SUMMER RESORTS.

[illegible], Pa.
[illegible] House, Cape Island, N. J.
[illegible] House, Atlantic City, N. J.
[illegible], Atlantic City, N. J.
Congress Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.
[illegible] House, Atlantic City, N. J.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
[illegible] House, Atlantic City, N. J.
[illegible] House, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.
Columbia House, Cape Island, New Jersey.
[illegible] House, Cape Island, New Jersey.
Delaware House, Cape Island, N. J.
Tremont House, Cape Island, N. J.
American House, Cape Island, N. J.
United States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J.
[illegible] House, [illegible] Beach, N. J.
White Sulphur Springs, Doubling Gap, Pa.
[illegible] Valley House, Lebanon, Pa.
Ephrata Mountain Springs, Lancaster co., Pa.
[illegible], Pa.
Carlisle White Sulphur Springs, Cumberland co.
Bedford Springs, Bedford co., Pa.
[illegible] Springs, Berks co., Pa.
Tontine Hotel, New Haven, Conn.
[illegible] House, Guilford, Conn.

The Press.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1860.

DEATH OF JOHN SCHWARTZ.

In announcing the death of JOHN SCHWARTZ, Representative in Congress from the VIIIth Berks district, which took place in the city of Washington late on Wednesday night, we record an event not unexpected by his friends, although it will occasion general regret. JOHN SCHWARTZ was born at Sunbury, Northumberland county, in this State, in 1792, and was, therefore, about sixty-eight years old when he died. His father removed to Reading, Berks county, when he was ten years of age, where the son has ever since resided. He was reared and educated as a merchant; was the support of his mother after the death of his father, and through life the stay of his brothers and his sisters.

JOHN SCHWARTZ was in many respects a remarkable man. He made no pretensions to education; was extremely unaffected in his bearing; simple in his tastes; and devoted to his family and his friends. Never a politician, although for years an active member of the Democratic party, he came into the Congress of the United States from the ranks of private life, with little experience in party warfare and less knowledge of the public men of the country. He soon, however, displayed uncommon tact and shrewdness in his intercourse with his fellow-members, and by his gentlemanlike deportment, his open and his persuasive candor, and his strong German good sense, secured for himself the warm affections of those with whom he co-operated, and the respect of those to whom he was opposed.

He was a man of conscientious convictions, and adhered to these convictions with unfaltering perseverance and tenacity. His constant attendance upon the sessions of the House, his vigilance as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, his earnest desire to serve his constituents, no doubt aggravated his disease and hastened his death. For weeks past he felt that his fate was sealed, and yet morning after morning, attired with singular neatness, he would totter into his seat, and remain from the beginning to the close of the session. On no question, important or otherwise, was the name of JOHN SCHWARTZ ever found missing. Suffering intensely all the time, there was a cheerfulness in his manner and an uncomplaining submission in his bearing, that made him a study and a wonder to all.

In the great contest which resulted in his triumphant election over the Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, he displayed uncommon skill and energy, but it was reserved for the House of Representatives to witness those qualities which made him so conspicuous a participant in the struggle made by the independent Democrats against the usurpations and corruptions of the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. He never wavered in his onward course. When others gave way he stood firm. The difficulties which embarrassed some were soon solved by his own boldness and promptitude. The abuse of the organs of Mr. BUCHANAN never ruffled him. He felt that he was right, and did his whole duty. A Democrat instinctively, and a thorough gentleman by nature, he did not hesitate to justify his votes by the fact that the Administration had forfeited all claim to the respect of the Democracy, and only on one occasion did he condescend to explain his position in public, in a speech of characteristic frankness. It was interesting to see how those who began by ridiculing him ended by admiring and praising him; and it may always be recalled to his infinite credit, and may be remembered with pride by his descendants, that few men, and no new member wielded a larger influence on the floor of the House. He was the least exacting man upon his friends we ever knew. Content with performing his duty to his constituents, and ambitious to see the brave Spartan column he was proud to belong to maintain its integrity to the last, he asked few favors, and never seemed to be happier than when assisting to relieve others from trouble.

To the editor of this journal he exhibited almost the affection of a father. There was a self-abnegation in his enthusiastic devotion, a cordial activity in all his movements, and a generous spirit of indulgence that we can never, never forget.

It was a sweet consolation to him that his final hours were watched by the aged partner of his bosom and his accomplished daughters; that his pillow was smoothed by the hands of loving friends, and his doors besieged by the kind inquiries of the resident population. As he lived so he died. Calm and composed in life, he met death with no complaints, and passed to the presence of his Maker in the consciousness that he had done no act, either in private or public, unworthy of a Christian gentleman. It may be said of him that he fulfilled the poet's counsel to the very letter:

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

More Popular Sovereignty.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, presented his bill yesterday for constituting the land districts of Jefferson and Nevada, and asked for a suspension of the rules. Sixty-one members voted for the suspension of the rules and ninety-one against. All the Democrats from the slave States, with the exception of TAYLOR, LEVY, and DAVIDSON, voted against the proposition. Contrary to all expectations, thirty-seven Republicans (of the ultra order) voted with the fire-eaters. Thus we see that an honest proposition to exclude the negro question from Congress has received the rebuke of the fanatics of both sections of the country. The agitation of the slavery question is the political life of such men, whether from the South or the North. They agree in principle, and are found voting together.

Among the Republicans who sustained Mr. THAYER's proposition, are SHERMAN, COLFAX, COVODE, HALE, WADE, CURTIS, HOWARD, STEVENS, FOSTER, F. P. BLAIR, Jr., SCRANTON, STRATTON, NIXON, &c., &c., in all thirty-nine. The Northern Democrats, without exception, voted with them, as also five Americans. Had there been a full House, Mr. THAYER would have had a majority for his proposition, notwithstanding the defection of the Southern Democrats. It is now eviden[t] that the Republican party is fast approaching the position taken and defended by Mr. THAYER. We rejoice in this fact, as in the triumph of a great principle, to control hereafter the policy of the Government. The day of non-resident jurisdiction has passed away, never to return, and with it go all the miserable and useless quarrels in Congress over the slavery question.

We congratulate Mr. THAYER on his success in showing the country who it is that wishes to keep up this injurious agitation for selfish and personal ends. The people will rebuke all such, and the country is now ready for peace upon this question. The land district system proposed by Mr. THAYER is eminently practical and just, and commends itself to the approbation of all honest and patriotic citizens, [illegible]

Everett's Mount Vernon Papers.

Messrs. APPLETON, of New York, have published, in an octavo volume of nearly 500 pages, the celebrated "Mount Vernon Papers," contributed by EDWARD EVERETT to the *New York Ledger*. The history of these articles is curious enough, as showing a new phase in newspaper advertising. In September 1858, Mr. BONNER, proprietor of the *New York Ledger*, offered to pay $10,000 to Mr. EVERETT, to be by him added to the funds of the Ladies' Association for the purchase of Mount Vernon, provided that Mr. EVERETT should write one original article for the *Ledger*, every week for one year. Mr. EVERETT, who has done more than any other man to effect the purchase and permanent preservation of the Home and Grave of WASHINGTON, assented to the proposition, received a check for the money, paid it over to the Association, and commenced the promised articles. The fact was duly and gratuitously noticed in all the newspapers throughout the Union, and Mr. BONNER thereby obtained a notoriety for his journal which an outlay of thrice ten thousand dollars could not have given it. Mr. EVERETT, by the way, was even better than his word, for he contributed fifty-three papers, the last of which contained a "full, true, and particular account" of Mr. BONNER's establishment and journal, written in a highly eulogistic vein, and, we are told, without Mr. B. having the slightest previous cognizance that the subject was to be treated at all.

The collection makes a handsome and imposing volume. The Papers read much better in a book than they did in the *Ledger*. The subjects are various and numerous. They treat of Mount Vernon, of old holidays and customs, of literary matters, of the author's travels at home and abroad, of his recollections of eminent persons whom he met, of science, of history, of the panic of 1857, of political prospects, of Adams' Express, of lighthouses, of DANIEL BOONE, of the illustrious dead of 1859, and, very largely, of GEORGE WASHINGTON. The reminiscences and sketches of illustrious literary and political characters—SCOTT, LOUIS NAPOLEON, PRESCOTT, BOND, HALLAM, VON HUMBOLDT, Prince METTERNICH, TALLEYRAND, and others—are very interesting. The accounts of Mr. EVERETT's foreign travels are also calculated to interest, as well as amuse. In a word, EVERETT's Mount Vernon Papers are very good, and, no doubt, will be largely read this summer, not only in the libraries of the stay-at-home population, but in country retreats, "by the sad sea-waves," and at other fashionable resorts. It is just the book to take up for half an hour at a time. We understand, and hope, that the publishers will liberally give the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association some interest in the sale. This is right, for they still require a good deal of money to provide for the restoration and future maintenance of Mount Vernon.

Very Late from Europe.

The *Asia*, which left Liverpool on the 9th instant, has arrived at New York. The principal news item is that considerable reinforcements for GARIBALDI, with arms and ammunition, had been landed in Italy—that the armistice continued—that GARIBALDI had appointed a Provisional Government for Sicily, and that he found $5,000,000 in the royal treasury at Palermo. It seems placed beyond a doubt that Sicily was lost to the weak and wicked monarch who has so long misgoverned it.

Insults to the Japanese.

We have omitted the daily details of the movements of the Japanese Embassy in New York, because, as a general thing, the occurrences have been but a repetition of events that have already taken place in this city, and with which our readers are quite familiar, from the full particulars published in this and other Philadelphia papers. The same programme has been gone through with in New York, and although much of the proceedings must have been annoying to the distinguished strangers, yet, as the Japanese are proverbially a polite people, the gentlemen composing the Embassy submitted to the killing kindnesses of the Gothamites with the best possible grace, until their forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and we are very much afraid now that the bad taste of some of the *New York officials will send the Nyphonese from* our shores with unpleasant remembrances of their visit to this country. The *Tribune* of yesterday gives the following account of the mode taken to induce the celebrated Asiatics to visit a matinee at the Academy of Music:

At 1 o'clock, it was announced that the carriages were ready to convey the Japanese to the Academic matinee, whereupon it became a question who of the seventy would go, and finally whether all of them would not insist on staying at home. For, as one of the committee in charge astutely remarked: "they're a very sing'lar people, inasmuch as they like, to have their own way, and sometimes become fractious when we tell 'em they've got to go where they don't want to!" The three Ambassadors had refused to attend the Opera from the start; at the last moment the officers also declined the invitation for themselves and their attendants. The committee urged the point. The Japanese, with suavity, begged to be excused. The committee insisted. The Japanese firmly declined. The committee assumed an imperative tone. Whereupon the Japanese were at first frightened, then wounded, lastly enraged; and one of the officers rushed out of the committee-room, and adjured Mr. Leland to procure him a pistol forthwith. If the committee persist in this style of thing, we shall soon hear of a case of *hari-kari* at the Metropolitan Hotel. Finally terms were made, and the gentle Japanese, with their national politeness, concluded to yield the point. The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh officers, three or four others high in rank, Tommy, and several attendants, equipped themselves, were pulled, rather than accompanied, to the door, were shoved, rather than assisted, into the carriages and were whirled away to the Academy, at which they arrived some time after the appointed hour.

It is impossible to lionize anybody in New York for a whole week. This fact was rendered evident yesterday. Although it was elaborately advertised that members of the Japanese Embassy would visit the Academy at a performance of a grand opera, it failed to draw a crowd of special density. The house was about half full, mostly ladies.

The *Herald* furnishes this version of the affair:

There was some excitement during the morning in regard to the attendance at the matinee given to the Japanese at the Academy of Music. The chief Ambassadors declined to go, the second Ambassador still keeping his room from a cold contracted in Philadelphia, and which has resulted in a painful and disfiguring swelling of the face. Many of the officers could not be made to understand where they were to go, others were deterred by the rain, and another party having received permission to go out shopping, insisted that they must shop first, and go to the theatre afterwards. During this misunderstanding which detained the party for some time, one of the principal officers, not comprehending the purport of the endeavors to lead him to the carriage, shook off the friendly hands which rested upon his shoulder, clapped his hand to his sword hilt, and indignantly repeated, "I am no servant—understand!" Matters were finally arranged, however, by the interpreters, and Captain Dupont, who received permission from the Princes to take their attendants, the handsomest and most richly dressed of the Embassy, and the Japanese, accompanied by the committee and Captains Dupont and Lee, drove off in close carriages, the rain falling heavily. Captain Dupont stated that the Japanese disliked music, but the people who had treated them so kindly must not be disappointed upon this occasion.

Alluding to the matter, the New York *Express* of last evening says that it may be here remarked, "there appears to be a want of common politeness among some of the ciceroni. Instead of waiting politely, and showing the guests into a carriage, the usual plan is for the New Yorkers to put the left arm in a very affectionate manner round the waist of the Japanese, and after almost dragging him along, to thrust him into a carriage, and then jump in after him. To people who are accustomed to some sort of deference, this proceeding must look strange, to say the least of it; and, indeed, in some instances, the 'killing with kindness' principle is carried to such an extent that the recipients of these well-meant, but vulgar, attentions, get frightened."

How should the Fourth of July be Celebrated?

[For The Press.]

As Freedom's birthday is nigh at hand, might it not be celebrated in a manner that would give pleasure to a large number of our citizens who belong to the cant-get-aways?

There might be an interesting display at the new park at Fairmount, of a variety of entertainments. In the forenoon, the military could be reviewed; the Schuylkill Navy could contribute their mite; a balloon could be sent up from the park, and in the evening a fine exhibition of pyrotechnics might be arranged upon a raft or boat in the river, giving to thousands an opportunity of witnessing with ease and comfort that which is so often denied them on occasions of a similar kind in the narrow thoroughfares of the city. In the park, all might see whatever is passing on the river. If something of this kind could be adopted, it would prove a holiday indeed to many who have vainly sought on each returning Fourth of July, some pleasure in what they might see of show or amusement on the day which without plan or method all Americans delight to honor, though no better way offers than to sit in your garden and fire crackers with your children or grandchildren.

SEVENTY-SIX.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Will sell, at No. 914 Chestnut street, this morning, a large assortment of well-made, new, and second hand household furniture, several superior rosewood piano-fortes, splendid gilt frame mirrors, plated ware, China, carpets, cottage furniture, &c.

FIRST PAGE.—A Historic Parallel; The Homestead Bill as Passed; Later News from Europe; Destructive Hail Storm and Tornado in Lancaster County. FOURTH PAGE.—Latest Foreign News; Sicily; Marine Intelligence.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1860.

The death of Hon. John Schwartz was announced in both Houses to-day. Eloquent speeches were made by Hon. James H. Campbell, of Pennsylvania (who offered the resolutions in the House), Mr. McPherson, Mr. Stevens, and others, and in the Senate by Senators Cameron, Seward, King, and others.

The Sergeant-at-Arms took possession of the body this morning, and is making preparations to escort it to Reading by the early train, at 6 o'clock A. M., to-morrow. A number of members and personal friends of the deceased will accompany the remains of this lamented and venerable man. Messrs. Train, of Massachusetts, Nixon, of New Jersey, Hickman, Cameron, and Covode, of Pennsylvania, and Morris, of Illinois, have signified their intention to accompany the family to Reading for the purpose of participating in the funeral ceremonies which are to take place in that city on Saturday.

At the time of his death, Major Schwartz was surrounded by his wife, his two daughters, and two of his sons, and during all of his severe illness was constantly attended by his nephew, A. Jordan Schwartz, Esq., assistant librarian of the House, and by the distinguished physician, Dr. May. The officers of the navy owe a deep debt of gratitude to Major Schwartz, for his consistent and energetic support of the bill raising their pay, which has lately become a law of the land. Mr. Speaker Pennington told me yesterday in conversation on this subject, that after his election, when he asked Major Schwartz what committee he desired to be placed upon, the prompt reply was, "I want to be a member of the Naval Committee in order to do something for the poor lieutenants."

His appointment to that committee occasioned some surprise at the time, but this was the secret of it. He was also deeply interested in the bill for the relief of Mr Benjamin Tyson, of Reading, and was greatly mortified when, about ten days ago, he failed to secure the suspension of the rules in order to put this bill on its passage. It is to be hoped that his many friends, in the House and in the Senate, will take it up and pass it, if only out of respect to his memory. I am glad to know that Major Schwartz will leave a handsome competency to his family. He always lived like a gentleman, and, therefore, could have saved little out of his salary. He was generous to a fault, and delighted in acts of charity.

Both Houses could adjourn to-day if they cared to do so, but Senator Bigler, for the purpose of making some capital out of the tariff question, insisted upon opening that prolific subject yesterday, and the result has been an exciting and what may become a protracted debate. If there was the slightest prospect for the passage of a tariff bill this movement might be applauded, and I would not now refer to it in even terms of indirect censure if it were not apparent that the only effect will be to prolong the session for no good purposes *The Southern men in the Senate have resolved to give us no tariff.* Even those who expressed themselves favorable to the interests of Pennsylvania—such men, for instance, as Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, Mr. Polk, of Missouri, and General Lane, of Oregon — will never vote for the Morrill bill. They offer us nothing but words, words On the other hand, I do not now think it politic on the part of the Republicans to oppose the granting of the loan asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury. The old loan is about to become due, and must be paid, and if Congress should adjourn without voting the twenty-one millions, the President would immediately convene them. The conference on the civil and diplomatic bill was agreed to by the House prior to its adjournment last evening, and no doubt the Senate will follow the example this morning. Several leading appropriation bills are now before committees of conference, who are expected to report to the two houses this morning.

The Pacific Railroad and the overland telegraph go over to the next session. A fair homestead bill has passed both branches of the National Legislature, and is now in the hands of the President, who may, if he can find reasons enough, refuse to sign it. That "old public functionary" has also in his hands the bill establishing a national printing office. It is apprehended that he may give it the death-blow, although it contemplates a vast reform, on the ground that the work may fall into the hands of Mr. Wendell, whose printing establishment, in this city, is one of the most perfect in the Union. Jefferson Davis has succeeded in putting Captain Meigs permanently at the head of the Water Works, in defiance of the efforts of the Administration to displace him. Great credit is due to General George W. Hughes, of Maryland, for his successful exertions in securing appropriations for the extension of the Capitol, and for other important District improvements. This gentleman, so well known as a brave officer during the Mexican war, has won the esteem and confidence of the House in this, his first session, and will, I hope, be handsomely re-elected by his constituents of the Annapolis Congressional district.

The Constitution publishes this morning the Hon. Warren Winslow's minority report from the Covode Committee, and the Baltimore *Sun* announces the probable appointment of this gentleman as full minister, under Mr. Burlingame's late bill, at the Sardinian Court. So we go.

The Administration circles are full of rejoicing today at what they conceive to be the certain defeat of Judge Douglas at Baltimore, and the *Sun* of that city, which has been the most subservient follower of the Administration, repeats the cry of *The Constitution* that no one man (meaning Judge Douglas) should be permitted to distract the country and the Democratic party, and calls upon the Convention to throw him overboard. These influences *forget*, in their blind hatred of the Senator from Illinois, that their whole power has been exerted to put down "one man," and that in proportion as they have assailed him, the masses of the Democracy have rallied to him. At this hour of writing it would seem that a large secession will take place in the event of his nomination, and it is given out that when the Southern delegates raise the standard of revolt their forces will be swelled by volunteers from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. In that event Mr. Bayard and Mr. Whiteley, of Delaware, will probably secede, the second time, from the *regular organization*. What a farce is this! Northern men, representing conservative constituencies professing attachment to the Union, striking hands with the enemies of the Union, and assisting to precipitate a sectional contest upon the country. The bitterness between the rival factions at Baltimore cannot be described, and it is expected that to-day will witness a scene of excitement in the Front-street Theatre, such as has no parallel in the history of American politics. Some of the weak-kneed friends of Douglas are waiting upon him to induce him to withdraw from the race, and name another candidate. If he should do so, it will disappoint and mortify hundreds of thousands of men. I do not believe that he ever thought of taking such a step. On the contrary, bitterly as he has been reviled and mercilessly as he is being now pursued, he never was so strong before in the affections of the people. He may be cheated at Baltimore, but I do not believe for a moment that he has ever contemplated the desertion of his friends in this, his and their hour of triumph.

The contest between Rice and Heebner, and the Secretary of War, relative to the marble columns for the Capitol, has been finally settled in favor of the former, by both houses of Congress. This decision is evidently in conformity with the merits of the case, as the Secretary had on the 30th June, 1859, accepted a proposition from Rice and Heebner to furnish American marble, and had given them time to present specimens from the different quarries in our country. He had also ordered the engineer to examine the quarries, and report upon their capacity; and yet before the report of the engineer, he suddenly ordered the columns from another person out of one of the very quarries from which specimens had been obtained. These facts are shown in the public documents, especially House Report No. 566, in which the whole subject is fully and satisfactorily investigated. The Secretary was evidently misled in this matter, and doubtless he will be gratified that Congress has corrected an error which was calculated to injure honest and faithful contractors. OCCASIONAL.

Ex-Postmaster Fowler Reported to be at Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 21.—Advices from Denver City to the 9th inst. say that Mr. Fowler, the defaulting New York postmaster, was reported to have been identified at Pike's Peak

The features of the statement regarding the recognition of Mr. Fowler are as follows, derived from a private letter:

An individual, whose dress and general appearance denoted a city style, and who was evidently anxious to shun particular notice, recently registered his name as Achille Drance at the hotel. He passed unidentified until one day, on his way to the quartz claims he had purchased, he came to a small village in the mountains, and stepped into the recorder's office, where he was at once recognized by an old resident of New York, (whose name is not given) who exclaimed, "Good God! Fowler, where did you come from?"

Drance staggered back, with a flushed face. Then turning pale, he replied, with calmness: "Sir, you are mistaken. My name is not Fowler."

"Well, if you are not Fowler with his whiskers off," the other replied, "you are his twin brother or the devil."

Drance, seemingly much embarrassed, and endeavoring to evade the disclosure, asked if the recorder was present.

But his tormentor, not willing to give him up, drew him to another part of the room, and said—

"I know what I say. You are Isaac V. Fowler, of New York You have had your hair cut off, your whiskers shaved off, and are disguised by your spectacles; but I should know you anywhere."

At first Drance assumed a firm and indifferent appearance, but he soon gave way to his feelings, and exclaimed—

"For God Almighty's sake, don't expose me!"

Mr. Fowler was deeply affected at first, but gradually resumed his cheerfulness. Being within reach of the Government he thought it best to leave immediately for Salt Lake and California, mentioning Australia as his probable destination. He fled at once.

"Mr. Fowler, on the first night of his arrival at Denver City, is said to have entered a gambling saloon and won $2 000 He then bet the whole amount on one game, but the dealer refused to risk it. Without making any comment, he took up his winnings, went to the bar, took a gin cocktail, and left the room. This created inquiry as to who he was, but his fictitious name arrested further notice."

He is reported to have speculated largely in claims.

The above statement is considered reliable here by persons acquainted with the correspondent. The next advices will probably contain something further.

The New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., June 21.—A bill has passed the Legislature increasing the time of residence from three to six months to entitle a vote.

The special committee will report a bill prohibiting the circulation, in the State, of newspapers containing advertisements procuring abortions, and also prohibiting the publication of advertisements of a delicate nature in the newspapers of the State.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM BALTIMORE.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS."

BALTIMORE, June 21.

A PANIC IN THE CONVENTION.

Shortly after the assembling of the Convention this morning there was quite a scene, occasioned by the caving in of the floor of the Convention, immediately over the parquette, where it had been temporarily boarded over. There was an intense excitement for a few minutes, and it was feared that many would be injured or killed. It was found, however, that the damage to the floor was of a trifling character, and the Convention, after an hour of recess, to enable the workmen to repair the damage, proceeded to business.

A PALPABLE HIT.

When Mr. LUDLOW, of New York, in the course of a request for a recess to enable the New York delegation to consult, said that unless the request was granted the delegation would retire. A delegate from the South moved that permission be granted them to leave. Mr. LUDLOW replied that "New York did not follow bad precedents." This palpable hit at the seceders brought down the house.

FORGED TICKETS OF ADMISSION

To the Convention are as plenty as blackberries. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, brought the matter before the Convention as a matter of privilege. The forgeries are very well executed, although the police would like to make the acquaintance of the author. Some difficulty has arisen in connection with the admission of reporters to the Convention. One of your reporters, on presenting his ticket, was refused, and told the tickets were changed. On applying to the President he had the distinguished honor of being politely snubbed by that gifted man. It was only through Mr. MCCLUSKEY's interference that he was admitted to his seat.

The question of tickets of admission is a very embarrassing one, and has consumed enough time in the Convention to nominate DOUGLAS and get half through with the platform. There are so many clamorous outsiders here from all parts of the country, who think their distinguished services at primary elections deserve a passport into the National Convention, that it is with difficulty admission can be obtained. The Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. MCCLUSKEY, though one of the most amiable and obliging of men, finds his patience sorely tested in his efforts to appease the clamors of the hundreds who are perpetually at his heels, asking for tickets for their friends.

STRANGERS ARRIVING.

The trains still bring down fresh arrivals from Philadelphia and other parts of the country, although many of those whose patience and purses are running out have returned home. I notice among the Philadelphians present, E. G. WEBB, G. W. NEBINGER, S. J. RANDALL, and a number of others. JOHN CAMPBELL arrived by the morning train.

MASS MEETINGS

Were held in Monument Square last night, and continued until an early hour in the morning. Monument Square was thronged during a greater part of the evening. Some of the secession speeches were bitter, the burden of their song being denunciation of DOUGLAS. At the Douglas meeting speeches were made by several distinguished men from all parts of the country. Mr. MCCANDLESS, of your city, and president of the Keystone Club, presided. Among the speakers were Dr. G. W. NEBINGER, J. F. OWEN, and E. W. POWER, of your city. The enthusiasm was very great.

There is also a very large meeting being held to-night notwithstanding the weather is threatening. The secession men are in front of the Gilmore House screaming for YANCEY, who is their prophet and leader.

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION

Is still looked upon with suspicious eyes, although it is only just to say that the Douglas men generally have every confidence in their integrity.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION,

With the exception of the gallant nine and a half, are under most admirable drill. I understand that a number of them are debating the propriety of seceding, in case Massachusetts does so. This movement is opposed by some of the warmest of the Administration men. PHILLIPS, MCKIBBIN, MEGARGEE, CLARK, and RANDALL, I think, will remain in the Convention under every alternative, BAKER, BROWNE, and their crowd, will leave if they can get an opportunity. JOHN SLIDELL has issued orders to that effect, and they will be obeyed. General REILLY would like to leave, but as he represents a strong Douglas constituency, he will remain in deference to their wishes.

MR. CUSHING

By some of his rulings to-day offended many who were disposed to praise the general fairness with which he has thus far conducted the Baltimore Convention. His taking the floor from Mr. KRUM, of Missouri, and giving it to Mr. PHILLIPS, was generally regarded as straining a parliamentary technicality to the injustice of a member.

HENRY M. PHILLIPS

Is hoping against hope for JOE LANE. PHILLIPS is an ally—not a servant—of the Slidell party, and I learn that the imperious Creole complains of his intractability, and the difficulty with which he is managed. When the proposition to secede was debated, PHILLIPS indignantly scorned it, intimating that, whether orders came from Washington or not, he would stand by the Convention and its nominee. It is also reported that Mr. RANDALL will remain, and that, notwithstanding his ultra speech in favor of the secessionists, he refuses to agree to Pennsylvania secession.

THE NINE-AND-A-HALF

Of Pennsylvania, sustained by thousands of their follow-citizens who are here from their State, are warmly and uncompromisingly for Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. HALDEMAN, Mr. CESSNA, and Mr. WRIGHT are open and eloquent in his favor.

J. R. Y.

[From another Correspondent.]

BALTIMORE, June 21.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The reports of the Committee on Credentials were the subject of much speculation last night, and the immense crowd that attended the floor and galleries to-day were drawn hither by the intense interest felt in what is regarded as the turning point of the proceedings. The result is as I expected, and as I informed the readers of *The Press*. The majority report presented by Mr. KRUM, a delegate from Missouri, is a simple statement of the facts, and an equally plain series of resolutions to the Convention. It admits the original Mississippi delegation, there being no contestants; the Pierre Soulé delegation from Louisiana; it regulates the terms on which the Arkansas contestants shall come in; admits the original delegation from Texas, there being no contestants; admits BAYARD and WHITELEY, of Delaware; rejects HALLETT, of Massachusetts, and admits CHAFFEE in his place, BALLETT having declined to go to Charleston, and as CHAFFEE was his elected substitute; rejects GARDY, of Eighth district, Missouri, and admits O'FALLON on the same ground as on the previous case; admits the John Forsyth delegation from Alabama, and the Herschel V. Johnson delegation of Georgia. The report closes with a general recommendation to admit all the rival delegations to seats in the Convention, the votes to be divided half and half. From this, of course, HALLETT and GARDY are excluded.

MINORITY REPORT.

STEVENS, of Oregon, presented the views of the minority. They agreed with the majority regarding Texas, Mississippi, and Delaware. They present, also, nine resolutions. The first brings back HALLET, the second does likewise by GARDY; the third gives BAYARD and WHITELEY seats; the fourth admits the R. W. Johnson delegation from Arkansas; the fifth admits the Bryan delegation of Texas; the sixth brings in the anti-Soulé delegation of Louisiana; the seventh, the L. P. Walker delegation of Alabama; the eighth brings in the anti-Johnson delegation of Georgia and the ninth admits the Florida delegation that went to Charleston, and refused to come in here as they were accredited to Richmond. Governor STEVENS read a long argument to sustain his position, while Mr. KRUM relied simply on a statement of facts.

JOHN S. GITTING, of Maryland, made a minority report "on his own book" differing from both reports, but in parts agreeing with the minority.

STEVENS' REPORT

Was signed by members of the committee from Oregon. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and California. He made a statement to the effect that the rights of delegations to seats were decided in committee by the following vote: The Louisiana delegates by 16 to 9 votes, Alabama 14 to 11, Georgia 13 to 11, Mississippi 23 to 2, Texas 19 to 6.

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION

Agreed on the majority report last night, as I learn, by a very close vote—thirty-six to thirty-four. It is stated to-day, and since the second recess, that matters are in such a state that the position of every member of the New York delegation is known save that of RICHMOND and CAGGER and that they refuse to be positive. This may be one of the thousand idle rumors afloat.

MR. CRAIGE, OF MISSOURI,

Attempted to get up some resolutions this morning, but he was overruled, being out of order.

A "MERE YANKEE" ALLY.

When LORING, of Massachusetts, was making his violent secession speech and paying the Convention the compliment of threatening to leave it, several Southern members of Congress, including a noted Senator, were in a private box. Mr. LORING saw them, and was observed to pay particular devoirs to that box. As he gazed upon those Southern legislators he received inspiration from them. He rose with his theme, and after intimating that he would secede, the Southern Congressmen turned with a sneering laugh, evidently disgusted, and alluded doubtfully to the action of the speaker, saying that he was a "d—d Yankee looking after the Boston Custom House," or phrases to the same effect. Such were the thanks the South gave their Massachusetts ally.

PIERRE SOULE

Made a powerful speech in the Democratic caucus at REVERDY JOHNSON's last night. He was earnestly listened to, and created a thrilling effect. Mr. JOHNSON's house was crowded with persons anxious to hear the eloquent Louisianian; but thousands were disappointed.

GEORGE N. SANDERS

Had the chiefs of the North Carolina, Virginia Kentucky, and Tennessee delegations closeted with him last night. He expresses confidence in their desire for harmony, and believes they will go for the available man—DOUGLAS.

WHY BIGLER IS ABSENT.

The reason given for Senator BIGLER's absence from the Convention, and the substitution of GILMORE, is that he was afraid to meet the consequences of his action, had he attended. He feared a burst up, and, knowing the will of Pennsylvania, dared not secede; and without orders from SLIDELL was in a like predicament as to remaining in the Convention. So he pitched on GILMORE, who, it is reported, did not know what was in the resolution he offered, not being able to completely master the penmanship in which it was written. When some alterations were made in it before the Convention he was equally in the dark. Some of the Pennsylvanians say that GILMORE is the best substitute BIGLER could have found, and that he is the next best man to the Senator in the State.

THE DOUGLAS COMMITTEE,

Which has its room in the third story of REVERDY JOHNSON's, is kept very busy. It is the constant resource of all those in doubt—those who, politically speaking, are like Mahomet's coffin, and are suspended between heaven and earth, without being able to get up to the one or down to the other. At the committee-room they are taken out of this airy nothing, and given a local habitation, and a name to swear by. The committee is, to some extent, a kind of leader here, and is kept exceedingly busy. The secretary, for instance, was kept up all last night. There is no time to sleep for secretaries, reporters, or, in fact, any one who is touched with the healthy fire of getting the right man into the right place this time. Governor STUART, of Michigan, is chairman of the committee, and Dr. J. T. JONES, of Louisiana, secretary. The consulting physicians of the establishment are those experienced political doctors, CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, CHURCH, of New York, and RICHARDSON, of Illinois.

THE CHEVALIER WYKOFF

Has at last found a place into which his effrontery could not carry him. He boasts how the aristocratic doors of European society flew open at his touch or his ingenuity; and it is a good sign that the Democratic doors of the National Convention refused to admit him. He was outside to-day, and though his blandishments are not faded, nor his face lost its varnish, he failed to make any police officer so much in love with himself as to forget his duty. Probably he will say that he preferred to keep the door with the excellent aids of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE PLATFORM BROKEN.

After order had been restored to-day by a well-directed cheer, which turned the startling panic into confusion, many jokes were made on the unfortunate platform (over the parquette) which could not support Democratic pressure.

"Instead of the platform being broken up, it is broken down," says one.

"Aye," says another, "we expected the Convention to burst up, but did not think the South would cave in!"

"Not at all," quoth a third, "the platform has gone clean through!"

"Pshaw! it is you," cried a fourth, "that has gone clean through the platform!"

"No platform," put in a Bell and Everett reporter, "can stand the weight of the Democratic party."

"What must your platform be made of," said another quill-driver, "when it *can* hold BELL and EVERETT."

"Not so much damage done," said a seventh, "only one plank of the platform broken.

"Which is it?" asked an eighth.

"The nigger plank," replied a ninth, and so they continued until the hall was cleared.

THE PROSPECT.

It is reported to-night that the New York delegation have decided by a small majority to support the majority report of the Committee on Credentials. If they adhere to this determination there is little or no doubt of the nomination of DOUGLAS. The whole issue seems to hinge on the action of the New York delegates.

THE DUELS.

The practice of duelling, like many other customs, is contagious. And even our staid Northern men, notwithstanding the Northern horror of and prejudice against the bloody code, have become as belligerent as the Southern delegates. The challenge your ex-Senator RANDALL has sent Mr. MONTGOMERY will lead to no hostile meeting, as the latter gentleman has too much respect for the sentiment of his State, and knows too well that duels between Pennsylvanians have become so obsolete that they always become broad farces, to render himself ridiculous. A difficulty has also occurred between two of the New York delegates, and it is reported that a challenge has been given by one of them.

Letter from Vera Cruz.

[Special Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.]

VERA CRUZ, June 7, 1860.

In this invincible and heroic city, affairs glide along as usual. The heat in Vera Cruz is as great, if not greater, than ever. The *zopilotes* (buzzards) in the streets are as plentiful and as voracious in gobbling up carrion as in days of yore. Donkeys, porters, wild Indians from the mountains, muleteers, sturdy little soldiers in tight-fitting, unbleached linen uniforms, and comical little red caps, demure *doncellas* followed by frigid *duennas*, dandy officers, merchants' clerks, sailors, etc., etc., are to be seen at almost any hour of the day in the public places. In short, Vera Cruz has entirely recovered from the late bombardment, and is herself once more.

The war progresses as usual, alternate reverses and successes on either side, and so many reports that no one can get at the truth. There is doubt, even now, as to whether Guadalajara is in possession of Woll or Uraga. That there has been some heavy fighting there, all admit, also that Uraga was taken prisoner, but whether living or dead, at present no one appears to know. The partisans of the Liberal Government say that the mighty Miramon himself has been thrashed by the Degollado-Uraga-Caravajal army before Guadalajara. This may be, but I am a doubter on the subject of the fighting abilities of the Constitutional forces. Moreover, I shall never be able to forgive them for having permitted Miramon, with his shattered army, to escape from before this city last March. A thousand good troops—and there were plenty of them inside the walls—by sallying forth the day of the retreat of the discomfited army, could have harassed and worried their rear, protected wholesale desertion, and possibly have captured guns and the greater part of the train. I am really of opinion many of the chiefs on both sides do not wish to bring the war to a close, for it is bread and butter, and glory besides, to most of them. Still, it must be confessed that cardinal principles are involved in this struggle, and that there is a bona fide revolution afoot which must succeed sooner or later. The reactionary generals will fight against it as long as they can make a good thing by so doing, *i. e.*, they will stick to the church as long as it has a dollar, and when they find it "all up" with their party they will gracefully suffer themselves to be convinced and give in their adhesion to the new order of things, receive places, pensions, gratifications, &c, &c. Meanwhile, the unhappy country, and all the foreigners in it especially, are being ruined, and all the elements of material prosperity are going to the dogs. The ratification of the McLane-Ocampo treaty alone would tend to terminate this unhappy strife.

We have had quite a bit of excitement among the Spaniards here, arising in this wise: The bark Laura (under Mexican colors and with a Spanish captain) was captured on the coast of Africa, many months ago, by a British cruiser, sent here, condemned as a slaver, the captain sentenced to death, and the crew to imprisonment. Two days ago the captain was placed in *capilla*, (chapel,) and his execution was to have taken place yesterday. A strong petition, however, was got up in his behalf, signed by nearly all the commercial houses, eminent citizens and consuls, at this place; whereupon the President commuted the sentence to ten years imprisonment (simple detention) in the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa. Thereupon, all Spain, moved by this mercy (not being addicted to exercise it themselves,) flew into a state of bewilderment, got a band of music, and serenaded the President and the town generally all last night; and a beautiful night it was, if cloudless skies and the silver sheen of the tropic moon could make a night beautiful. Some may think that ten years in Ulloa is worse than death, but (mark you, this is confidential) no one supposes the unlucky slave trader will be in the castle ten months!

The U. S. sloop Saratoga, commanded by the gallant Capt. Turner, sailed for Philadelphia a few days ago, her cruise being over. Mr. S. P. Armstrong, bearer of despatches from the U. S. Legation, is a passenger by her. A pleasant voyage and a happy return home to the gallant officers and men of the Saratoga!

MR. HOME, the American spiritualist, who attained so much notoriety in France and Russia, has been for some time giving performances in London A correspondent writes:

"It is quite certain that in one West End drawing-room, at least, Mr. Home has suddenly announced that he was being lifted from the ground. That he has been seen—no—that is the awkward point about it—not *seen* exactly, for the lights are always put out before these risings take place; but that he has been heard out of the darkness informing the awe-stricken circle of believers around the table that he was rising to the ceiling, and that he has occasionally taken a pencil up with him, and written on the ceiling the name of the incredulous master of the house, as a sign to turn him from the error of his ways—that against the dim light of the window, what appeared to be the legs and feet of the adept have been seen to float past in a horizontal position; that Mr. Hume's or Home's feet have been felt on the shoulders of persons sitting at the table, or on the backs of their chairs; and that he has been rather felt than seen by some specially favored ones to come down on the table in a kneeling position, in his descents—according to his own account—from his aerial suspension. All this, you may rely on it, is actually passing, in this year of 1860, in a drawing-room not far from Wilton Crescent, and in that drawing-room, at least, it is firmly believed that these things are done, not by jugglery, but by spiritual power and agency."

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOURTH DAY.

A Break-Down in the Platform.

TREMENDOUS PANIC AND ALARM.

An Adjournment to Repair Damages.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

A SCENE OF CONFUSION.

Difficulty between Randall and Montgomery.

A STREET FIGHT--A CHALLENGE.

[DESPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The theatre was densely crowded this morning in every part, from three to four *thousand people being present. The large attendance* indicated the deep interest felt in the proceedings.

A prayer was delivered by the Rev. Henry Slicer.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes. Agreed to.

At this point of the proceedings a part of the flooring over the orchestra gave way with a loud crash, letting down only the orchestra portion of the delegations from New York and Pennsylvania.

The scene that ensued defies description, and is an indication of the constant stretch of excitement upon which the minds of all present are kept. Some rushed towards the platform, others made for the doors or prepared to climb over the boxes. One large-sized individual clambered up to a window and dropped out, while others prepared to make their exit in the same way. Few knew what the accident was, and very evidently thought that a general fight had commenced. Their action was an indication of prudence rather than courage.

Messrs. Ludlow and Church, of New York, stood up among the ruins, and endeavored to restore order. After several minutes, something like order was restored, when a motion to take a recess of one hour to allow repairs to be made was carried.

Capt. Rynders, of New York, hoped, at the same time, *some one might repair the damages to the Democratic* party.

Col. Wright, of Massachusetts, said that there were twice as many persons on the floor as are entitled to seats, and hoped that the sergeant-at-arms would be instructed to clear the floor.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, suggested that all tickets be given up at the door on entering, and not returned till going out.

The President stated that some arrangement would be made to prevent the admission of those not delegates on delegates' tickets.

When the hall was cleared it was found that the centre of the platform over the parquet and orchestra had given way, and made a shelving hole in the centre of the floor. No person was hurt.

The Convention took a recess of one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the recess the audience remained in the theatre, the band playing several airs to make the time pass more pleasantly.

In the meantime the damage to the floor was repaired.

The Convention again assembled at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock A. M.

Mr. Craig, of Missouri, offered a series of resolutions, which he desired should be read.

Mr. McCook, of Ohio, raised a point of order, that the first business was the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Craig supposed that he had the right to call for the reading of the resolutions for information. They were the olive branch, and he believed all the resolutions relating to the platform should be read and referred.

The President decided that the first business in order was the report of the Committee on Credentials, and the resolutions were therefore not in order.

Mr. Krum, of Missouri, took the floor to make the majority report. Before doing so he stated that questions had arisen before the committee novel in their character. It was the first time that a Committee on Credentials had been called upon to decide on the admission of delegates after the Convention had been regularly organized, and in progress of business.

A delegate from Virginia asked if this speech was in order, or the report? If the speech was in order, he was willing to hear it. If not, he did not desire to hear it. [Cries of "Go on," and "No, no!"]

The President suggested that after the reading of the report the right of speech would be with the gentleman who presented it.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The majority report was then read.

It recapitulated the proceedings at Charleston, so far as the adjournment, and the resolutions for filling the vacancies were cancelled. The committee had found vacancies of whole delegations in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and North Carolina, and partial vacancies in Georgia, Arkansas, and Delaware, and contested seats in Massachusetts and Missouri.

They report in favor of the admission of the original Mississippi delegation.

The admission of the Soule delegates from Louisiana.

The admission of the original Texas delegates.

The admission of Messrs. Bayard and Whiteley from Delaware

The admission of Mr. Chaffey from Massachusetts.

The admission of J. O. Fallon from Missouri.

The admission of the Johnson delegates from Alabama.

The admission of one half of each delegation from Georgia, each to possess the half vote of the State; but if either party refuse to take seats under these terms, then the remainder shall be entitled to the full vote.

In Arkansas both sets to be admitted, with the power of the original delegates to cast two votes, and the contestants one vote; but if either refuse to take seats, then the others shall be entitled to cast the full vote of the State.

Mr. Krum said the remarks he intended to make had no reference to the merits of the report, but were only designed to explain the unusual questions which had risen before the committee, and they had met, resolved to discharge their duties diligently and fairly. The spirit which had controlled the action of the committee had given him the conviction that they were influenced by high principles, and had only one desire, to discharge fairly, faithfully, and impartially the duties imposed upon them. These remarks were due to the committee.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, in behalf of the minority of the committee, presented a report in favor of the admission of Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts; of Mr. ——, from Missouri; of Bayard and Whiteley, from Delaware; of the original delegates from Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi; and inviting the Florida delegates to take seats and cast the vote of the State in the Convention

The report then proceeded to say that this was a question affecting the future existence of the Democratic party, as a national party. It reviewed the case, arguing against the right of the Convention to declare seats vacant when the States had elected delegates to represent them. Even though these delegates had withdrawn, that withdrawal was not a resignation. The report then entered into an elaborate argument of the case.

This minority report is signed by the States of Oregon, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, California, and in part by New Hampshire.

ANOTHER MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, on his own part, as an individual member of committee, agreed with the majority report except in the case of Alabama, in which case he reported in favor of the admission of the original delegates.

After the reading of the report, he moved that the report be printed, and the Convention take a recess till three o'clock. [Cries of "No, no!"]

Mr. Gittings. Well, I withdraw it.

Mr. Krum resumed the floor, and was proceeding to state that he believed that a protracted discussion would be unattended by any good result, and should at the proper time move the previous question.

Loud cries all over the hall of "Now, now—move it now!"

Mr. Krum said that he was under such an obligation to a fellow-committee man, that he could not now move the previous question. He then stepped down from his seat.

Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, said that both reports agree in relation to the seats of Mississippi, Delaware, and Texas. He moved that that portion of the report referring to those delegations be adopted. [Cries of "No, no, no."]

Mr. Cessna raised the point of order that Mr. Krum had the floor.

Messrs. Cohell, of New York, and Adkins, of Tennessee, raised the point that Mr. Krum had yielded the floor.

Mr. Krum explained that he had not yielded the floor. He desired to give way to the member from Oregon, but only stepped down in order to hear a word a fellow-delegate had to say in his ear.

Mr. Waterbury, of New York, urged that it was yielding the floor to step down to talk to any person on private business.

The President said he could only decide this point by taking the representation of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Krum) on his honor.

Mr. Krum hoped that every statement he made was made on his honor. He only intended yielding the floor temporarily to the gentleman from Oregon, and did not mean to yield the floor for any other purpose.

Mr. Sibley, of Minnesota, inquired if it was not customary for one gentleman to ask another to yield to him temporarily for an explanation?

The President said it was; but, in the opinion of the Chair, such interruptions were in all respects out of order. He decided that Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Phillips said he did not desire to speak to the question before the House. He had made a proposition which no fair-minded man would have objected to.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, rose to a point of order. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was not speaking to the question, and was impugning the motives of the Convention.

Mr. Phillips believed that he knew how to speak to a question in order.

Mr. Stuart. You said you would not speak to the question.

Mr. Phillips. I said I would not make a speech. There appeared to be a great fear of even hearing a suggestion in case its fairness should be evident.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio. I call the gentleman to order. He has no right to impugn the motives of this Convention.

Mr. Phillips disclaimed any such intention; he desired to suggest that, as the reports agreed in the cases of Mississippi, Delaware, and Texas, they should be admitted at once.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, said he had desired to say a few words on the reports, but the case had been fairly stated by Mr. Krum, of Missouri, and he therefore moved the previous question. [Immense applause.]

Mr. Gauldon, of Georgia, rose to appeal to the Convention. [Cries of "Question! question!" which drowned his voice.]

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, demanded a division of the question on the reports, so as to take each proposition separately.

The call for the previous question was then seconded, and the previous question ordered.

Mr. Cochrane moved that when the Convention adjourn it be till 5 o'clock. [Loud cries of "No! no!"]

Mr. Cochrane. I insist on my motion.

The motion was lost amid great excitement.

Mr. Cochrane demanded a vote by States.

Mr. Spindler, of New York. I rise to a point of order. The gentleman from New York has no right to demand a vote by States on the part of the State of New York.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn till 4 P. M.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, raised the point of order that the previous question being ordered, nothing but a motion to adjourn absolutely was in order.

David L. Seymour, of New York, moved to adjourn. [Loud shouts of "No! no!"]

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina. I withdraw the call for a *division of the question.*

Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania. I renew it.

The President. The Chair will understand the call for a division to be made.

Mr. Randall again moved to adjourn till 4½ o'clock.

Mr. Stuart renewed his point of order.

Mr. Ludlow, of New York, hoped that a recess would be taken. The delegation from New York desired to consult on the reports.

A Delegate from Virginia. I move that the New York delegation have leave to retire from the Convention. [Laughter.]

Mr. Ludlow. The delegation from New York does not intend to follow a bad precedent. [Loud laughter and applause.]

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, rose to a question of privilege. Tickets were in the hall which are forgeries. He held in his hand both an original and a forged ticket. [Laughter.] They were overwhelmed with outsiders.

A Voice. Refer them to the Committee on Credentials. [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler said he did not propose to sit here under this fraud.

Mr. Spinola, of New York. Will the gentleman inform us where he got his forged ticket from? [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Butler. From a delegate.

Mr. Rynders, of New York, *wished the gentleman* would give him his name, as he wanted some of his friends to get in. [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler moved that the sergeant-at-arms be directed to clear the floor of all but delegates. [Cries of "No! no!"]

Mr. Gauldon thought the gentleman's fear of Plug Uglies unnecessary. He hoped the Convention would proceed with its business, and prepare to whip the Black Republicans. [Cries of "Question! question!"]

After further skirmishing, the Convention took a recess till half past four o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The Convention was called to order at 5 o'clock, having waited half an hour for New York.

Mr. Ludlow, of New York, on behalf of that delegation, asked for further time for consultation. They were now in session, and asked the indulgence of the Convention.

Mr. Bradford, of Pennsylvania, moved a recess till 8 o'clock. [Loud cries of "No! no!"]

Mr. Johnson of Maryland, suggested that time would be saved by taking the vote of all the other States, and recording New York when the delegation was ready. [Cries of "No! no!" "Put the motion to adjourn"—and great confusion.]

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, on a question of privilege, desired to know where the delegates were to get tickets of admission. He desired that the present mode be changed. The tickets were given to others than delegates, and he could not obtain his through a third party, when it was known that he did not choose to hold any communication personally with the chairman of the delegation. He asked that half of the tickets might be given to Mr. Cassidy, of Pennsylvania, for distribution, and half to the chairman of the delegation.

While Mr. Montgomery spoke, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, approached as near him as possible, exclaiming in an excited voice, "It's false—it's a base falsehood."

Mr. Montgomery, pointing to Mr. Randall, said, "That old man"—[Loud cries of order, and much confusion and excitement.]

Mr. Montgomery, keeping the floor, exclaimed, "Am I to be protected against these insults?"

Fifty delegates rose to their feet, and crowded forward, one of Mr. Randall's sons, gesticulating violently in dumb show, and struggling to approach Montgomery, who remained standing on a bench.

After several attempts to restore order, Mr. Dawson rose and said: "Mr. President, if you will give me the floor, I will get order." [Laughter.] The noise then partially ceased, when Mr. Dawson said that he had used every personal effort to distribute tickets to the members. Mr. Montgomery's ticket had been applied for by a boy, and he had chosen not to give it to any one but the delegate himself. [A voice, "That's right."] He, therefore pronounced the insinuation of Mr. Montgomery as uncalled for and untrue in every particular. [Applause and confusion.]

Mr Montgomery rose in an excited manner, but his voice was drowned by the uproarious cries of order, and several persons endeavoring to address the chair.

All the Pennsylvania delegation, and half of the Convention, were on their feet, endeavoring to crowd around Mr Montgomery, who exclaimed in a loud voice, "He lies! It is a base lie, and the man who utters it is a lying scoundrel!"

An intense excitement ensued, and continued for some time, until at last order was restored, and a vote by States was taken on the motion to adjourn, which was carried.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning

Difficulty between Montgomery and the Randalls.

A STREET ENCOUNTER.

HON. SAMUEL RANDALL CHALLENGES MONTGOMERY.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—A series of difficulties have resulted from the personal feeling displayed in this evening's session of the Convention.

During the confusion in the Convention, after Mr. Montgomery's remark to Mr. Josiah Randall, George McHenry, of Pennsylvania, at the request of Robert E. Randall, went over to Mr. Montgomery's seat and said: "I have a message for you. Mr. Randall, Junior, desires to know if the remarks just made were intended to apply to his father or Mr. Dawson?"

Mr. Montgomery replied: "Tell Randall to go to hell!"

Mr. McHenry said, "I conveyed the message to you presuming that you were a gentleman, but now I discover you are not. I denounce you as a low, vulgar fellow, not worthy of notice! If I had known you were a blackguard, I should not have conveyed the message."

Mr. Montgomery made no reply.

As soon as the adjournment took place, Mr. Dawson left the hall in company with his friends, Mr. Montgomery remaining behind.

Mr. Randall also left the hall, accompanied by his son Robert. They proceeded down Gay street to the corner of Fayette, and were talking there, when Mr. Montgomery approached, accompanied by a friend.

On the moment that Mr. Robert Randall saw him he left his father, and confronting Mr. Montgomery, struck him a powerful blow between the eyes, staggering him back, and covering his face with the blood which flowed freely from his nose.

Mr. Montgomery recovered himself and struck Robert Randall on the ear, knocking him down. He was about to kick him, when the crowd surrounded and separated them.

Mr. Bryan, of Texas, came up immediately after the blows had been struck, and drawing a revolver from his pocket offered it to young Randall. The parties, however, did not get together again.

Some persons persist that Montgomery drew a pistol during the affray, but this is not confirmed by an eye-witness, and comes from Mr. Montgomery's opponents

Young Randall was not hurt, and proceeded up the street with his father, who displayed much excitement.

Mr. Montgomery went into a house to wash the blood from his face.

Montgomery is a large and heavy-built man, while Randall is small and lightly built.

The collision caused much excitement in the streets, which were at the time crowded.

George McHenry, Esq., of Pennsylvania, is the bearer of a hostile message to Montgomery from Hon. Samuel Randall, another son of Josiah Randall, and an ex-State Senator.

THE LATEST.

Agreement of the New York Delegation to Support the Majority Report.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY.

NEW YORKERS IN THE FIELD.

Wm. H. Ludlow Challenged by John Clancey.

BALTIMORE, June 21—11 o'clock P. M.—After a very warm session, the New York delegation have agreed to support the whole majority report, except probably in the case of Georgia, in which case they may vote to admit the whole original delegation.

This settles the question, and to-morrow if the seceding delegates refuse to take seats under the circumstances, the whole vote of their States will be cast by the contestants, and Douglas will be nominated by a two-third vote.

New York [illegible] the way of personal difficulties, taking rank with [illegible], Virginia, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.

A quarrel has arisen between [illegible] Clancy and Wm. H. Ludlow, the former charging the latter with treachery to Douglas. Some warm personal remarks passed between the parties, for which Mr. Clancy holds Mr. Ludlow personally responsible, and to-night sent him a warlike missive. Should this not be responded to a personal collision is talked of by Clancy.

THE VERY LAT[E]ST.

The Randall-Montg[om]ery Difficulty Set[tled].

BALTIMORE, June 21—Midnight.—The difficulty between the Randalls and Mr. Montgomery, and between the latter and Mr. Dawson has been amicably adjusted by explanations, apologies, and withdrawal of offensive remarks.

THE A[RKANSAS] DIFFICULTY.

In the Arka[nsas case], Mr. Hooper has published a card, as follows:

"TO THE PUBLIC.—In the room of the Committee on Credentials on Tuesday last, Colonel Hindman, in the presence of the committee and while it was in session stealthily struck me a blow and instantly retreated across the room, drawing a pistol, as the public has already been informed by the press.

"I herewith present the following correspondence:"

[Here follows the usual preliminary correspondence. Colonel D. C. Cross acting for Mr. Hooper, and Colonel J. P Johnson for Colonel Hindman.]

The correspondence and card close as follows:

"BALTIMORE, June 21, 1860.

"To Col. D. C. CROSS:—DEAR SIR: The note tendered me through you from Mr. Wm. M. Hooper, I am authorized, on the part of my friend, Col. Thos. Hindman, to reject. Col. Hindman not considering Mr. Hooper his equal

"At the same time he desires me to say that he entertains the highest personal regard for you, and intends no disrespect towards you in refusing to receive the note.

"With the highest regard, I am respectfully yours, &c., J. P. JOHNSON."

"It will be seen that Colonel Hindman has denied that redress all gentlemen are entitled to for so gross an offence, by stating through his friend, J. P. Johnson, that we are not equal. There is a slight inequality between us in age, but none in integrity. The blow placed us equal, as gentlemen, and no one but a bully would strike another a cowardly blow, nor no one but a coward would attempt to shield himself as he has done, behind brief and fleeting Congressional honors. He has skulked behind these honors, thereby refusing me the redress afforded by the code of honor, and he must necessarily abide the consequences of his course.

"Respectfully. WM. M. HOOPER."

A street encounter is anticipated between the parties.

The New York delegation will vote to admit the original delegates from Georgia.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.--FIRST SESSION.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1860.

SENATE.

The House bill to establish a mail six times a week overland from Sacramento to Portland, Oregon, was passed.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, from the Printing Committee, reported in favor of printing 10 000 copies of the report on the Harper's Ferry affair, together with the evidence. Agreed to.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, from the conference committee, made a report on the naval appropriation bill on the disagreeing votes of the two houses. Agreed to. The House having agreed to the report of the bill, it stands passed.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, moved that the day be devoted to executive business. Agreed to, and the Senate went into secret session.

After spending some time in executive session, the doors were re opened, and the Senate took up the report of the committee on conference on the civil appropriation bill, and it was agreed to after a debate on restoring Capt. Meigs to the superintendence of the Washington aqueduct.

Another executive session was then had, after which a message was received from the House announcing the death of Hon. John Schwartz, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Senate, and offered the customary resolutions of respect.

He was followed by Senators SUMNER and SEWARD, when the resolutions were adopted, and in respect to the deceased the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of private bills, as returned from the Senate, with amendments, were passed.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill providing for the punishment of marshals and deputies who permit the escape of prisoners from their custody. It authorizes a fine of $2,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years

Among other bills the House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the act giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between this and foreign Governments under extradition treaties; the bill carrying into effect the provisions of the treaties between the United States and Japan, Siam, Persia, etc.; the bill giving certain judicial powers to commissioners and consuls; also, the resolution recommending the President to nominate Lieutenant Baldwin for restoration to the active list of the navy.

Mr. FLORENCE of Pennsylvania, called up, and the House passed, the bill providing for the erection of a post office at Philadelphia.

Mr. MORSE, of Maine, made a report from the committee on conference on the navy appropriation bill. Adopted.

One of the compromise amendments appropriates $50,000, to enable the President to appoint a person, or persons, to proceed to the Isthmus of Chiriqui, to examine into the quality and probable quantity of coal on the lands of the Chiriqui Improvement Company, the character of the harbors at Chiriqui, Lagoon, and Golfito, and the practicability of a railroad connecting these two harbors, and the general value of the privileges contracted for in the conditional contract, made May, 1859, between the Secretary of the Navy and Ambrose W. Thompson, and the Chiriqui Company: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as a ratification of the said contract.

Mr CRAWFORD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill authorizing a loan, and providing for the redemption of treasury notes—the same as that sought to be introduced yesterday by Mr. Davis—authorizing the President at any time within twelve months to borrow, on the credit of the Government, a sum not exceeding twenty-one millions, or so much thereof as in his opinion the emergencies of the service may require, to be used in the redemption of treasury notes now outstanding. The stock shall issue bearing an interest of six per cent., and the loan shall be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty, nor less than ten years. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared by the Register for the amount so borrowed, which certificates may be transferred on the books of the Treasury under such regulations as may be established. No certificate is to be for less than $1 000 Coupons may be attached to the certificates, and assigned and transferred by the delivery of the same, instead of being transferred on the books of the Treasury. Sealed proposals by advertisement are to be invited, and the most favorable offers by responsible bidders are to be accepted. No stock is to be issued for less than par value, for which the faith of the United States is pledged for the redemption of principal and interest.

Mr. HELMICK, of Ohio, moved to table the bill.

Mr SHERMAN, of Ohio said if the Senate should reconsider the action on the tariff, and there were no other way to relieve the treasury except by loan, he would vote for this bill, but while there was a prospect of considering the tariff by the Senate he would not consent to the passage of the bill pending.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, replied that the Senate expect to act on the tariff.

The House refused to table the bill—yeas 63, nays 101.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Ashley, Babbitt, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Brayton, Butterfield, Campbell, Carter, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edwards, Ely, Etheridge, Ferry, Florence, Frank, Gilmer, Graham, Grow, Hale, Hall, Helmick, Humphrey, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Leach of North Carolina, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Moore of Kentucky, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Nelson, Nixon, Palmer, Pettit, Potter, Quarles, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Scranton, Sherman, Spinner, Stevens, Stratton, Tompkins, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Walton, Wells, and Woodruff—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Blake, Boocock, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Brabson, Branch, Bristow, Buffinton, Burch, Burlingame, Burnett, Burnham, Carey, Clark, Clopton, Cobb, Colfax, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Dimmick, Edmundson, Eliot, English, Foster, French, Gartrell, Gooch, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Hill, Hoard, Houston, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Hughes, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Kellogg of Illinois, Landrum, Larrabee, Leach of Michigan, Leake, Logan, Love, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McQueen, McRae, Millson, Moore of Alabama, Morse, Niblack, Perry, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Reagan, Rice, Riggs, Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Sedgwick, Sickles, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stallworth, Stanton, Stewart of Maryland, Stokes, Stout, Thayer, Thomas, Train, Underwood, Vallandigham, Vance, Wade, Washburn of Maine, Webster, Winslow, Woodson, and Wright.

Before further action Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, announced the death of Hon. John Schwartz of Berks county, Pa, who died in this city last night. He paid a fitting tribute to his many exemplary qualities as a man, and his uprightness and zeal as a legislator. He was born at Sunbury, Pa., October 1793.

Mr. McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, spoke of Mr. Schwartz as an honest man, a pure patriot, and a faithful public servant

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, paid a voluntary tribute to the character of the deceased.

Messrs GROW, STEVENS, and FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, followed in eloquent and appropriate remarks.

The usual resolutions of condolence and respect were adopted, and a committee appointed to accompany the remains to the place designated for their interment, consisting of Messrs. Covode, Train, Winslow, Hickman, Nixon, and Graham.

Adjourned.

Death of Bishop Blanc.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—The death of Bishop Blanc, of the Roman Catholic Church, is announced.

Death of Hon. John Schwartz.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Hon. John Schwartz, member of Congress from the Eighth district of Pennsylvania, died here last night. His remains will be taken to Reading for interment.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The amount estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the public service for the next fiscal year was $43,279 000, and the additional estimates by the other departments [illegible]; total, $64,-502,476. The Committee [illegible] and Means reduced the total estimates $1,[illegible] amount in the bills, as reported, was [illegible] as they passed the House, $42,815,000. The amount in the bills, as they passed the Senate, was $[illegible]. The amount, as they passed both houses, $45,[illegible]. In addition the Light-house bill appropriates nearly $[illegible], and for private bills $1 000 000 is estimated. The permanent appropriations are $8,173 000, making a grand total of $55 355,000

The Senate was in executive session several hours to-day. Nearly all the long standing business on the calendar was disposed of, consisting of about forty nominations for appointments in the army and navy, of postmasters, collectors and surveyors of customs, and other officers.

The Mexican and Central American treaties were not considered

The nomination of Mr. Churchill, of Tennessee, as minister to Guatemala, has not yet been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The appropriations by Congress of $10,000 for the survey of the Chiriqui Isthmus, and to ascertain generally the advantages proposed in the contract with the Navy Department, is considered a great gain to the Chiriqui Improvement Company, and it saves the expense of a survey by that corporation; identifies the Government with the enterprise, establishes its value, and is a triumph over all opposition.

From Pike's Peak.

ST JOSEPH, June 21—The Pike's Peak express from Denver City on the 14th, with $8,900 in specie arrived here to-day.

The news from the Arkansas mines is favorable A *man who has just arrived from that vicinity estimates* that three million dollars' worth of dust will be taken from the California gulch this season. One man took out sixty ounces in one day.

Others report very unfavorably, and say that but few of the claims will pay well.

A large number of the citizens of Denver are going to the mines.

The California gulch is nine miles long and from one to three hundred feet wide.

Three or four small gulches running into it, promise to be as rich as the main gulch. The gulches are free from snow and frost.

A town has been laid out in a beautiful valley at the mouth of California gulch, called Ilahoe, and is rapidly filling with trading houses, &c.

The Application for the Pardon of Harden Refused.

TRENTON, N. J., June 21—The Court of Pardons has rejected the application for the pardon of the Rev. Jacob Harden, sentenced to be hung for poisoning his wife. The question of a reprieve remains with the Governor, and has not yet been considered.

The Philadelphia Post Office.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The bill which passed the House to-day proposes to erect a post office and court rooms on the Bailey & Levy lot, on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and directs the former appropriation and sale of the Government property to this purpose.

The Richmond Convention.

RICHMOND, June 21—The few delegates here met to-day, and adjourned over.

Burning of a Lake Propeller.

TORONTO, C. W., June 21.—The propeller M. B. Spaulding was burnt yesterday at Toronto, together with 100,000 feet of lumber. The vessel was set on fire.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 21.—The stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad held a meeting yesterday and re elected the board of directors. The report of the yearly earnings footed up $70 000 over the running expenses and interest on the bonds and floating debt.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, June 20.—Sales of Cotton to-day only 125 bales, at 10@10½c Sales for the last three days 800 bales; receipts 600 bales. Freights and exchange are unaltered.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—Cotton—Only 100 bales were sold to day, at easier prices. Sales of three days, 4 500 bales; receipts do 1,100 bales, against 1 550 bales last year; receipts ahead of last year, 460,500 bales; do at all Southern ports, 791 000 bales. Corn advancing; sales at 66@70c ℔ bu. Lard, in bbls, 13¼c, Freights and Exchanges unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 7 000 bales to-day. Pork firm at $19 Lard, in kegs, 12½c. Exchange on London 10@10½ per cent. premium. Bills of lading 8@9½ per cent. Exchange on New York ¼@¾ per cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Flour unchanged. There is a moderate demand for the higher grades, while the lower qualities are unsaleable, and nominally quoted. Whisky sells at 17½c. There is nothing doing in Provisions The money market is easy. Exchange on New York ½ per cent premium.

Prospects of Completing the Pacific Railroad.

The prospects of completing our road to Kansas City day by day grow brighter. We know that we shall send a thrill of pleasure to ten thousand hearts when we announce, as we do to-day, that the able directors of the Pacific Road have come to the conclusion that *within fifteen months* from this date, it is possible to have the cars running from St. Louis to Kansas City. And they see this result clearly enough to be animated to renewed and extraordinary efforts to accomplish it. And they are now going to work on this programme

Dr. Maughs, acting Mayor of Kansas City, has been in our city some days, in consultation with our directors. His presence was timely and most valuable. He brings assurance of the cordial co-operation of Kansas City and Jackson county, which has infused a new spirit, a new hope, a *new courage in our people* Pledges have been given of the removal of the restrictions that have heretofore trammeled the subscriptions at the west end of the road; and the road-bed through the entire breadth of Jackson county (about thirty miles) will immediately be prepared for the iron. It is expected that the cars will be running from Kansas City to Independence by the meeting of the next Legislature, in December.

Mr. Adolphus Meier, one of the directors of the road, will start for Europe in two days, empowered to negotiate for all the iron needed to complete the road from its present terminus to Kansas City. Mr. Meier's high character and financial skill peculiarly fit him for so important a trust; and his devotion to the Pacific Railroad, and to the great interests of his adopted city, assure us that he will not return unsuccessful.

By next spring it is confidently expected that the road may be pushed from Sedalia, in Pettis, to Warrensburg, in Johnson county. Then, if the link be completed to Independence, and fast coaches put on between, the trip will be made from St. Louis to Kansas City *in sixteen hours!* This begins to look like the fruition of our long-cherished hopes.

Kansas City, under the impulse of this favorable turn in affairs, will rapidly shoot ahead of all Western towns. Kansas City is the true point for the next great city west of St. Louis. Her destiny has been delayed, not lost. She is the natural ally of St Louis, and when the bond of union is perfected between them their joint influence will sway the sceptre of all population and commerce between the Mississippi and the valley of the Salt Lake. But yet, to achieve this consummation, every man in St. Louis, and in Jackson county, and on the line of the road, is expected to do his duty towards the Pacific Railroad in its present struggle for completion.—*St. Louis News, 15th.*

A Good Chess Anecdote.

"W. J. A. F." (Mr. Fuller, himself a crack player) tells the following good story in the (old) New York *Spirit of the Times:*

We will premise by saying that this most noble and intellectual of all games is fast becoming popularized throughout the whole length and breadth of the United States. On every hand we hear of a great and growing interest being taken in chess that must be extensively gratifying to its votaries. Clubs are springing up, like Jonah's gourd, all over the country. In obscure and distant places we are daily learning of the existence of chess circles, numbering in their midst some "old Trojan"—an emigrant from the European clubs. A traveller in our Western wilds would be "picked up" often, and where he least expected it, if he set himself up as an Achilles at the game.

We have an amusing story, in point, told of our friend Dr. Raphael, of Louisville, Ky., (one of the prize bearers in the American Chess Congress,) growing out of an assumption of this kind. He was travelling on the Upper Mississippi, when he observed the passengers absorbed over a chess board. Of course he looked over the game. At its close the victor gazed around, like Alexander or Morphy in quest of new worlds to conquer. As the stranger had already vanquished some half dozen competitors, he began to "feel his oats," and asked the Doctor to play, remarking at the same time, that he—the stranger—was an excellent player, and unless the Doctor was a proficient it was hardly worth his while to demolish him. The Doctor waggishly said that the game might be equalized by taking the odds of a queen This being agreed upon, the Doctor won, but with *apparent* difficulty The stranger fidgetted in his seat, declared that he was not in his usual way, and thought a queen was most too great odds, but that a rook would make it easy work for him.

At it they went again, and another game was scored to the Doctor, but with the semblance of greater labor than before. Then came the stereotyped excuses—"Hadn't played with a good player for a long time," "had spoilt his play by previous encounters with weaker players," &c., &c. The Doctor mildly suggested that perhaps with a knight he might have better success. So the knight was given, but with a similar result. Then the stranger declared he "couldn't understand it," he "didn't play with anything like his usual force," &c, &c. The Doctor acquiesced in these opinions and blandly said that "a pawn and two" would be about the thing. The issue was as before, when the stranger remarked that he was not in the habit of playing at odds, but that at even play he thought himself a match for most anybody. The Doctor said he had little hope of winning, but that, emboldened by success, he would try an even game. This time the Doctor gave him a touch of the bishop's gambit, and finished his opponent in a masterly style. Then came the Doctor's turn to propose odds, and *he* offered to give a pawn and move—just for the fun of the thing." He fared as before, when the Doctor gave, with like success, the "pawn and two," then the knight, the rook, and finally the *queen!*

This all occupied the leisure of several days, and served to beguile the monotony of the passage, ending by making quite a lion of the Doctor, and a butt of the pretentious stranger, among their fellow-passengers.

The truth is, that chess is a dangerous game to boast about, not only for a mere pretender, but even for a tolerably fair player. Infinite in its combinations and variations—defying in these the calculations of mathematics—so vast and comprehensive in its nature, that, unlike the exact sciences, the human mind cannot wholly grasp or fathom it —(even the plummet of Morphy's intellect cannot *sound its lowest depths*)—*nothing verifies better* than chess the Spanish adage that "strength is relative." The Ajax of one country or locality may be a comparative tyro in another. The really ambitious votary of the game must carefully study the chess column of the "Spirit," and bear in mind the ancient Grecian's prayer for (chess) light:

"Grant me but to see, and Ajax asks no more."

NEW RAILROAD INVENTIONS.—One of the men employed in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Harrisburg, has completed a model of what may be regarded as a valuable invention. In the building of trucks, it becomes necessary to turn a truck three times before it is completed. This has been done heretofore by block and tackle, and the use of a derrick, which would sometimes slip in spite of every precaution. By such a mishap, a man was killed in the Altoona shop some four months ago. The invention is a machine to obviate the use of a derrick The truck is built upon trussels, and can be elevated by screws. This will enable a few men to turn the truck whenever necessary, and without any danger whatever. As the machine can be used for other purposes, a patent will no doubt be applied for

Another invention, more important for the saving of life, is a self-adjusting car-coupling, perfected by James Widney, of Altoona. It is designed to avoid the necessity of going between the cars to couple them, when they are run together, the dangerous nature of which is well known to all acquainted with the business The demand for an invention of this kind is certainly great, as the maimed hands of many persons who are now or have been employed on railroads will attest. It adjusts itself immediately on the cars coming together, and can be applied to couplings now in use at a cost of 37½ to 75 cents per car. The invention will do away with the most dangerous part of railroading business, as many lives are annually lost in coupling cars.