PRIDAT JUNE 1, 1860, TO

Phare Pass. The Guillottee Again at Work in Philiphible; Pablic Scatterent Delayare, A Volce from Montos, the 'Banara (Joury), Sonator Elidad and Mr. Lougles, The Richmond Convention, Garibachi's Expedition, Dounterfeld Calast Lord Palmerston on the Fight, Death of Tangelem Parkers, The Black Track in New York, The Death but of a Lion; The American Tract Society, Post-office Bobbery at Batch. Fourze Pass. A Science Robbery at Batch. Fourze Pass. A Science Residence of the Pass. Sec. 1981.

The Tariff Hills Political Economy.

We have stated the ebjections to ed valor as a principle in the assessment of import du ties. As a rule for levying them it is alway hostile to the protection of domestic industry Even where a free list is fairly made, and ve ried rates are fixed among the schedules of tariff law, hitending protection, by its ex-emptious and discriminations, the taxation principle, inseparable from the ad valores rule always disappoints, and frequently countries, the protective policy of classification

If imported goods stood for ten or fifte ears together at the same price per fon for the purpose of applying the protective then values and quantities would per-tif correspond, and it would be a matter ifference whether the duty in the tables were expressed in specifics or ad valorems But the finctuations of prices, and the faith ess of invoices, each and both, are so frequent and so great as to disappoint any such reliance. They are, in fact, the very evils to be guarded against. A single article will illustrate this general proposition. For \$62.50 and down to \$28.80; in 1847 it was at est a duty of thirty per cent ad valorem fell, in its protective force, from \$12.24 to \$6.64 per ton, and in the next year (1849) 818,875 tons of European from were thrown upon the American market at prices far below the cost of production. Thus ad valorem duties help England to repair her mistakes and retrieve her reckless She has capital enough to wait safely for the balance of profit and loss of a number of years of fluctuation in prices. What sh es by glutting our market one year will be shandantly repaid the next when our farraces and forges are closed. The worst blunder she ting down the American compe the American market, which would otherwise hold her down to the lowest rate of profit, until it would finally drive her clean out of the

When iron is high in England and the other markets of the world, the imports are light and an ad valorem duty puts on an absurdly high protection, rather a severe tax upon the er. When it is low, the duty is entirely tective, and the Government derives a greatly reduced revenue. But the worst and nost malignant feature of the system is, that whenever the foreign manufacturers under take to break down our domestic industry, by educing plices say one third, ad valorems conspire, by a macrifice of their third, to consummate the mischief. Thus they are charge able with taxing the consumer preposteror when prices are high, and conspiring with the enemy when, by low prices, they aim at the ruin of the home production.

That which is true of imported iron is true of every other commodity which, in a condia of industrial freedom and independence we might make for ourselves. ?!

The essential vice of ad valorems is that they perate as taxation, and not as protect This is their original sis, and settles their fat at the bar of a just judgment. But they abound in actual transgression. Fraudulent inder-valuations seem to be inseparable from proverb of profligacy. Vast quantities goods are imported on foreign account, an the agents are hired to swear them through The American merchant must stiffe blacen science sheet his own Government, or suffer the difference. The system offers rewards to

As against specific duties, ad valorems have another offence to answer for. When the value of the goods fixes the amount of duty, inferior qualities bear it best, and the market is deteriorated to the extent to which the im posture can be practised. An experience distinguish between a cost of Brussels clot worth two dollars a ward and one worth twice that amount. How are the common pur ers to distinguish them by any examina tion? But put on a specific duty, and you compel the foreigner to send his best of the charge. This is true, and as important

true, of all textile fabrics. American cutlery has almost excluded th foreign from use. The rentactive duties have not of themselves been sufficient to produce kaire, is a judge of the article, and will not be worried with a mean one, he escapes the imcition of imported trash, and the hom manufacturer escapes its competition. But in the matter of cloths, not one customer in a and knows, or can discover by the use the difference between the grades of quality which afford margin enough for a rivalry with the goods of those who live amon us, and are responsible for the quality of the ufactures. Cosmopolitan traffic scarcel needs a character? for the world is wide / an

fools and dupes are plenty. dustry requires. A retail storekeeper need care but little about the fluctuation of prices it can hardly be so rapid as to catch him with a heavy stock on hand. But the man who buil ce, or cotton or woollen factory, might nost as well be tenent at will of the land he builds them on as exposed to the ups and o cent. in the course of a year or two. A small grog shop can get slong under ad valorems upon the foreign liquors it requires, for it can day night; but what is to become of an esta lishment costing hundreds of thousands ollars in fixtures and stock, and of the labor 232 Market street. and wages of the workmen, if the products a to be run minously low by every change in all the world beyond the posen? We are not and to take off the shock of every indiscre tion, and abide the hostility of every rural in

May, ed selected have the effect of puttin into full partnership in all the losses of on rivals, but they give us none of the profits In a word, they are a contrivance of the one my, and are manufactured, like the worst of

So dottes stand standily to the defen of our industrial liberties. They take no cri ninal share in the foreign compliancy against us They cannot entirely protect against very lo

prices, but they never betray us. There is no dodge and no fraud, no uncertainty and no reachery in them: of specific duties, that the proposition to re-store them may seem like a novelty and a experiment to the men whose experience i political effairs dates no more than twenty years back. But really ad valoreme are the

innovators, coming in upon the first opportu-nity after the policy of free trade got on foot, and intended to counter work whatever of protection there might be left in a tarin con-structed mainly with a rism to revenue. The national dreamy required money enough in amount from imposts to foster house produc-tion fairly, if properly distributed and justly

SHARING YARRINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. affairs; that the policy which paid the nations debt and secured the national welfare must be obsolete as soon as it was yindicated by its results; and thereupon followed such a train of mischiefs as might almost give countenance to the old saying, "A national debt is a national debt." tional blessing." Very certainly the extinkuishment of ours was followed by a dispense tion of national curses. The only substantiv thing for which a Federal Union would be ormed by wise men—the more effectual guar lianship of the interests of labor—was found to be unconstitutional? And the only hones way of levying the duties, which necessaril must be raised, was discovered to be unequal It had not the equity of ad valorem taxation in it; and so, specific duties went by the board and our system eversince has not only drifted away from the beneficent care of the produc tive power of the people, but it has more than once run into national bankruptcy and finan

cial disgrace. Previously to the Compromise act of 1888 we had thirteen general tariffs. In all of them ad valorems were avoided, directly by specific duties wherever they could be applied in form; and where they could not, by mixed specifics and ad valorems in some cases, and others, by minimum valuations, which of itself converts a per centage into a specific duty on its effects. No one can look ove these old tariffs, from the first which Haure ron produced to the last that CLAY helped to frame, without being struck with the evident solicitude shown in every item to escape the values were easily and certainly ascertained fraud and treachery of ad valorems in the na tional customs.

The Sicilian Revolt. .Nothing is more contagious than a revolu tionary spirit; and the people of Sicily, in spired by the success of their compatriots Northern Italy in freeing themselves from a oppressive and tyrannical foreign dominion have made a formidable revolt, notwithstan ing the tragic failure of their previous athirty years (before 1848) the average price with which all the efforts of their ancesto chant bar iron in England was \$41 per to free themselves were punished, and the on . But within that time it had been up to gloomy and uncertain prospects of succes in their present movement, and certainty 140.80 448 in 1848 at \$28.80; thue, in one of terrible punishment if it should fail. It is with them practically a contest in which liberty or death will be the issue. Since GARI MALDI has safely effected his landing among them the terror of his name to tyrants, an the tower of strength its prestige gives to every patriotic cause he espouses, have so far strengthened the revolt as to make success not probable but possible, and the revolution has therefore as umed much more formidable proportions than a mere ordinary popula outbreak.

The sympathies of the liberal minds Europe have been warmly enlisted in behalf of the Sicilians. Many subscription lists in their can make in over-production pays well by favor have been opened, and it is probable that very respectable sum will thus be obtained If the King of Naples fails to suppress the revolution at once, and if GARTRALDI is permitted to maintain his present foothold in the country and to gain time enough to receive the material aid, which will rapidly flow in uper him as long as he can maintain the contes with even a faint hope of success, it is possi ble that even in this enterprise his anticipans may be realized.

Although the army of the King of Naples comparatively large, its fidelity is by no means certain, and already there have been significaut tokens of discontent and insubordination among his Italian troops, who cannot, in the very nature of things, be entirely deaf to the oice, and blind to the miseries of their broher Italians. In Sardinia the sympathy with the Sicilian

universal, and although the Governmen may make fermal efforts to prevent the embarkation of any additional reinforcements to aid Gabibaldi, it cannot fail to be at heart in tensely anxious for his success. In Paris subscription lists have been opened at the office of a leading newspaper, which makes bold and loopent appeals for financial aid to the Sicilians, and in England appeals have also been made in the Times, and, to some extent, reponded to. An interesting debate has rewho contributed to the fund now being raised for the revolutionists were not violators of the laws of England, and, consequently, subject criminal prosecution; but the supporters the Government maintained that while they perhaps, violated the common law, there was no precedent to indicate that they could be accessfully prosecuted, and the sympathies of the English people are evidently strongly wit the insurgents.

It any organized Government would inter fere actively to aid the Sicilians, as France interfered to aid Sardinia in her late contes with Austria, the contest would speedily b erminated in their fayor; but if they are obliged to maintain the struggle without official support from any quarter, the odds wil be fearfully against them.

A MEETING of the Democrats of the Fifcenth ward, friendly to the nomination of Stenke londay evening, at the southwest corner of Twen second and Hamilton streets. Speeches were ade and spirited resolutions adopted, declarator of the enthusiastic regard of the Democracy for the of the almost universal belief in the minds of the masses that, with Stephen A. Douglas as the standard-bearer, Pennsylvania will cast her vote for him, and attest her devotion to the Constitution and the Union. The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place, this (Friday) evening, for the purpose of completing the arrangements to participate in the forthcoming Douglas demonstration.

has gained some currency, within the last two days (says the N. Y. Post.) that Mayor Wood will be re moved from office by the Governor for certain tran actions, but the origin of the rumor, or what the ransactions are, no one seems to know. The David News, a former friend of the Mayor, alludes to the

Wisse, a former friend of the Mayor, alludes to the rumor, and says of Wood.

** * * "The sooner he is out of office the better. If he can remove the City Chamberlain for, causes, why should not the Governor remove him for source? He has certainly given cause snough in all conscience, and the sooner he is "de functus officio" the better. "Off with his head!—so much for Wood!"

LARGE SALE OF FASHIONABLE CITY- MADE CLOT purchasers to the large and valuable assortmen Broadway, New York, embracing fully seven thou-sand pieces of fashionable styles, to be perempto-rily sold by catalogue on six months' credit, com-mencing this morning at ten o'clock, to be continued the greater part of the day without intermi ion, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctionocts, No.

A private letter from London says : "Poo Heenan has been trying a thousand ways to force Sayers into a fight, or else give up the belt. But Sayers will do neither. It is the general opinion here that, in another fight Heenan would whip him to death in less than half an hour. Sayers and his riends know this, and they would rather face Seelzebub in the ring than Heenan. But with a indescribable meanness they refuse to surrender the belt, which they know they have lost. Johnny Bull was never more amazed than by the result of this battle, and he don't know what to do

A GRAND COMMINATION OF RUBBER INTEREST We hear that a grand combination of the hereto fore hostile and pagnacious rubber in terests—both of Day and Goodyear—is about to take place. company, or association, with the command of a large sum of money, will buy out all the inferest and combine in themselves the manufacture of the various phases of rubber goods throughout the United States. It will probably prove to be one of the largest operations upon this continent.

A country as, appointed by merchants and other itisens of New Bedford, offer several rewards anomating is all to \$4,500, for the best stand and portable hind lamps, designed for the burning of whale oil. The lamps offered for premiums must be submitted by the inventors or proprietors to the committee at New Bedford before the 30th of August next. August next

A Young Mornan .- A Mrs. Case died, re-

at Wantoma, Wis; aged sixten years, six months and ten days. She had been married three years, and ten days. She had been married three years, and ten days. She had been married three years, and ten days. She had been married three years, and ten days. She had been married three years, and ten days. She had been mount her loss.

One of June Brown's Mark Killed — Yester-day morning a change train east from Martins-barg, when at Lock House, three miles west of Point of Rooks, and killed a free colored man, named Manyy Brown; who was lying on the track. His head was severed from the body. He had been to a pionto—at the Point of Rooks, and dribking too, much became oblivious of, passing events, and trains in particular, lid down on the silver direct track and want to sieep. The decembed is supposed to have been one of Old Brown's centiled was a severed from the shown that a grand "mill" for a sum worth fighting too, much became oblivious of, passing events, and trains in particular, lid down on the silver during this was events, and want to sieep. The decembed is supposed to have been one of Old Brown's centiled that the supposed to have been one of Old Brown's centiled three years, and the supposed to have been one of Old Brown's centiled fine to the slower that sometimes even stone walls have ears.—N. Y. Karprets.

A Nameno's Norrow Abour the Color of the supposed to have been one of Old Brown's centiled three years, and the color of the supposed to have been one of Old Brown's centiled fine the supposed to have been one of Old Brown's centiled fine the supposed to have been one of Old Brown's centiled fine the supposed to have been one of the supposed to have been one of the supposed to have been one of Old Brown's centiled fine the supposed to have been one of the supposed to have bee the wants of the Government, as least ten years of continuous trial had proved specific duties to be allegate, uniform and reliable, and the specific duties to be allegate, uniform and reliable, and the specific duties to be allegate, uniform and reliable, and the specific duties to be allegate, uniform and reliable, and the specific duties to be allegated to be considered to the control of the specific duties and the specific duties and trains to mach became oblivious of passing events, and trains to particular, had down on the state and year to sleep. The decembed is supposed to have been one of old Brown's control of the two wars was discharged and the specific duties and trains to particular, had down on the state of the two wars was discharged and trains in particular, had down on the state of the two wars was discharged and trains in particular, had down on the state of the two wars was discharged and trains in particular, had down on the supposed to have been one of old Brown's control of the two wars was discharged and trains to make the supposed to have been one of old Brown's control of the two wars was discharged and trains to particular, had down on the supposed to have been one of old Brown's control of the two wars was discharged and trains to particular, had down on the supposed to have been one of old Brown's control of the two wars was discharged and trains to particular, had down on the supposed to have been one of old Brown's control of the two wars was discharged and the supposed to have been one of old Brown's control of the two wars was discharged and the supposed to have been one of old Brown's control of the two wars was discharged and the supposed to have been one of old Brown's control of the two wars was discharged and the supposed to have been one of old Brown's control of the two wars was discharged and trains to particular.

Letter from "Occasional."

spondence of The Press.]
Washington, May 31, 1860. I have often been amused at the advertisemen n the newspapers of our great cities. Advertising has become a science—in fact, one of the fine arts.

The tradesman, the mechanic, the apothecary, the theatrical manager, who can invent a new style of advertising, thinks he has achieved a sufficiency of fame. Everybody advertises his wares. Even the fair sex are not indisposed to industrious advertisers, however. They drown the They rode out together, and visited he American tags with their tears over the corruptions of the consul, Mr. F. being loth, at first, to call upon fire-eater. He has but one staple—and this he offers on every occasion. It is like the medicine that cures every disease, and is presented as good against any complaint. If he cannot get what he laind, has elicited a degree of hierost from parties who stand high in the community, such as fire-eater renews the cry that he will dissolve the Union if either should prevail. In this way he flatters himself that he sorves and saves his section. Two days ago we had one of them shouting this cry because the Curtis Pacific Railroad bill was not satisfactory to him. But there is something too much of this. It cloys upon the appetite. We are satisfied with it. These men have sung "wolf" so long that when that animal arrives nobody will listen to them, or even be-

lieve what they say.

everything conspires in favor of a sensible and permanent change in the tariff, the Fouthern politicians place themselves stubbornly in the way, and refuse to aid in the good work?

They know that the passage of the Morrill bill would cover the whole North with rejoicing. and would be bailed in many parts of the South with the greatest satisfaction. They know that the operation of the law would not interfere in the elightest with their prosperity or interests. They know that their generosity in this crisis would awaken the warmest feeling in their behalf in the free States. But they are deaf to all such considerations. Clinging to theories of the most impracticable character, they see the manufactures and industries of the free States perishing inch by inch, and still insist, like Dr. Sangrado, upon maintaining a system of treatment that cures only the Southern Democrats forever refuse that fraternal Die. no matter whether it assumes the shope of tariff, a river and harbor bill, or a homestead and, at the same time, they insist upon making the most odious doctrines tests in the Dem o persist in such double injustice is assuredly to make Democracy only another name for Despotism As to the tariff question, there is a way, if not to settle at least to punish those who resist its settlement Those who deny us protection, and say, with Mr. Cobb, that the present law will answer all the purposes of the Government, will shortly be asking uthority from Congress to raise a new loan t make up the deficiency which the Morrill bill would at once and lastingly cure. I hope that our friends in Congress will sternly refuse this loan, at least until something is done on the revenue questien that will both satisfy manufacture and provide for the expenses of the Government This course would probably bring the Southern leaders to terms. I regret to add that Senator of Maryland, who has heretofore bee inted amongst the friends of the Morrill bill, min, and Mr. Clingman, he is supposed to have favor of the former.

Letters reconved the sectional leaders of the South.

to the sectional leaders of the South.

The House is engaged upon Mr. Gurley's bill for the establishment of a national printing office. It has many friends and many foes. The subject of the public printing, and the vest profits growing out of it, have become matters of almost national effected the abuse will be continued under every. Administration of the Government. The fate that has befallen Mr. Buchanan in his interference with the printing fund will overtake all others who may follow his example. In the nature of politics, men will be attracted by the real and imaginary value of this patronage. Politicians, who are neither editors nor printers, will demand it as a compensation for their services, and the relatit will be miserable organs of power, and a disgraceful exposure. Any other plan would be better, or at least no worse. Let a national printing office be tried. It can do no harm, and may cently occurred in the British House of Par-liament in regard to these subscriptions, in graceful exposure. Any other plan would be ead to a yast improvement. OCCASIONAL.

Letter from "Ezek Richards."

ence of The Press.] WARRINGTON, May 31, 1860. The Houmas scheme, as ventilated by the repor of Senator Toombs, will, I premise you, create a whirlwind of critical condemnation. Certainly, the position of the serene Blidell and the brilliant Benamin is anything but envisble, and well calculated in the minds of thinking and inquiring people, to blot the escutcheon of the Democratic party, to the Administration skirts of which these gentlemen hold on—to use a saying more popular than polite
—"like grim Death to a dead nigger." After the terrible responsibility placed upon those Louisiana Senators by Senator Toembe' confirmation of the harges against them, which have filled the press for the men who are to guide the Democratic party by their patriotism, and elevate it by their purity?
Slidell was the chief secossion conspirator at cost violent upholder—his passion, for once, getting novement. They assumed, not only to dictate to but to dissever the Democratic party, and by that means to hold out the threat of disunion, and thereby frighten some tremulous delegates into the secession movement. If Mesers. Slidell and Benjamin are to be the "wire-pullers" and mouth-pieces of the Democracy, good-bye to its character. If they are to be the abutments upon which the arch of the party is to be raised, then the party will have but a sorry foundation. Even the Administration corruptions, if they do not lose seme of their magnitude, certainly receive a formidable rival in the develops land claimants.

Think of Mr. Senator Slidell not yet " out of the woods" of complicity in the Houmas schememittee on the corruption investigation touching the connivance of the President and members of the Sabinet with the Wendell expenditures for party uses—think of this immaculate Senator from Louisiassa—thick of this immandiate Senator from Louisi-ana bringing in a report linking his own position with that of the President, Attorney General Black, &c., as persecuted parties, and laying the whole charge of corruption at Cornelius Wendell's door It elicited considerable and not very generous remark about the Capitol, which, to-day, is in a kind of corruption fever. Slidell attempted to weaken the force of Wendell's evidence before the Covode Committee, and through that slim, even if true, loophole, to drag out, as Major Joey Bagetook used to say, "the attenuated form of old J. B."

However, the attempt elicited sneers where it did

not inspire contemptuous laughter. Senator King, of New York, made a minority re-port sustaining the evidence of Wendell, and Sena-tor Anthony, of Rhode Island, followed, in a speech tof Anthony, of Khode Island, followed, in a speech of much sense and elearness, showing hew corruption arose in the Government printing, by a constructive reading, not intended by the bill.

In the House, Hon. John B. Haskin, amid a voferous but harmless clamor, made a ferocious and natter-of-fact philippic against the corruptions of he present Administration. He made a damning comparison of the expenditure of the first three years of the Taylor-Filimore Administration, with the same period of the Buchanan régime, showing an increase during the latter of over eighty mil-

KING AND WOODS, THE PUGILISTS, AGAIN .- The sporting fraternity will be glad to hear that John Woods and George King are to have a set-to within three months, for \$1,000 a side. The two pugs met in a fancy house up town; the night after their "fissle," and had some hard words. The quartel nearly re-

Letter from New ork. Letter from New Ork.

22. Postmaster powler heartprom—Liberal oppers for the ogtoder Eass-trival oppers for the ogtoder Eass-trival oppers for the handre the language of the company of Galzanick—Attempts to Rarmite Tammary Hall, and the Editor of the erself the many ters from Hebrah. He is ampored in the Aprica—The Prince de Joietle—Enigration—Elliote's Portrait of Dead.

rrespondence of The Press.1 NEW YORK, May 31, 1860. A gentleman who arrived here paterday, in the camer Quaker City, from Havam, ells me that recognize the custom, as they modestly put forth their chaste charms. The politicians are the most your most real voice over the contribution of the hour; fill the public ear with their clamors of devotion to country; and address themselves to the sye of the people by every variety of trick. Of lacked his usual vivacity. He materia allusions in reference to his future movements The probability that the famous nors, Planet and Daniel Boone, will make their treat run in October next, over the Fashion Corse, on Long

as ready to selve the opportunity of making this threat as if he were pouring blessings instead of enabled, through the courtesy of a promicurses upon his country. Let some unfortunate wight suggest a tariff, or a homestead bill, or a river and harbor bill, or a territorial bill, and your mation was made to our principal iwelry firm, matton was made to our principal pwelry firm, Tiffany & Co., that an effort was proposed to have the race come off here, they prouptly authorized Col. Thorpe, editor of the Spirit of the Times, to offer, with an original characteristic design, a piece of plate worth seven hundred dollar. be given to the winning horse, which would be a more magnificent turf memorial than las ever yet marked the annals of racing. In addition, Messrs. S. Leland & Co., of the Metropolitan Stetson, of the Astor, Treadwell, Whiteomb, & Co. of the St. Nicholas, Cranston, of the New York, and Hitch Is it not strange that, at the very moment when cook, Darling, & Co., of the Fifth-avetue Hotel, will unite, and offer plate for the wilner worth fifteen hundred dollars. Besides this a large amount would be contributed by merchants, bankers, and others doing business or having relation with the South. The celebrated horses Troyatore Nicholas I. Ironna, and Red Eagle arived thi norning from Norfolk in the steamship York-

Derby & Jackson will publish, in a few days, ew historical novel, by Charles Burdet, entitled Margaret Monorieffe, the First Love of Asro Burr," with an appendix, containing The Court Martial of Hickey the Tory Spy; Cordicates of the Revolutionary Services of Burr from his fel low-soldiers; Parton's account of Margaret Mon-orieffe; Letter from Burr to "Kate," now first published, and Letter from "Leonora" to Burr, now first published. The whole prefixed with co-simile of Burr's celebrated cipher letter and

be Southern Democrats for ever refuse that it revenues to the second title of the people of the North which they consisted for themselves? They are consistent of the seems quite agreeable to them. They are very ame, and swim close to shore to take food offered to them by visitors. To see them move on the wa tor, before the wind, is quite a sight. To do this they raise their wings perpendicularly, join-ing them over their backs like a fan, and thus catch the breese which impelation forward. The motion is graceful and "awan-like" in the extreme.

Gazzaniga and Josy Gougenheim were among lengers in the Europa, that sailed from Bos the pass

ton for Liverpool yesterday.

A gentleman prominent in the Democratic organization of this city has, during the present week endeavored to negotiate a peace between the ruling sachems of Tammany Hall and the editor of the Hs-raid. The effort was not successful. Tammany is not yet in good odor, either with the party people. Her candidates for municipal officers have been defeated at the last two elections, and needs an infusion of new blood into the organizacounted amongst the friends of the Morrill bill, on Tuesday indicated his opposition to it. He is one of the men who for years have been identified with protection. Like Mr. Toombs, Mr. Benjawith protection. Like Mr. Toombs, Mr. Benjawith and Mr. Clingman. he is supposed to have ion, or new leaders, at least, before the party wil Letters received from Heenan, by the Arabia.

New Jersey Episcopal Convention. This body assembled at Newark on Wednesday. With the exception of the delivery of Bishop denheimer's first annual address, but little of i portance transpired on the first day.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP ODENHEIMER therey and Laity of the Protestant Episcopa in New Jersey, assembled in Seventy-Seventi Annual Convention:

BRETHERN BELOVED IN THE LORD: It was on the Thursday of the Holy Week of 1859, whilst velebrating the Eucharistic office in my parish church of St Peter's, Philadelphia, that I was summoned to the bedside of the dying prelate who, for nearly twenty-seven years, had presided, as its second bishop, over the spiritual affairs of this discosse.

for nearly wenty-seven years, man presided, as its second bishop, over the spiritual affairs of this diocese.

It was the last time I saw him until I beheld him at the close of the Easter week, as he lay annolated for the burying, with his robes about him, looking in death, as all along in life, like a Prince of the Church.

I am not unacquainted with the history of this Diocese, and with the trials as well as the labors of the late Bishop; and, from the nature of our intercourse, I think myself possessed of a knowledge of his character and purposes.

He was not only unselfish, but at times utterly regardless of self; and the conviction that he was right led him to withhold explanations and to decline action, which would often have disarmed opposition, and which the instincts of self preservation, had he cared at all for self, would have prompted.

orompted.
In controversy—theological, canonical, or legal In controversy—theological, canonical, or legal,
—he was an opponent that one would not willingly encounter the second time; and yot he was full of genial impulses, accessible to kindnow, and never deliberately uttering an untoying word, nor persistently doing an ungentle action.

As combining, in his own person, some of the finest attributes of friend, scholar, poet, patriot, pastor, and Bishop, he is worthy of a place among the most remarkable ecclesiastics of this or of any age; and the future historiographer of the American Church, when he shall calinly contemplate the intellectual works which Bishop Doane projected and accomplished, will describe him as the "myriad-minded" Bishop; and if the full evidence of all the physical work which he wrought shall be known, he might add the myriad-handed Bishop.

On the 27th day of May you selected me to the

dense or all the physical work which he wrought ishall be known, he might add the myriad-handed Bishop.

On the 27th day of May you elected me to the Episcopate of this Diocease.

The acceptance of your call, honorable as it was, could be no easy matter for any man, who, in addition to the cares of the Apostolic office, considered the character and career of the distinguished prelate whom he was to succeed. Had I looked to myself, nothing could have induced me to exchange the grateful repose of pastoral subordination for the inherent disquietude of Episcopal responsibility. But believing that it was God's will, and trusting in that great name whyrein alone resides all strength, and relying on the sympathy and co-operation of the generous churchmen of New Jersey, I socepted your nomination.

On the 13th of October, at the General Convention held in Richmond, Va., your choice was consumated by my consecration, and I am here today to meet you, for the first time, brothers clerical and lay, of the Dioceas, to take counsel in our Annual Convention, for the advancement of the faith and Church of our love.

'The body of the address is cocupied with details of the Bishop's official proceedings, showing that he had visited every parish in the State, and confirmed 1,015 persons—a larger number than ever before confirmed in this diocess in the same length of time. He had delivered over three hundred sermons and lectures. The conclusion is as follows:]

dred sermons and sectures. The conclusion is at follows:]

In closing this my primary address, 1 expres devout gratitude to Almighty God, whose providence has enabled me, without any interruption from slokness or accident, to visit every portion of the same period of the Buchanan régime, showing an increase during the latter of over eighty milliens of dollars. From the unique character of Mr. Wendell's evidence, he proved the complicity of the President in all the money transactions undertaken to debauch the legislators of Congress. During his bold review, he was frequently interrupted, and several scenes of exciting interest took place; all of which Mr. Haskin outlived with the force peculiar to him.

Attorney General Black, and the private secretary of the President have been eager and disturbed listeners of Haskin's array of fact. The name of the former was constantly brought forward in the odious complications which the gentleman from New York was unravelling; and though an occasional twinge was visible, I must, however, as an honest chronicler, say that he presented rather a rhinoceros aspect. At one time he plunged into earnest confab with Larrabée, who gesticulated apparently in opposition, and as I close he is calming himself on Winslow, of North Carolina.

King and Woods, the Proglaters of Adam.—The sporting fraternity will be glad to hear that John

Sezek Richards.

As I have traveled up and down the State from Sure of the Church to Godly and hopeful enterprise.

hopeful enterprise.
As I have traveled up and down the State from As I have traveled up and down the State 100 Sussex to the borders of Cape May, its size, geo graphical features, and its very boundaries—the river on one side and the great sea on the other—have often reminded me of Palestine, whose fail bills and plains I have traversed in past days; for

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1860. HENRY D. FOSTER IN WASHINGTON, WORKING POS morning, and has seen most of the Southern Sona-tors, and made strong appeals in favor of the Morrill Tariff bill. He is in high hopes of the success of that measure, and intends to persevere in his efforts. He stays till Sunday evening.

ple of Kansas fairly, the late repeated proof of the complicity of the Spanish authorities in Oubs in luba an easy matter, and the American masse would have gladly agreed to it. The acquisition or purchase of the "Gem of the Antilles" must no go over indefinitely. DOUGLAS MEETINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA. The news that Democrats of Schuylkill and erland counties intend to meet in mess

instruct their delegates, Hughes and Horren STEIR, to go for DougLAS, gives great satisfacti to the friends of the Little Giant in this city. ROBABLE CLOSE OF THE COVODE INVESTIGATION The labors of the energetic Covode Committee ill probably be brought to a close next week The report will present a resume or digest of th testimony, and the whole will make a campaig

locument of unprecedented interest. THE INDIANS ATTACKING THE PONY EXPRESS Russell and Major's Pony Express, which left San Francisco on Saturday, the 19th of May, and was due at St Joseph, Mo., on Monday last, was pursued by the Pa Hute Indians, and driven back so as to be unable to connect with the rider on this side of Salt Lake City. The next pony will go out under a military escort. Orders t issued by the War Department this morning. A PAITHPUL POSTMASTER DELEGATE.

It is given out that Mr. Swapp nostmaster o ancaster City, Pa., has announced that he would let his bones rot at Baltimore before he voted for ugias." He is a delegate and a faithful pos mașter.

GLOOMY PROSPECT FOR THE PACIFIC RAILROAD The discussion in the House on the Pacific Raiload proves that while this measure is popular with all parties there is such a difference as to the route whole scheme may go over to the next session Should Col. Curris be able to get his bill through the House it would pass the Senate, insemuch as the Oregon and California Senators will take it, s they have taken the Pacific telegraph bill from the House, though greatly impaired by Mr. Bur-merr's amendment. Col. Hamilton, of Texas, and other Southern men in the House, are extremely acrimonious in their opposition to the Curtis bill.

HIESTER CLYMER, OF BERKS.

This gentleman, a delegate to Charleston from old Berks, in your State, was one of those who signed the paper in favor of secession! His coleague, Mr. LAUER, nobly refused to follow his example. CLYMER was lately a member of the Op-position, and no doubt thought that to break up the Convention was to break up the Democraagainst which all his feelings have been bitterly ar-

THE NAVY BILL. The officers of the navy are greatly exercised at the rumor that the President will not sign the bill lately passed by Congress increasing their salaries as well as the salaries of the surgeens and engineers. He had not signed it when Congress adjourned. Should he veto it, it will, undoubtedly pass by two-thirds. The better opinion is that he will allow it to become a law. ORGRESSIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN C. HEENAN. The British Parliament have made a handsome abscription in compliment and aid of Tow SAYERS miting the amount to a sovereign a-piece. The friends of HEENAN are raising a fund for him in

ne American Congress. DOUGLAS MEETING IN BOSTON. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, has acsented an invitation to address the Douglas Donooracy of Boston on Thursday evening of next week. A great speech may be expected.

THE AGONY OF THE PRESIDENT. It is given out that Mr. Buchana Pexclaimed yesterday: "When will my troubles cease! I sons why he opposed the contract system, and favored the establishment of a Government printand poor Fowles on hand; and now comes another infernal cargo of captured niggers to add to my vexatien."

Washington Affairs. Washington, May 31.—The War Department to day telegraphed to the commander at Camp Floyd directing him to afford adequate protection along the route from Salt Lake to Carson Valley, which will effectually guard emigrants, the mails, and secure the safety of the pony express in future. As it is proposed that the bill which passed the fouse to-day, providing for the establishment of a lovernment printing office, shall not go into ffect until the 4th of March, 1861, the resolution

The Japanese.
Washingron, May 31—The Japanese are beginning to show signs of impatience at their protracted stay here, but as yet no day has been fixed for leaving Washington, or the country.
To-day the Ambassadors visit the Smithsonian Institute and the Coast Survey. The under officials, in groups, and unattended, visit the various places of manufacture and art. They are everywhere courteously received. courteously received.

The curiosity of the populace being satisfied, they are no longer subjected to the potty annoyances so obnoxious to them on their arrival.

Decision of the Attorney General. Washington, May 31—The Attorney General gave his opinion, yesterday, in favor of allowing the State of Missouri about \$400,000, being the two per cent. arising from the sale of public lands in that State, heretofore reserved by the Federal Government, on secount of the construction of the Mational road, but which never extended to Missouri. A draft for the amount will be issued in a few days. souri. A draft for the amount will be issued in a few days.

A tressury draft was issued to-day for \$388,000, being the amount of the two-per-cent, fund due to the State of Missouri, in accordance with the decision of the Attorney General.

Railroad Completed -- Installation. NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., May 31.—The Lacka-wanna and Bloomsburg Railroad has been so far completed as to admit the running of trains. This wann and Bloomsburg Railroad has been so far completed as to admit the running of trains. This morning the first regular passenger train came down from Scranton, the northern terminus of the road, well filled with cliticals of Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Berwick, Danville, and other places along the route, and when they reached Northumberland there was quite a rejoicing over the completion of the road, which forms a direct communication for the people of the Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys with Baltimore, and affords them another pleasant outlet to Philadelphia. The road connects with the Sunbury and Eric. Early next week the cost trains will commence running, when the business, which is now large, will be greatly increased Last evening the First Presbyterian Church (New School) was crowded with an intelligent audlence, to witness the installation of the new pastor, Rev. Mr. Dickson. The exercises were conducted by that venerable patriarch, Rev. Dr. De Witt, of Harrisburg; Rev. Mr. Davis, of Dauphin; Rev. Thomas Street, of Now York, (formerly of Green Hill Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia,) and Rev. Mr. Hendricks, of New York dity. The coremonics throughout were of the most interesting character.

Edward Everett Accepts the Union Rosron, May 31.—At the Union Ratification Meeting, at Fancuil Hall, to-morrow, a letter will be read from the Hon. Edward Everett, accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency, by the Constitutional Union Party.

Decision in a Railroad Bond Casc. PITTSBURG, May 31.—In the United States Circuit to-day, Judge McCandless delivered an elaborate opinion in the case of David Policok, a citizen of Ohio, against the county of Lawrence, directing that an attachment be issued against the County Commissioners, for refusing to submitted an execution upon a judgment obtained for interest on railroad bonds.

Explosion in a Coal Mine.

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U. S. CAPITOL, Washington, May 31. SENATE. Several petitions and memorials were presented. Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, from the select com-

mittee appointed to investigate into the payments nade by the public printer, to various papers, for election purposes, etc., made a majority report, giving a history of the management of the public BENRY D. FOSTER IN WASHINGTON, WORKING FOR
THE INTERESTS OF PENNSTLVANIA.

HENRY D. FOSTER reached the capital early this
morning, and has seen most of the Southern Sonators; and made strong appeals in favor of the Morrili
Tariff bill. He is in high hopes of the success of
that measure, and intends to persevere in his
efforts. He stays till Sunday evening.

OUDA AGAIN POSTPONED.

Mr. Senator Slidell amounded yesterday his
purpose of postponing the bill for the purchase of
Cuba until the next session. Had Mr. Buchanan
taken Gov. Walken's advice and treated the people of Kanssa fairly, the late repeated proof of the
complicity of the Spanish authorities in Cuba in
the slave trade would have made the purchase of
Cuba an essy matter, and the American masses supervision and justice prevented Mr. Wendell from getting as large prefits as he wished It was therenecessary to got Mr. Bowman out of the fon of Superintendent of Public Printing. Mr. position of Superintendent of Public Printing.
Wendell's testimony, especially that touching any
complicity of the President, is contradicted by
himself and also by other witnesses; but disappointed in the hope of receiving large profits, he

complicity of the President, is contradicted by himself and also by other witnesses; but disappointed in the hope of receiving large profits, he had made rash assortions.

The report also refers to the offe of Mr. Defree s to Mr. Kilgore, and others, of Indiana, that if elected printer of the House he would give one-half of the profits for the good of the cause, as testified by Mr. Defrees and Mr. Kilgore.

The report closes with a series of resolutions, declaring that the present laws on public printing require reform, and recommending that the Committee on Printing be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the printing to be done, by contract or otherwise.

Mr. King, of New York, made a minority report. It declares that the practices and operations connected with the public printing cannot be condemned too strongly. The testimony shows clearly that large sums of money were paid by the printer for the support of party papers, and to influence elections. Mr. Wendell, in his testimony, says he believes that Attorney General Black drew all the papers of bargain and sale of The Union to Mr. Bowman, and his was a sale of official patronage, simply with the condition that a portion of the profits be given to party purposes. He also testified that the payments were made to the Philadelphia Argus by the direction of the President personally. The testimony seems to indicate clearly that large sums were drawn from the Tressury by an understanding between the Administration and the public printer, and paid to the support of party newspapers.

The testimony shows that the payment made by

he public printer, and paid to the support of party newspapers.

The testimony shows that the payment made by Mr. Wendell to these papers was known and assented to by the President, and that the bargain for the sale of the Union was made upon the advice of Judge Black. The committee think the printing could be done for one-half the present prices. The minority agree in general terms with the resolutions offered by the majority.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, spoke of the great wastefalness and extravagance in the public printing—sometimes six times the usual price was paid for executing printing—and urged a complete re-

ing—sometimes six times the usual price was paid for executing printing—and urgod a complete reform in the public printing. He gave the advice to the Senate that the newspapers that could not support homeolies were of no use to any party. He thought that the printer of the Senate, having vicated the law by transferring the printing, the office should be declared vacant.

The subject was postponed till to-morrow.
An executive session followed.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, presented the credentials of Mr. Foster, re-elected to the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Reynolds, of Now York, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back, with an amendment, the Senate bill providing for the return of the recaptured Africans. He said there were now 1.500 of them at Key West, and it was important that the bill should be passed at the earliest practicable day.

Mr. Shiff, of Virginia, did not want to force them back in chains, but would give them the privilege to stay in this country.

Mr. Reynolds gave notice that he would call up the bill on Monday.

The House resumed the consideration of the proposed reform in the public printing.

Mr. Coss, of Alabama, said there ought to be a change of policy. Old rats had crept into the printing crib, and had got so cunning as to hide themselves from the public gare.

Mr. Shiff, of Virginia, said that Mr. Cobb might pass for an old rat himself, but exertainly he (Smith) was not after the old rats. He had come to the conclusion to support the bill for a Government printing office. He was sorry that Mr. Haskin had spoken of the President with so much passion and feeling. He sould not hang a dog on such testion by the contract of the proposed to the Republican caucus to give half the profits for partisan the purposes; and yot the gonitument for dividing jobs legitimately within his gilt among his own favored the establishment of a Government printing office with the profits for partisan purposes; and yot the gonitumen stands up and with a swagger arratgos the President for dividing jobs legitimately within his gilt among his own favored the establishment of a Government printing of the contract system, and favored the establishment of a Government printing for the stablishment of a Government printing for the profits of contract system, and favored the establishment of a Government print.

favored the establishment of a Government printing office. A

Mr. Prvor. of Virginia, advocated the latter, but said that before it could be established there should be a reduction of the present prices, and, therefore, he would vote for the pending proposition reported from the Committee on Public Expenditures. As to the distribution of the surplus resulting from the printing of the Post Office blanks, his complaint was that the President did not inform Congress that the law allowed an excessive amount, and ask that a reduction be made instead of parcelling the surplus among the partisen papers. He denounced that. He wanted to extirpate this fund of corruption. "Lead us not into temptation." He had no hope that the next Administration would be more, if so honest, as the present; but he wished to deprive it of the means of corruption. Hence he would strike a blow at the present system.

Government printing office, shall not go into effect until the 4th of March, 1861, the resolution reducing the rates under the present system will again be introduced.

The contested election case from Missouri, of Mr. Blair against Mr. Barrett, will be called up in the Bouse on Tuesday next.

D. F. Jonks, the signer of land warrants, is critically ill.

Executive Session of the Schate.

THE MEXICAN TREATY REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Schate was in excoutive sossion to-day during four hours, engaged in the consideration of the Mexican treaty. There was an earnout debate involving the merits of the entire question. Several amendments were voted on, and rejected, including those of Mr. Simmons, which had been previously approved by some of the Republicans, who were opposed to the treaty in its original form. The treaty was finally rejected by a large majority. This result has produced much disappointment, as well as surprise, as the indications during the few weeks past were favorable to its ratification.

Pending the question to reconsider the effect of their action of to-day. It is supposed that the rejection of the Nieuragua treaty by the votes of nearly all of the Republicans Schators had not a little induces of incasing the rejection of the Miscragua treaty by the votes of the Democrats. An inelications that the rejection of the Miscragua treaty by the votes of the Democrats. An inelication is made to remove the injunction of cannot particularly be stated.

The Japannese.

The Japannese.

Mr. PRYOR. I insist that the gentleman stox to the issue.

Mr. Bunneit said Mr. Beker's testimony was of such a character that it would not be sufficient to impeach in any court of law. It was second-hand or hearsay testimony, to which he only asked the ordinary rules of law to be applied. No one doubted the independence of the gentleman from Virginia to run a muck, but, when he did so, let him not charge abuses on those who have no power teacretest them.

him not charge abuses on those who have no power to correct them.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, declared himself in favor of the establishment of a Government printing office, if for no other reason than that it would remove from this hall the elamors and discussions which occur in relation to the public printing, and render business independent of the corruption which attaches te it. The contract system having proved a failure, he said, motives of economy should induce the establishment of a national cities. As to the Post Office blanks, he conceived the printing of them as legitimate patron. ceived the printing of them as legitimate patron-age as the printing and binding of this House.

Mr. Burnerr expressed the hope that his friend
From Virginia, (Mr. Pryor.) the next time he charged corruption on the Administration, would be better informed as to the facts. In his (Mr. be better informed as to the note. In the latter, Burnett's) last canvass, in the summer of '59, he was met on the stump by some of Mr. Pryor's charges, and had more trouble to reply to them

was ince of the study of south of the control of th prove what he said.

Mr. Burnerr declined to become a party to such movement.

Alr. Payon said he did not want a committee to

comm is the realms of imagination to accuse some oody or any body; but he made the charge, and lemanded a committee. Mr. Brankerr said they had already three comnittees on the subject. The goutleman from Virginia know what the Constitution provides for it such eases If the gonteman accused the Presi dent of being engaged in distributing the corrup-tion fund, he would vote for another committee. If corruption exists let the President be arraigned, let him be impeacled and disgraced. If gentle-men wish to show their zeal, let them for their broadsides at the opposition—the Republican parer work. Mr. PRYOR replied that he was fighting on hi

own individual responsibility, and in defence of the interests of the people. He conceived it to be sound policy that the Democracy should wash their hands of all corruption, lighten the ship, and stand on a pure record. They should appeal to the honest instincts of the people, and take cover under the people of the continuous states. no party combination.

Mr. Burnerr said that, like the gentleman from
Virginis. he was in favor of ferreting out corruption,
but in their zeal they should not make charges hen the facts do not warrent them. Mr. Payon explained that he had said that the

Mr. Prayor explained that he had said that the President knew there was an excessive fund. Various gentlemen rose and expressed a desire to give their views on the subject.

Mr. John Cochhane, of New York, humorously remarked that it was time that the whole Democratic party should rise to their fect.

Mr. Florence resumed his remarks in defence of those who received the legitimate advantages of the public printing

Mr. Houstos, of Alabama, said the President needed no defence. The fact should be known that he was governed by the law, and knew nothing of the extraordinary profits.

Mr. Walton, of Vermont, was ready to vote for any propesition to effect a reform, even to stopping

Mr. HASKIN, of New York, closed the debate, contending that the President knew of the profits accruing from the President knew of the profits accruing from the President State printing, and though the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Appleton, and Attorney General Black, distributed them to keep up his party organs. In the course of his remarks he said that when he found that the them to keep up his pairly organs. In the course of his romarks he said that when he found that the President was treacherous to the principles on which he was elected, he (Mr. Haskin) opposed him. The President was even repudiated at his own home. In relation to the charge preferred against him (Mr. Haskin), about letting out the binding of the House, he remarked that it was given by the chairman of the Committee on Printing to the lowest bidder.

As to his vote for Mr. Defrees for printer, he said he voted for whom he pleised, and would jote against all schemes of extravagance and corruption, coming from either the Democratic or Republican side.

After further proceedings, the House passed the bill for the establishment of a Government printing office, by a vote of 12d sgainst 56.

Mr. Payor made a personal explanation. In stating that he had been approached he should have added that in 1857 he was solicited to apply for a portion of the surplus fund, but that he indignantly repudiated the proposition.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Anams, of Massachusetts, spoke of the slavery question and of the overlandowing oligarchy of what is commonly called property. He said that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," This sentiment nerved the Revolutionary Fathers. He combated the doctrine that the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect. This decision of the Supreme Court strips us, he remarked, of all rights except what we may maintain by our own right arms. After further proceedings, the House passed the

This decision of the Supreme Court strips us, he remarked, of all rights except what we may maintain by our own right arms. The old tyranny has been varnished over by the modern politice-judicial Democracy. The Republican party was organized to premote the law of liberty, having in view the restoration of the true idea and the overthrow of falsehood. The doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" is as ancient as the law of Moses. Were they to be dissolved as a party because its countenance was to be considered as a menace to the slaveholding States? Our fathered did not think so, and we are doing no more than they did. That slavery is the highest type of civilization is a shocking idea, and has been repudiated by the wisest and best mon of the slaveholding States. There was a necessity for a great organization to overthrow the false doctrine. He said, not in a spirit of menace or unkindness, but ander a solemn sense of duty, incumbent on him as a Representative, pledged to the cause of freedom, there can be no compromise wherever, so leng as the question remains undetermined, and this is the property of these in the cause of the said and the six of the cause of the said and the six of the cause of the said and the six of the cause of the said and the six of the cause of the said and the six of the cause of the said and the six of the cause of the said and the six of the cause of the said and the six of the cause of the said and the six of the cause of the said and the six of the cause of the said and the said and the six of the cause of the said and the the question remains undetermined, and this is equivalent to saying so long as the free States erist, and there is a party in favor of the inallenable rights of man. If this be a solemn menace to the lawe States, so be it. We shall seek no quarre but we shall value our principles more than you friendship.

We, as a party, have no design against the rights We, as a party, have no design against the rights of the Southern States. The leading idea of the party is reform—a total and fundamental reform—in details, which have been suffered of late years to run into many abuses. All had a well-defined impression that, for the sake of retaining power, corruption had been tolerated, if not actively encouraged, in high places. He maintained, for the honor of the contry, and those who may be concerned in the administration of the Government, cerned in the administration of the Government, there is a necessity for a complete change. The reform must be wide enough to restore freedom as the guide of the Federal policy—to set aside the idol which has usurped the throne—and deep enough to recure honesty in the conduct of all its affairs. The Post Office appropriation bill for the ensuing fiscal year being under consideration, Mr. COLPAX. of Indiana, from the Post Office Committee, moved various retrenching propositions. The maximum pay of route agents on railroads was made \$300, instead of \$1,000. Mr. Colfax moved further to smend 8 as to reduce the per centage of postamend so as to reduce the percentage of post masters, whose offices yielded over \$400 postage pe quarter, to the rates established by the act of 1851

ose without a quorum, and the House adjourned. Union Ratification Meeting at New New ORLEANS, May 31.—The nominations of Bell and Everett were ratified to-day by a meeting of he Union Party, held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, which was largely attended.

Mississippi Democratic Convention. JACKSON, Miss., May 30.—The Democratic Onvention, now in session here, is the largest that ever assembled in this State. Great entimalism prevails, and resolutions were adopted in favor of the course pursued by the Mississippi delegates will be fully accredited to the Conventions to be held at Richmond and Baltimore.

ion was adopted to admit of no platform

Tornado in New York. CATARAUGUS, N. Y., May 31—A destruct tornado occurred here yesterday afternoon, which six houses were demolished, the raily depot unroofed, and other damage amounting \$25,000. Several persons were dangerously ured. The tornado also passed through Waverly, in-uring almost every building within its sweep, has man was killed, and several others badly

South Carolina Democratic Convention. AUGUSTA, May 31.—The South Carolina Demo-eratic Convention met here yesterday. Governor Means was relected as permanent chairman. The temper of the Convention indicated that the State

Methodist Episcopal Conference Busyato, May 31.—Bishop Baker presided at the Conference to day. The slavery report was debated at length. Numerous amendments were offered and rejected, and finally the new chapter of discipline was adopted by a vote of 154 to 57. Burning of the Steamer Peerless.

Sr. Louis, May 31.—A private despatch from New Orleans states that the steamer Peerlers was burned there on the 27th inst. She was built only a year ago, and cost forty-two thousand dollars. There was an insurance of twenty thousand dollars upon her in Pittsburg offices. Railroad Accident.

Later from Havana. NEW YORK, May 31.—The steamer St. Louis arrived from Havana, with dates to the 27th nst.
The sugar market was active; No. 12; are quoted

Trial Trip of U. S. Steamer Dacotah Nonrolk, May 31.-The U. S. steam sloop-of-Markets by Telegraph.

Balrinone, May 31—Flour firm and advance provided the state of the sta function to the control of the contr

The Championship. [Correspondence of the New York Express.] London, May 18.

LONDON, May 18.

The question of the "championship?" seems to
have been definitively settled at a meeting yester The question of the "championship? seems to have been definitively seitled at a meeting yesterday, between Hoonan, Sayers, the referce, (Mr. Dowling,) and the backers of the two men, which twok place at the effice of Bell's Life. It was agreed that each of the rival puglilist is to have a now "belt," precisely like the original, held by Sayers. The, "belt," is then to be fought for, but Sayers is to appear in the rival no more. This is a virtual admission, on his or his friends' part, that he is unable to contend with the Berlein Boy; and admirers of American puglitism may consequently throw up their caps and thout victory. The proceeding, on the part of the English, is honorable and loyal, and will remove all ground of ill feeting between the two peoples. It is to be hoped that the hesitation which has for soveral weeks past characterized the proceedings of Sayers' upholders, and their evident reluctance to treat the American's claims with justice, will not have induced the Government at Washington to act precipitately, and send another British minister his passports. Heenan is determined to have the belt, and ready to fight for it, as announced in his card, published several daysage, in the Times. He is likely to have his attention fully occupied. More than one Briton will dispute with him possession of the gladiatorial trophy, and, as a beginning, the Post of this morning states that a man named Hurst, much tailer and heavier than the Benicia Boy, will challenge him immediately. This new sapirant for famo is only six feet eight, and is known by the subtriquet of the "Staleybridge Infant." He is from Cheshire, and looks upon himself as decidedly "the cheese."

I presume there is much money bet in America on the result of the Derby. I heard, this safter If "the cheese."

I presume there is much money bet in America on the result of the Derby. I heard, this afternoon, from a gentleman of very high station in England, and himself interested in the race, that the stakes would certainly be won by Umpire.

RALPH EASEL.

Singular and Serious Accident. WILL ANNONIA EXPLODE ?

From the Detroit Free Press; May 29.]
Dr. J. W. Kermott, of this city, met with a somewhat singular accident on Saturday night, which nearly cost him his life, and may yet result in the permanent loss of his sight. He was engaged in his laboratory preparing a prescription for a patient, who was fortunately in the room waiting for it. The prescription called for some aqua ammowhen the doctor took a resen bottle from a top shelf, which he proceeded to open. He had ro moved the kid with which the stopper was secured and also the wax about the mouth of the bettle when the stopper suddenly flew out, filling the room instantly with the gas. Some of the liquid also flew upward, lodging in the face and eyes o fumes of the ammonia, and near nearly caught by the patient, who dragged him he room. For two hours he remained per appliance was when caught by the patient, who dragged min from the room. For two hours he remained per-fectly insensible, though every appliance was brought to bear to restore him. He is still lying in a critical state, though hopes are entertained of his recovery. He is not yet able to see, and it is feared that his sight will never be fully restored. He speaks with great difficulty, the organs of the throat being badly inflamed.

This accident has no precedent, so far as we are aware. Ammonia in a liquid state has never hereaware. Ammonia in a liquid state has never heretofore been considered explosive, and the only
cause that has been assigned for this case is, that
the bottle had remained for some length of time on
a shelf close to the ceiling of the room, where it
was affected by the heat.

THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENIMO WHEATLEY & CLARES'S ACCU-STREET TREATER Arch street, above Sight.— The College Bawn; Or The Brides of Garryowen. And Drings Of Garryowen."

Walnet-Street Thrathe. corner Walnet
Ninth.— Linda: or, Move and the Compristors ".

Varieties; or, The Manager in Search of Novelty."

McDonough's Gairries, Race street, below ThirdEntertenments inghth.

PRNHAYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE AXTS, 1675 Chooles to treet. The 37th Annual Exhibition. SHOOTING CASE. Yesferday afternoon ! difficulty took place at the Tenth precinct house of the Twentieth ward, during which a man named Horace Greenleaf was severely, if not fatally in-jured. It appears that Greenleaf, in company with aeveral others, rallying under the name of "Prairio Hons, or Chubs," (the same party that so dis-gracefully attacked the Germans at Peters' farm on Monday last,) called at the tovern and demanded on atonday last, called at the tovern and demanded, liquor, which was denied them by the landlord. The rowdies then commenced fighting and smash-ing things generally. When they came in, a young man named Henry Stewart was sitting at a table talking to some friends, and took ne part in the melee which followed until he was attacked by Greenleaf and his comrades, when he discharged a pistol—the load taking effect on the body of the former. Greenleaf was removed to his regidence at Thirteenth and Girard avenue where be ienained in a critical condition at a late hour last evening. It is supposed that he is mortally wounded. Stewart gave himself up to Officer Spear at nos and was taken before Alderman Hotchinson

who held him to bail to await the result of Green FATAL ACCIDENT. - Sugan Fresh, aged fifty-two- residing in Trenton avenue, near William street, was killed about eight o'clock yesterday morning in the following manner: It appears that she started out on a railroal track to search for her pigs, just before the departure of the train for New York from the Kensington depot. The engineer says he saw her a short distance ahead, sounded the whistle, and did everything to attract her at-tention, without avail, and before he could stop the train, she was caught by the cow-catcher, and thrown over the embankment. The affair created a good deal of excitement among the German residents in the neighborhood, and much indignation was manifested against the engineer; but the coroner, after a careful investigation last evening, rendered a verdict of accidental death.

THE MILITARY - THE RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE, &c -The following "order" is from Order No. 3 1 Major General Patterson

Order No. 3 The Value of the British Division, P. M.

1. The Division will be held in readiness to parade as an exert to the Jaguasse Ambassadors on their arrival at this cit. The time and place of formston will be designated the moment the Major General can ascerain the day on which the reception will take place, and he point at which they will arrive,

2. The volunteers of Vananta and Paradical States. 2. The volunteers of Pennsylvania, and of adjacent tates are operated in the continues of this occasion.

3. Uncors of the army, and navy desirous of uniting this they volunteers, are respectfully requested to join ith the volunteers, are respectfully requested to the polynemers and respectfully requested to the Division staff.

A Major Robert Tunmett Patterson is appointed Bission Inappoints with the rank of vieutenant. Colone Milliam V., Espons, of the Weshington Grays, as applicable of the Colone Milliam to the rank of Major.

S. Lionte and Colone Hand with the rank of Major. The colone will be represented in the colone with the rank of the Major General, and the respect and esteem which his long and faithful service has so fairly carried.

arned
By command of Major General Patterson.
R. BUTLER PRICE, A. A. G. quarter, to the rates established by the act of 1851, an average reduction in those offices of about 16 per centum, and also repealing the section allowing the Postmaster General to give extra compensation to postmasters over their salary, making a saving of nearly \$200,000 per year.

Status was opposed by Messra. Barksdale of Missisppi, Singleton of Missisppi, and Clark of Missouri, and, after repeated votes, the committee extinguished some of the firemen were disposed to continue to throw the water into the building. The FIRE AT FAIRMOUNT. - On Wednesday afcontinue to throw the water into the building. The interference of the police was invoked by the proprietor to stop the waste of property by water, and in this way the loss was confined to within about \$200. Mr. Lips says that had the water been thrown as recklessly as there was an evident de

sire to throw it, the loss would have reached \$25 000. ATTEMPTED SPICIDE. -Yesterday afternoon Frenchman named Ironion Didier, while labor ing under a fit of temporary derangement, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat at a house in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Market streets. He is a native of the north of France arrived in this country come fifteen years ago, and is about forty-nine years old. He came to this city on Monday last from St. Louis, where he has been engaged at work in a vineyard, and took quarters at the White Bear Hotel, in Market street. He was taken to the hospital yesterday, but being refused

dmittance, was removed to the almshouse. CORNER-STONE LAYING .- The laying of the corner-stone of the new hall for the Wagner Free Institute of Science, corner of Seventeenth and Montgomery streets, which was to have taken place on Saturday last, but owing to the rain had been postponed, will take place to morrow afternoon at four o'clock. Appropriate addresses will be delivered by several of the faculty, and other talented gentlemen. The public are cordially invited. Persons wishing to attend can avail them-

DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon a ma named Patrick Neigh, employed in wheeling and at It appears he was about emptying a wheelbarrow into the Schoulkill. His body was recovered a few minutes afterwards, and every effort made to resuscitate him, but without affect. He was a married man, and leaves a wife and four children, at No. 33 Jones alley. The coroner held an inuest last evening, and rendered a verdict in ac-

ordance with the facts. ACCIDENT ON THE WEST CHESTER RAIL ROAD.—Thomas Loonard, aged thirty, had his left ankle fractured yesterday afternoon by being run over by a hand-car at Tchadd's ford on the West Chester railroad. It appears that he, with several ompanions, was on board the car, and they were ranning down grade at a rapid rate, when the axle broke and he was thrown on the track, the wheels of the car passing over him. He was admitted to the hospital last evening, when it was found neces

sary to amputate the limb. FIRE .- A fire broke out, between thre and four o'cl-ck yesterday morning, in a stable owned by Mrs Elizabeth Osterholt, and occupied by Joseph Ditmer, located on Ninth street, below Buttonwood. Five horses that were in the structure were got out safely The building was parthe fire is unknown, and Fire Marshal Blackburn is investigating the matter.

DougLAS MEETING .- The Democracy of lifteenth ward favorable to the nomination of Judge Dauglas at the Baltimore Convention wil this evening hold a meeting at Reilly's Hotel, corner of Twenty-second and Hamilton streets. general attendance is requested. ALLEGED FUGITIVE.-John Lunberg was arrested in this city yesterday, on the charge of robbing his employer, in Providence, R I., of a

large quantity of silverware. Officer Bartholomes ook him in charge, and started for Providence by the midnight train. HRID FOR A FURTHER HEARING -McKenfew days since and brought on to this city on the charge of swindling some of our Market-street merchants, was before Alderman Beitler yesterday,

and held in \$2,000 for a further hearing. CASUALTY .- Thomas Hatch, aged thirty years, fractured his left olbow, yesterday after-noon, by falling from a scaffold, while repatring a sky-light in the rear of a liquor store at 1213 Market treet. He was taken to the hospital.

BROKE HIS LEG .- A young man named John McVeagh fell into a cerspool in Adams street, below Frankford road, last evening, and broke his left leg. He was removed to his home in Cumberland street. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. - UNITED STATES

COURT .- The case of Jeremiah Buck is still on

rial. Mr. Wharton concluded yesterday morning

for the prosecution, and was followed by Wm. 8

Peirce and David Paul Brown for the defence. DISTRICT COURT, No. 1-Judge Strond .- Conrad District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—Corrad Myer vs. Wm. J. Naylor, claimant, and John Burns, tenant in possession. An action of ejectment for a house and lot of ground, on Lewis above Master street. Verdiot for plaintiff. M. J. Mitcheson for plaintiff; Thecdore Cuyler for defondant District Court, No. 2—Judge Sharswood.—Wainwright Brothers vs. Henry Pricker. An action for lumber sold by plaintiffs for the refitting of "The Robert Morris Hotel," at Palmount. The charge in their book of original entries was made to "Henry Fricker, by Samuel Harney." The admissibility of these entries as evidence against the defendant was objected to, until it was shown that Harney had authority to purchase upon his behalf. The plaintiff, then offered testimony from which such authority might be inferred.

On crase-examination, however, it appeared that Harney had contracted with defendant to furnish all the materials and work required for a cortain sum. When the plaintiffs closed their case the counsel for defendant moved for a non-suit, which was granted by the ceurt. The rulings of the judge in this case are of interest to a large class of tradesmen, as indicating the importance of assertaining the authority of persons buying goods as the sgents for other persons before delivering the goods

George H. Earle and Woodward for plaintiff; M. J. Mitcheson for the defendant.

District Court—Judge Stroud—Courad Meyer vs. Win Burns and George J. Navlor. An action of ejectment. Verdiot for plaintiff.

Charles H. Farnum vs. George Simpson An action on a merigage Verdict for plaintiff for \$14 586.

William Wall and Henry L. Churchman vs. Joseph Boyle. An action to recover a balance alleged to he due plaintiffs. Verdiot for plaintiffs for \$21 250.

Adjourned, and jurors discharged for the term. Treasure Courter—Judge Shrawood—L. Har. Myer vs. Wm. J. Naylor, claimant, and John Burns,

of \$212.50.
Adjourned, and jurors discharged for the term.
District Court-Judgo Sharswood -L Harwood, and Farah Ann, his wife, to the use, &c. vs.
Canby Steel and Alfred Kirk, executors of William
Martin. deceased. An action to recover the amount
of rents collected by defendants. Verdict for Explosion in a Coal Minc.

There inves lost.

Scharton, Pa., May 31.—An explosion of freddamp cocurred this afternoon in the Stanton mine, noar Wilkesbarre, Pa. As on of Mr Broderick, and Miles and Harry Edwards were killed. Another man was injured by the explosion.

Beath of Judge Daniel, of the United States Supreme Court.

Richmon, Va., May 31.—Peter V. Daniel, and of the public printing. Whatever plan may be adopted. however, he expected the Government in this city to-day.

Mr. John Local Minc.

The Peoria Transcript states that arrangements have been made for the immediate construction of the uncompleted oighteen miles of the liliur is River Railread, from Pekin to Chandlersville. The road hed is now petalogistic on the uncompleted oighteen miles of the liliur is River Railread, from Pekin to Chandlersville. The road hed is now petalogistic or the uncompleted oighteen miles of the liliur is River Railread, from Pekin to Chandlersville. The road hed is now petalogistic or the uncompleted oighteen miles of the liliur is River Railread, from Pekin to Chandlersville. The road hed is now petalogistic or the uncompleted oighteen miles of the liliur is River Railread, from Pekin to Chandlersville. The road hed is now petalogistic or the uncompleted oighteen miles of the liliur is River Railread, from Pekin to Chandlersville. The road hed is now petalogistic or the uncompleted oighteen miles of the liliur is River Railread, from Pekin to Chandlersville. The road hed is now petalogistic or the uncompleted oighteen miles of the liliur is River Railread, from Pekin to Chandlersville. The road hed is now petalogistic or manufacture miles of the liliur is River Railread, from Pekin to Chandlersville. The road hed is now petalogistic or the uncompleted by the heat.

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