Moderator. This was objected to, and the motion was withdrawn.

Dr. Brainerd asked leave to withdraw his name, but it was decided that, as the Assembly had commenced calling the roll on the second ballot, no motion was in order. On this ballot Rev. T. A. Mills received 101 votes; Rev. A. T. Chester, 38 votes, and Rev. T. Brainerd, 35 votes. Rev. Dr. Mills was declared elected, and Drs. Pierce and Stearns were appointed a committee to inform him of the fact. They conducted him to the chair, when by the usual form Dr. Patterson announced the election and resigned his place as Moderator.

Dr. Mills, on taking the chair, said he thanked the Assembly for this expression of their confidence. He begged that they would regard him in his position with a spirit of forbearance and candor. He prayed that the Lord would direct all things done here for His glory.

Rev. Dr. Seelye, of Albany, was nominated as secretary, but asked leave to withdraw, which was granted. Revs. Bushnell, McHarg, and Shaw were nominated. Mr. McHarg withdrew his name, but he was afterwards renominated. Revs. Mattocks and Wright were also nominated. It was voted that a plurality vote elect. Messrs. McHarg and Bushnell were elected, and took their places.

The Committee of Arrangements on the hours of meeting and adjournment reported that the Assembly convene at 9 A. M., adjourn at 12 30 P. M., meet at 3 30 P. M., and adjourn for the day at 5 P. M. This was adopted, the first half hour being set apart for devotional exercises. Rev. Dr. Kendall announced that the Pittsburg *Commercial Journal* would contain full reports of the proceedings. The Assembly then adjourned.

Presbyterian (O. S.) General Assembly.

This body met at Rochester, on the 17th inst., and the correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* says:

At 11 o'clock, Rev. Dr. McGill, of Princeton, the stated clerk, called the Assembly to order. He announced—what, by the way, was a bitter disappointment to many—that the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, had been providentially detained. By a vote, Rev. Dr. Scott, of San Francisco, the Moderator of two years ago, was called to the chair, and assigned the duty of delivering the opening sermon. Rev. Dr. Spring, of New York, assisted. The whole of the exercises were impressive. After a fine voluntary on the organ, the choir chanted "Glory be to God on high." Dr. Scott then read the Psalm, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord," and the entire congregation joined the choir in singing, at the intervals in the service, the hymns beginning:

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun;"
"I love thy kingdom, Lord;"
"How beauteous are their feet"

With good taste the choir sang old and familiar tunes.

The sermon of Dr. Scott was from 1st Corinthians, second chapter, second verse: "For I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified." In considering his subject, the preacher held up Paul as the model minister, and Christ the great end of all preaching. Pastors and their work was the theme. He asserted first that such were called of God; second, as such they should devote themselves wholly to their work—love it, magnify it; third, they should preach Christ *experimentally*. The conclusion of all was, "do ALL for Christ." Visit, catechise, preach, and beware of men-pleasing. The greatness of the work of the ministry, the necessity of a call from God, and the responsibilities connected with so great a work, were dwelt upon in conclusion. The sermon was a plain and forcible one. Dr. Scott was formerly of New Orleans, and is widely known as an earnest and practical preacher. He is not brilliant, but forcible.

The business session of the Assembly was then organized. The list of delegates was read, various current committees appointed, and an adjournment taken until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Organized by prayer. The election for Moderator was at once entered upon. This is an interesting process. Each delegate—clerical or lay—is called upon for his vote, orally, after the nominations are made. The prominent candidates were Rev. Dr. Yeomans, of Pa.; Rev. Dr. Adger, of S. C.; and Rev. Dr. Scott, of Chicago. Dr. Yeomans was elected, and expressed his thanks in an exceedingly neat address. He will make a good presiding officer. Rev. Mr. Vermilye, of Newburyport, was chosen temporary clerk. He is a son of Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of the Collegiate Church, New York.

The Assembly adjourned at an early hour to allow the Moderator to nominate committees.

Jacob S. Harden.

BELVIDERE, May 17, 1860.—Jacob S. Harden, who will be executed on the 28th of June, is the third person who has been found guilty of murder by the courts of this county. There have been six persons tried, but only three have been convicted. Two of those, who were hung, were condemned for the murder of the Castner family in May, 1843; for this offence four were indicted, two of whom escaped.

The scaffold on which these men were executed is still in the loft of the Court House, and the rope used on the occasion is also preserved. During the recent trial the latter was inspected by hundreds of the curious. Harden will be hung in the jail yard, an enclosed space, which will measure about one hundred feet either way. This small area will preclude the possibility of a large number assembling near the scaffold, but if the same plan is followed as in previous executions, available spots for witnessing the hanging may be gained on many of the surrounding buildings.

The prisoner has recovered from the physical debility which attacked him at the time of his conviction, and appears quite calm, although he says, his "mind is not as well settled as he would like to have it." He expresses a hope of eternal salvation, and thinks he is a Christian; he is much interested in the future welfare of the "Valley Church," and desires that after his death his congregation shall be suitably provided for. Mr. Day, of the M. E. Church, by request of Harden, visits him frequently. He is much annoyed by the false statements frequently made about him in the newspapers. He has never intimated an intention of making a confession, nor has he said that "if he hung, others would have to hang with him." Neither has he made any attempt to commit suicide. In the condition in which he is kept, ironed by day and night, and a watchman in his cell with him all the time, such an attempt would be certain to prove abortive.

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THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE, Arch street, above Sixth.—"Richard III"—[illegible]

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE, corner Walnut and Ninth.—"Marble Heart"—[illegible]

CONCERT HALL, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.—Ethiopian Entertainments.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Levees of the Little Fairy, this afternoon and evening, 3 and 8 o'clock.

McDONOUGH'S GAIETIES, Race street, below Third.—Entertainments nightly.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, 1025 Chestnut street.—The 37th Annual Exhibition.

PENNSYLVANIA LAW VS. UNITED STATES LAW.—It is an old and true saying that "when judges disagree, who shall decide?" A case occurred in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday last, which would go to show that there was considerable difference of opinion between a judge of one of our State courts (Judge Thompson, of the Common Pleas) and the judge of one of the United States, in regard to a particular point of law. It is fortunate, though, that the two judges do not come in conflict with each other in their adverse opinions, otherwise we might have to record quite an exciting case of conflict of jurisdiction—United States vs. State sovereignty. The matter referred to came up in the case of the colored man, Robert J. Douglass, who was convicted of perjury on the Saturday previous, and on Saturday last was brought up for sentence. A motion for a new trial had been made, the reason assigned being that, during the progress of the trial, a person working in the same shop with a juror, remarked that Douglass was a great scoundrel, &c. The court refused the motion, Judge Thompson remarking that if this ground was sustained, then a man who had read in a newspaper anything, however slight, in reference to the defendant's guilt or innocence, could not be empannelled as a juror, although he should swear that had not influenced his mind.

Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., who appeared as one of the counsel for Douglass, quickly rejoined that he had seen it reported that Judge Cadwalader had excluded a gentleman from the jury-box because he had read the newspapers.

Judge Thompson: That may be United States law, but it is not the law of this court.

Mr. Brewster: I respect the decision of that court as I would the decision of this court.

Judge Thompson: When twelve men solemnly swear to try a case according to the evidence, I believe they *mean* what they say. I have that much confidence in jurymen.

After the counsel had argued the case at length, and the motion had been overruled, Douglass was sentenced to three years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

AN ALDERMAN SENT TO PRISON.—It will be recollected that some time ago, Alderman Robert L. Currey, of the Twenty-fourth ward, was arrested, charged with conspiring with one John Alexander, to inform upon certain tavern keepers for selling liquor on Sunday, and when the parties were brought before the alderman, he would, for a consideration, agree to settle the case without sending them to court. It appears that the alderman and Alexander acted in concert, and shared the proceeds which were paid by timid tavern keepers to escape the penalties of the law. The alderman and Alexander were both convicted, and on Saturday last they were sentenced, Alderman Currey to six months imprisonment in the county prison, and Alexander to three months. This was one of the most extraordinary cases of official misconduct which have been brought to light in our city for some time. The temptations for aldermen to oppress and defraud for the sake of making money is very great. There are entirely too many aldermen in the city, and some of them, not being able to secure business to afford a suitable living, yield themselves to acts of oppression and downright injustice in order to make money, which would astonish the public, were one-half of their tricks and schemes exposed. Since the abolition of imprisonment for debt in the Commonwealth, the office of alderman is hardly worth having, except in some localities where they can command a fair share of civil business. But, nevertheless, when a vacancy occurs, there are a dozen candidates "up," eager to be elected to the coveted position. It often happens that after a man is elected he cannot make near so much money as he did before at some regular employment.

THE BIRTHDAY OF STEPHEN GIRARD—ITS COMMEMORATION AT GIRARD COLLEGE.—To-day the 110th anniversary of the birth of Stephen Girard will be appropriately commemorated at the noble educational institution which his munificence has so richly endowed. The Senior Girard Brotherhood has exclusive control of the arrangements for the anniversary celebration. At sunrise the national flag will be flung to the breeze from the roof of the College, and notice of a holiday and gala occasion proclaimed to all the inmates of the institution. From 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., the "old boys" will take possession of their former quarters, the recitation rooms and the play-grounds, which are for the use of those who may desire to engage in games of chess or the invigorating exercise of cricket. At 9½ A. M. there will be the annual election of officers for the Brotherhood, and the selection of Orator and Poet for 1861. At 10½ A. M., in the main College hall, an address will be made by William H. Allen, LL.D., and the oration delivered by Alexander Hamilton, a graduate of the College, and at present a member of the Maryland bar. At 3 P. M. the Brotherhood will partake of the anniversary dinner, prepared with special excellence by the matron. Each member will be presented with a handsome bouquet, by the gardener, Mr. Jones. In the evening there will be a grand supper, at which a number of addresses will be made. The occasion will doubtless surpass all previous ones in attractive interest.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The twelfth Annual Session of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania will be held in this city, on Wednesday, the 13th day of June next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The delegation from the Philadelphia County Society has organised, and has appointed the customary committee of arrangement and reception, of which Prof. S. D. Gross is chairman. The committee is busily engaged in making preparation for extending to the professional brethren from the interior a hearty welcome, and the usual hospitalities of the city.

The following is a list of the delegates from the Philadelphia County Medical Society:

Drs. G. Emerson, D. F. Condie, S. Chamberlain, N. L. Hatfield, H. H. Drayton, John Bell, H. St. Clair Ash, W. D. Stroud, W. H. Hooper, J. Da Costa, W. Jewell, J. J. Levick, Squire Littell, H. Hartshorne, A. C. Bournonville, B. H. Coates, M. M. Levis, W. Darrach, A. L. Kennedy, D. Gilbert, W. H. Gobrecht, James Aitken Meigs, W. L. Johnson, W. B. Page, John F. Lamb, S. D. Gross, W. L. Knight, W. B. Atkinson, A. Nebinger, J. J. Woodward, W. Mayburry, D. D. Clark, Wm. Hunt, A. Fricke, Washington L. Atlee, W. Gallaher.

The *ex-officio* delegates from this city are Drs. Joseph Carson, R. P. Thomas, and Levi Curtis.

The National Medical Convention will meet in Hartford, Conn., on the 5th of June next.

THE PASSENGER RAILWAYS IN COURT—MORE INJUNCTIONS.—On Saturday, Justice Read, of the Supreme Court, granted the preliminary injunction to restrain the Hestonville, Fairmount, and Mantua Passenger Railway Company from extending their road along Callowhill street, east of the Wire bridge.

The same day, an application was presented in the Common Pleas for an injunction to restrain the North Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company from laying their track upon Manheim street, in Germantown.

It was stated that although the company claimed the right to build their road along this street, they did not propose to avail themselves of the privilege. The court continued the case until Saturday next.

ROBBERY OF A LAGER-BEER SALOON.—Late on Saturday evening, the lager-beer establishment of Messrs. Knodt & Mueller, in Fifth street, below German, was entered and robbed of sixty dollars. The money was taken from a drawer in the upper part of the house, to which it is supposed the robber gained access from the garret window, in the rear. From the fact that the proprietors kept two or three watch-dogs in the room referred to, it is surmised that the robbery was effected by some one well acquainted with the establishment.

LIBERAL DONATION.—The Glenwood Cemetery Company have presented to the Passenger Railway Relief Association twenty burial lots in their beautiful cemetery, on Ridge road. The plot comprises 1,744 square feet of ground, and the association intend to build a vault upon it, capable of holding 560 bodies.

INSPECTION OF THE THIRD BRIGADE.—The Third Brigade, First Division, P. V., will be inspected this afternoon, at Broad and Brown streets. Col. Morehead's regiment of Philadelphia Light Guards, will appear for the first time in their new regimental uniform, and the new Minié muskets. A review of the brigade will take place after the inspection.

THE MILITARY COURT MARTIAL.—The court martial in the case of Capt. John Goslins, of the Second company of Washington Blues, will meet this morning again. It is probable nothing will be done, as Lieut. Patterson, the party who prefers the charges, will not be able to be present, in consequence of an injury to one of his eyes, received some time since.