SUMMER RESORTS

Barrell Committee of the second secon

Washisoto House, Cape Island, N. J.
Rivings, House, Lewisburg, Union co., Fa.
Krivarins-House, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Water Sprinca, Perry county, Pa.
White Griphus Sprinca, Cumberland co., Fa. Wahm Bernes, Perry county, Po.
White Strikers Fores, Combetand co., Fa.
Yellow Striker Hours, Chaster county, Fa.
Biblot's Hours, Atlanto City, M. J.
Marson, Hours, Moral Carlon, Schrykell co., Pa.
Lore Beach Hours, opposite Trolectors, N. J.
Marson Hours, Mando Chimit, Fa.
Andrean Hours, Schlehem, Pa., 1987.
Angrican Hours, Makeh Chunk, Fa.
Angrican Hours, Allendoya, Fa.
Angrican Hours, Atlantic City, N. J.
Colstans, Erriker, Adlantic City, N. J.
Constans, Erriker, Adlantic City, N. J.
Constans, Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.
Constans, Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.
Span, Hours, Atlantic City, N. J.
Constans, Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.
Constans, Hours, Cape Island, N. J.
Anthrean Hours, Cope Island, N. J.
Anthrean Hours, Cope Island, N. J.
Lynthy Brane Hours, Long Branch, N. J.
Kyrman, Mourtain Springs, Lamonathy co., Fa.
Kyrman, Mourtain Springs, Lamonathy co., Fa.

Julyan States Hotel. Long Branch, R. J. Symbath Mountain Springs, Langardy 60., Pa. Longard Springs, Cambric 90., Pa. CARLIELE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Cumberland

The Press

PRIDAY, JULY 27, 1860. Finer Page Punch "-Past end Present Letter from 'New Hampshire; Puglitatic; Let from "Graybeard"; From the Sesside; Proceedings of the Douglas Convention in Treaton, N. General News. Former Proceedings of the Proceedings General News. FOURTH PAGE. —Pennsylvania Items; The Sperrits in London; Marine Intel

The News.

A pretty full report of the proceedings and ac-tion of the Democratio Mass Convention, held at Harrisburg yesterday, will be found in another column, and will be read with interest by every corat and every patriot who desires to see the time-honored principles of the party, of the Union and the Constitution, meintained by the election of their embodiment, Stephen A. Douglass, President of the United States. Such men as Hon. H. B. Wright, of Luzerne; Hon. C. L. Ward, of Bradford; Judge Champneys, of Lancaster Attorney General Knox, General Israel Pain ter, of Westmoreland; Judge Nill, of Franklin; Judge Reifsnyder, of Perry; Hon. William L. Dewart, of Northumberland; Judge May. nard, of Northampton; Gen. Ross, of Lycoming Col. J. D. Pettit, of Chester: Geo. Pearce of th West Chester Republican; Hon. Charles Brown of Philadelphia; Surveyor General Rowe, and many others; distinguished as leaders of the party in their different sections of the State, were present and took an active part in the proceedings of th Convention, which will result in bringing into the field, at an early day, a pure electoral ticket in favor of the regularly-nominated candidates o

the Democracy. The people of New York will not pay the exorbitant Japanese bills contracted by the aldermen and councilmen of that city. We learn that in the Supreme Court of New York, yesterday morning, Levi S Chatfield served a notice of motion upor for an injunction to restrain the defendants from paying any of the bills for the Japanese reception and particularly that of the Messrs, Leland. In the affidavits the plointiff alleges that he is informed and believes, that the committee on reception, and members of the Common Council, sold tickets for the ball at prices, ranging from \$10 to \$100, the proceeds of which were appropriated to their own use; that the money of the tex-payers is proposed to be taken to defray the expenses o said ball, and yet tax payers who could not obtain or would not buy tickets were excluded; that the bill of the Measts. Leland amounts to \$01,000 but the plaintiff slieges, on information and belief that the whole expense of Messrs. Leland did no exceed \$10,000; and that it was agreed, before the bill was allowed at \$91,000; that the Lelands should pay to the Common Council, or certain member thereof, the sum of thirty-three and one-third pe ent.; that it is the intention of the floremon Co oil to impose and assess said amounts on the taxabl property of the city, and that the Comptroller i: nds to insert the same in the tax levy; that the Common Connail have no right to expend fare sums to entertain guests, or to make any arrange ment to carry out the fraudulent agreement shot etforth The plaintiff demands that the Comme Council be enjoined from levying any of the \$105,000, at which said expenses have been allowed and that the Comptroller be enjoined from the pay ment of such amount.

In the New York Sapreme Court, yesterday morning, the celebrated Washington market once was decided in favor of the city of New York. The interests involved amount to a sum over \$600,000 We learn from Washington that the treaty of amity and committee with Japan, the ratifications of which were exchanged when the Embassy were in Washington, is officially published. One of the between the Government of Japan and any Europesn Power.

spatches from different parts of the country. On tion of the Gubernatorial nomination of the Democracy took place, and is said to have been one of the greatest political demonstrations ever held in Eastern Maine It was estimated that from six to eight thousand Democrats were present. E. K. Stuart, A. G. Jewett, N. C. Fletcher, and others addressed the meeting. An immense Dougles meeting was held in Petersburg, Virginia, on Wodnesday evening. Charles Irving spoke two hours, and was followed by others. The enthusism was intense, and the applause unbounded. The Massachusetts Democratic State Central Committee met at Wordester, on Wednesday and voted to call the State Convention a Springfield, on the 6th of September. A resolu tion endorsing Breckinridge and Lane was de-

The telegraph says that a letter from Vera Crus to the Mexican consulat New Orleans says the Knights of the Golden Circle have profered their assistance to the Constitutional Government, but that Juares rejected the offer.

The Chicago Zouaves will arrive in Philadelphia to-day, and will be received by the Washington Greys, Captain Parry. They will stay at Jones The Prince of Wales continues a triumphan march through Canada, having left St. Johns, Newfoundland, for Halifax. The grand ball to his

honor in St. Johns is said to have been a brilliant The money market is active, not having feit the efforts of the New Yorkers to create a panic. In Green and Coates Passenger Railway stock there was a gain of 1. The stock market still remain unsettled, with but little doing. Breadstuffs were dull yesterday, there being but a slight demand for flour. Wheat is steady and dull, while corn meets with but little inquiry. Cotton is unchanged

There is a good demand for groceries. The provision market is quiet, whisky is without altera-

Municipal Plunder.

The Japanese Embassy were liberally enter tained in Philadelphia for a week-Saturday to Saturday-for less than \$7.500, being three fourths of what our City Councils voted for that purpose. In New York, where they were exhibited at Niblo's Garden, by public advertisement, for half a dollar each view, bills to the amount of \$125,000 were run up, \$30,000 being the original appropriation. This seemed so fligrant a robbery, even for New York, that the amount was cut down to \$105,000, and no bills of particulars have been sent in with this claim.

The New York appropriation was \$80,000. the expenditure, in a rowdyish manner, \$105,-000. The Philadelphian appropriation was \$10,000, and the expenditure, in a manner should have been \$21,900 instead of \$105,000, or \$1,048 instead of \$10,500 a day. Comment upon this is unnecessary—every

in "the Empire City" and "great commercis

metropolis."... THE SEVENTERS-YEAR LOCUSTS.—In the region of the Lehigh Valley, the seventeen-year locusts have made their appearance during the present ecompleted their arrangements for the next geno-ration, which if Millerian does not interfere in the meantime, will be due in 1877. A gentleman residing at Siatington, Pa., Mr. Charles Peter, proprietor of the Siatington Hotel, sends us a stick, some eight feet in length, out from a neighboring treet or woodland, at the foot of the Bige Monn tain, in which the process of depositing the eggs is enriously illustrated. These embryonic locusts, of which the stick referred to contains probably ten bousand, are hid in regular rows beneath are more perfectly white.

NEW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ROUTE TO NOR-FOLK AND PORTSHOUTH .- This route has recently been opened for travel, and is delly becoming more popular. At present there is but a tri-weekly communication, but in a short time there will be a daily line. Passengers by this route take the cars of the Philadelphis, Wilmington, and Baltimore Bailroud, at their depot, corner of Broad and Thursdays, and Saturdays, arriving at Scaford, Delaware, at 1 30 P. M., and thence by the spicial did steamer Philadelphia, arriving at Norfolk at an early hour the following morning. The fare we have no doubt the travelling community will

Foundling Hospitals. The recent proposition of C. C. TOWNSEND proprietor of the Orphans' Home in lows, to all the foundlings sent to our almshouse nursery, and to remove them to his Western institution after they attain a suitable age, has nvested this whole subject with considerable immediate interest. It is certainly one well worthy of the attention of every philanthropist. We read with horror of the inhuman sacrifice of children in such heathen lands as China, but we cannot blind our eyes to the fact that in our very midst, with all our boasted intelligence, refinement, and humanity, the most the desertion of children—are yearly becoming more and more frequent, and that, in couse-quence of the indifferent care often taken of the unhappy of pring of vice or hopeless poverty, who are consigned to overcrowded ilmshouses, the rate of mortality among them

is truly appalling.
While there unquestionably exists among us warm and scalous feeling of benevolence, which is ever on the alert to discern new objects worthy of its energies, and to alleviate the burden of human wretchedness, it is strange that more care and attention is not given to the and who, bereft of the sustenance and protec. tion of maternal care, become the most helpless of beings, with their very existence left trembling in the scale, no one knowing at what hour it may be sacrificed through a want of the attention necessary to secure their health and comfort.

The objection is sometimes made to foundling hospitals, that they exert an unfavorable influence upon morality, and that, if such receptacles are freely opened for infant children, and no questions asked in regard to their parentage, they will be speedily crowded, in some cases with legitimate children whose parents might and should properly support them. There may be much force in these suggestions; but, on the other hand, it is vide facilities for the nurture of children, which go far to supply the care of faithful mothers Here is certainly a wide field for thought

to devote to such subjects, and the means or adopted the Constitution, and the after-thought influence to carry out such benevolent projects as they conscientiously sanction. While of the people approved it. we may dread the supposed immoral influence of foundling hospitals, we must not forget that t is a common and repeated occurrence in our own city for misguided beings to stain by adoption of three-fourths of the Legisla. undertook to dispose of the funds arising from their souls with the guilt of the murder of their offspring, and that of the children consigned to our almshouse it is but reasonable to sup-

pose that many die whose lives might be pre-

served if more efficient plans were adopted to sustain them. Some months ago, we believe, the corner stone of a new Foundling Hospital in this city was laid, under the auspices of the Cathotic Church, and at no distant day, we presume it will be completed, and partially supply the existing necessity for some such institution. A remarkable difference appears to exist beference to the degree of favor with which they former, while in the latter they are compara tively rare. But the proposition of Mr. Townsenp, made to our Board of Guardians, was, we believe, warmly sanctioned by Bishop Porren, of the Episcopal Church, and we are glad that such evidences of interest in the treatment of the ill-fated foundlings are not altoge-

ther confined to any one denomination.

trasted with the custom of the United States. Naples there are annually about 2,000 foundlings out of 15,000 births, and a population of
about 400,000. The number of foundlings in
of about 12,000, out of a population
of about 12,000, out of a population
of about 18,000,000. There are about 70 foundlings annually. In Portugal illegitimate births
and foundlings are still more numerous than in
Spain: In France the number of foundlings
in 1856 (only including children below the age
of twelve) was 120,000, and the annual pumber

quirement of the Federal Constitution.

Show that the discussion has always been, end
the deciding the matter at issue. Whether
congress has or has not the power in the letsupport the regular nomines of the Demoratic
party, made at Reading, and to be made at
Congress has or has not the power to determine or settle
the States are represented in their own Legisthe Government, in the operation of its
powers—legislative, exacutive, and judiciary
of twelve) was 120,000, and the annual number

There is a lesson for us in this fact, if it be Taples there are annually about 2,000 found- quirement of the Federal Constitution. Spain: In France the number of foundings articles provides that the President, at the request in 1856 (only including children below the age powers—legislative, exacutive, and judiciary frovertood authority.

The Government, in the operation of the president, at the request in 1856 (only including children below the age powers—legislative, exacutive, and judiciary frovertood authority.

The distribution of the president, at the request of twelve) was 120,000, and the annual number of successful the president of the president, at the request of twelve) was 120,000, and the annual number of successful the president of the preside of foundlings or deserted children is from 25,000 to 30,000. A foundling hospital exists | cept where States are parties, and the execuin each arondissement of the country, in which | tion of these laws and decisions by the execuof age, when they are placed under the charge of peasants until they reach the age of twelve. The boys are then either taken into the public the constitution and agency of one branch of have a great juvenile display to morrow afternoon

service, under the direction of the Minister of the legislature, have all the qualities and cha-Marine, or bound out as apprentices. The racters of a compact, league, or simple fede. annual expense of maintaining them is about ration; while in the representation of another \$1,800,000. In the German States the system of foundling hospitals has been gradually abandoned. In Sweden they are numerous and contain many children. The two most extensive foundling hospitals n the world exist in Russia, at Moscow and St Petersburg. The former has a lying-in hospital and schools connected with it, and the number of its inmates exceeds 25,000. The upper part of the building is devoted to infants, of whom ral Courts, being appointed by the President, there are always about 600, with the same number of wet nurses. All children are received, whether foundlings or not, on condition that they are given up to the State, and those who exhibit any peculiar talent receive an But if, in the operation of its powers, the excellent education. In 1857, 14,000 children

were received, and from 1762 to 1858, 390,000 The expenses of the institution amount to It has authority over individuals, but not searly \$5,000,000 annually. The hospital at an indefinite supremacy over all persons and St. Petersburg now annually receives about things, so far as they are naturally and neces. 7,000 children. The only question asked is, sarily objects of lawful government. The suwhether they have been baptized, and, if so, premacy of legislative power is not completely by what name. It employs from 600 to 700 large number of physicians, cooks, housekeepers, and servants, making a total of abou 5,000 employees. Its annual revenues are about their respective spheres, than the Federal is \$4,500,000. Children are taken to these hospitals from all parts of Russia. The property extends to certain enumerated objects only; devoted to the support, maintenance, and a residuary and inviolable sovereignty over education of foundlings in Russia is said to all other objects is left in the States, or, in the

mount to \$500,000,000. It is singular to notice in what different channels the sympathies of nations run. We missions, and to support almost every variety of religious and charitable enterprises and benevolent associations, far outstripping, in ticulars, shows that the Federal Government, as these respects, most of the European countries. Yet, while they rush into large, and, in some cases, apparently lavish and unneces sary expenses, to support foundling hospitals, such institutions are almost unknown in our country. Considering that abortion and in fariticide have grown to be frightfully common among us, is it not well enough to consider whether it is not our duty to adopt some effectual measures to check such fearful crimes?

Bank Counterfeits.

In the present month of July, as we learn creditable to the city and satisfactory to its from the new number of Peterson's Detector, guests, was \$7,300. To put New York even 88 new counterfeits have been put into circu with Philadelphia, the expenditure there lation, besides the issue of what purport to be notes of the City Bank of Trenton, N. J., there being no such bank. We have, beyond all comparison, the best bank-note engravers body knows how money matters are managed in the world. Are we to believe that the perfection of their skill does not reach to the extent of producing bank-notes which cannot be forged? The bank-bills circulated in Europe are apparently plain and simple, in design and execution, but forgeries upon them are surprisingly rare. Is it not possible to produce bank-bills in this country equally proof against successful imitation? Paper-money, the soul of our commercial system, ought to be imita-

tion proof, at all events. Mr. Saunders, the Sculptor. This eminent artist, so long a resident in Philadelphia that we consider him as a fellowcitizen, has returned to his studio at Wash ington, from Savannah, and is now busily en-

Czar. EXECUTORS' SALE OF WOOL AND PELT HATS. GAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c .- We invite the attention of the trade to the large stock of sitk, wool, feland essimere hats; cloth and plush cans; hatters rimmings, straw goods, fixtures and lease of store, &a. to be sold this Friday morning, by B. Scott

the Polish patriots of 1881, by the present

precisely. SALE OF FURNITURE TO DAY -Birch & Son, No. 914 Chestnut street, sell by auction this morning, give it preference over all others. For particulars, at ten o'clock, a large assortment of household lies Mr. Madison solves the enigma which undersee advertisement in another column.

Mr. Madison solves the enigma which undersee advertisement in another column.

The Union of the States adoption of the existing Union. The connec-Germanic Diet, are scarcely entitled to the name of political confederacies.

The purely national unions are found only in monarchies, of which the British Kingdom doctrine, as we understand it, commands our is an instance; the several kingdoms having entire assent. Mr. Wenster's theoretic prono longer their separate Parliaments or local Legislatures. national and federal union-a novelty among

nolitical confederacies: exempt, as we fondly from the compact made by their ancestors believe, from the tendency to anarchy, which by its failure to secure their liberties or to all instances of mere federal unions have heretofore exhibited; and as happily free forsaken little unfortunates whose miseries from the incident evils of consolidated and still an open question. Its practical settlecommence with the very hour of their birth, centralized governments, embracing diverse ment when it arises, we suppose will not be populations and large territories.

The Constitution is strictly federal in the source of its authority. The words of the document are, indeed: "We, the people, do ordain and establish this Constitution," but the seventh article provided that the ratification should be by Conventions of the States; and the assent or adoption by "the people" was not signified by the people as individuals composing one entire nation, but as compos-ing the distinct and independent States to which they respectively belonged; nor was it in fact adopted by a majority of the whole peo- as the Union shall last, and will doubtless be ple of the Union; but it was adopted by the the cause of secession or dissolution, if that vete for the Little Giant. States in their sovereign capacities, represent- result shall unhappily close the debate at last. ing their respective distinct constituencies. Virginia, Massachusetts, and New York, three of the revenue laws by South Carolina, and there arged that they exort a powerful influence in the four principal States, giving the assent of preventing abortion and infanticide, and protein citizens only constructively, not truly in territorial and slavery question. point of fact; for it is not unjust to the sentimer t of the people, diffused among them by the anti Federalists, to say that in Massachusetts, Ames and Sedgwick; in Virginia, Madison and action opened to those who have the time and MARSHALL; in New York, HAMILTON and JAY-respectively first among their peers-

Again, in the matter of amendments to the Constitution, it is federal and not national. Such amendments can be incorporated only Such amendments can be incorporated only by adoption of three-fourths of the Legislatures, or of State Conventions called for the purpose, the amendments consistently deriving their authority from the same source—
if the sale of the land, and even proceeded to erect temporary governments, appoint officers, the latter in their collective and sovereign to the sale of the land, and even proceeded to erect temporary governments, appoint officers, the latter in their collective and sovereign to the sale of the latter in the Seeders had prearranged a plan for them, to prescribe the conditions on which such Territories might be admitted as States in their collective and did the oxiginal instrument. capacities—as did the original instrument. In the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns that the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns that the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns that the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns that the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns that the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns that the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns that the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns that the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns that the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns that the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns that the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns that the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns that the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns that the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns that the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns that the present condition is the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the Un In the present condition of the Union eight regulate some of the domestic concerns such circumstances proposed they might be in; and all this without the least color of lawling of that committee: such circumstances proposed they might be constitutionally adopted by a minority of the people of the Union, and yet have binding force over the whole. Moreover, it is not national in this respect, for, if it were, a majority of the whole population of the Union iprity of the whole population of the Union of the Union of the Union of the Union of the instrument, but its provisions, instead, require three-fourths of the States to give same time, without any constitutions any controversy. tween Catholic and Protestant countries in re- jority of the whole population of the Union for the necessary government of them. The are regarded—as they abound in nearly all the of the instrument, but its provisions, instead, require three-fourths of the States to give sanction to any and every change, or addition For the last forty years, it has been to the contract; yet, in requiring less than the under constant discussion. The Constitution whole number of States to make such amend. ments, the federal character of this provision is somewhat impaired and compromised.

It is strictly federal, also, in one of the law ing to the United States," but whether this and treaty-making powers. The Senate re-It is curious to see the comparatively supresents the States, not the people of the States. In this branch of the Government the | perty to be disposed of, and the needful rules erior degree of importance with which this States meet as co-equals, sovereignties, and and regulations of the civil and domestic conwhole subject is invested in Enrope, as condistinct and independent republics. Neither In Rome there are several hospitals, into which is this body popular in the source of its ap- question dividing the parties, and threatening about 3,000 foundlings, from all parts of the pointment; the Legislatures of the several to divide the Union besides.

Papal States, are admitted annually. In States choose them, and this by express re-

Congress and the decisions of the courts, exhildren are kept until they become six years tive branch, operate upon individuals, and not upon the States. Thus the action of the States by which the Union was created, and branch of the legislature, and in the operation of all the powers of government upon the people, it is a national or consolidated government.

In the election of the executive, and in the appointment of the judges of the Federal Courts, both forms of political union meet. The Electoral College is compounded of na tional and State representation; and the Fedea composite functionary, and the Senate, a State sovereignty agency, are, if possible, still more complex organism of the Government than any of the co-ordinate branches Government is national, and not federal. in the extent of them it is just the reverse. and exclusively vested in the national Legis surses, upwards of 500 teachers, besides a lature, as it is in that of a single independent State. The local or State Governments are no more subordinate to the Federal, within to them in its proper sphere. Its jurisdiction language of the instrument itself, "reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.' This view of the Constitution, which might collect millions annually to sustain foreign be largely extended, so as to cover the army, the navy, the regulation of foreign commerce internal taxation, and a multitude of other parit is distinctively called, is a complex of national and federal powers; so that, as it has not, on the one hand, a consolidated, centralized, supreme, or exclusive jurisdiction; on the other, in the language of HAMILTON, "it is not a sovereignty over sovereignties, a government over governments, a legislation for communities, as contradistinguished from in dividuals" which he eloquently adds "is solecism in theory and in practice, is subver sive of the order and ends of civil polity, sub stituting violence in the place of law, or the

destructive coercion of the sword in the place of the mild and salutary coercion of the magis tracy," which justly describes purely federal unions of sovereign States, and as justly cha racterizes all the previous confederacies of We, therefore, cannot concur with Mr WEBSTER in the doctrine stated in the first of his famous resolutions, supported in his reply to Mr. Calhoun's Nullification speech, made in 1833, after the passage of the force bill, in which he holds "That the Constitution of the Wnited States is not a league, confederacy, or compact, between the pe-ple of the several States in their sovereign capacities;" (we can see it as nothing else in the source of its authority, in its ratification, in the provision for its amendments, and in one at least of its principal organs, the Senate;) " but." he continues, " a government proper tounded on the adoption of the people, and creating direct relations between itself and individuals." To which we can agree, without perforeted bark. In appearance and size they are gaged in the practice of his beautiful art. It being able to see how the affirmation of the not shiftle the seed of timothy, except that they is understood that he will return to Europe in last clause proves or supports the negation ina short time, and probably will be rehabilitated | tended in the first clause. To our apprehen in his native land, under the amnesty given to | sion it is " a compact of the sovereign States." and it is "a government proper," operating upon the individuals of the Union, and is not

exclusively either, because it is a mixture of both. Mr. WEBSTER forwarded a copy of his speech and resolutions to Mr. Madison, who, in a letter, dated March 15, 1838, returned his thanks "for your late very powerful speech in the Senate of the United States," which Mr. months credit. Sale commencing at ten o'clock | WEBSTER's biographers are fond of quoting as an endorsement of his doctrine, But the letter totally abstains from any notice of the resolutions, and argument supporting them.

| "It is fortunate, when disputed theories The United States Government is neither can be decided by undisputed facts, and here wholly federal nor wholly national. By fedeour Guardians of the Poor, to take charge of rallis meant a confederacy of sovereign States; was made by the people, but as embodied into all the foundlings sent to our almshouse by national, consolidation of the States. The examples of federal unions are such as fore made by the States in their highest au the Amphyctionic Council, the Achean and thoritative capacity. They might, by the United Netherlands, and the Germanic Emprocess, have converted the Confederapire, of the last century; Great Britain and cy into a mere league or treaty, or continued Ireland, until the union of Scotland and Ire- it with enlarged or abridged power; or land with the Kingdom of England, in its have embodied the people of their respective present form; and the old Confederacy of the States into one people, nation, or sovereignty; thirteen United States of America, before the or, as they did, by a mixed form, make then one people, nation, or sovereignty, for certain horrible of crimes abortion, infanticide, and tion of the Swiss Cantons, and that of the purposes, and not so for others." The italics in the quotation are ours; they give our own reading of the passage, which is not an endorsement of Mr. Webster. Mr. Madison's positions, and the conclusion he drew from hem upon the right- of secession from Our Government is a composition of both the Union by a State or States, esteeming themselves intolerably oppressed, or released promote their welfare, has not, we believe commanded a general acceptance. That i much influenced by speculative opinions upon the obligations of the original contract. What States and nations must do, they will do when

the time comes. This question of the nature of the Federal Union, the powers conferred by the Constitution, and those reserved by the States, as i was the whole ground of controversy while the adoption of the compact was under discussion among the people of the States, so it re-mains the sole subject of difference and dispu-There was nothing else in the nullification of

A curiously refractory subject the power of Congress over the Territories has ever been. and is likely to remain. Our own opinion is. that the debate will never be settled, nor will ever settle anything, but that the matter under debate will settle itself, unaffected by the opinions of the parties to the controversy.

The old Confederacy came into the possession of a vast public domain in the Western wilderness by cession from several of the States, and the Congress of that Confederacy into the Confederacy; and still further, to same time, without any controversy. gives to Congress power 'to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belongpower applies only to the property of the United. States in the Territory, or to the procerns of the inhabitants, also, is the vexed

We think that it would not be difficult to show that the discussion has always been, and

There is a lesson for us in this fact, if it be one, which we will in another place endeavor to enforce.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS -- It may be a well to remind the public that George Christy's Minstrels must conclude their performances at the National Theatre to-morrow evening. They will FOR CAPE May .- The splendid steamer Wash. ington. Captain Whilldin, leaves her dock every Iuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, for Cape May.

[BY PONY EXPRESS.]
Sr. Josepus. July 26.—The Pony Express has arrived, with dates from San Francisco to the 11th

ST. JOSEPHS. July 20.—Inc Pony Express nas arrived, with dates from San Francisco to the 11th inst.

The steamer Econora sailed on the 11th with \$1,070,000 in gold, mostly for New York. No mails were taken by the steamer, but letters and newspapers were forwarded by an express messenger accompanying the steamer as the only means of transmitting them to Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies. All the newspapers for the Atlantic States had also to be expressed by the steamer, as the overland mail only carries letters.

The ship Visitula had cleared for New York with a cargo of 2,000 bales of wool, 8 600 sacks of wheat, 9.000 bides, 2 000 barrels Swatow sugar, 300 barrels pork, 350 barrels Swatow sugar, 300 barrels pork, 350 barrels hams, and other articles, valued at \$100,000.

The ship Notre Dame, for Australia, takes 13,000 sacks of wheat and 2 500 barrels of flour. Several other ships are loading for Literpool and Australia, most of which will load with wheat.

A ship will sail in a few weeks with a cargo of silver ore from the Ophirmine.

No pony express had arrived since June 30th, and that brought dates to the 17th. The St. Louis antes were to the 18th June by the Butterfield route.

Carson Valley advices state that the agent of the

route.
Carson Valley advices state that the agent of the Pony Express accompanied the last messenger sastward with stock, to report the roate as far as Salt Lake. He is expected on his return to bring

Sait Lake. He is expected on his return to bring in three or four expresses, after which the route is expected to be thoroughly organized, so that there will be no more interruptions.

A great number of emigrants were arriving at Careon Valley from Sait Lake.

Advices from Port Townsend say that the 4th of July was celebrated by a grand regatta and fireworks. works.

The Puget Sound Indians were waging a murderous war against the coast Indians.

The advices from Honolulu are to June 4th.
The Japanese steamer Candiumarrah salled thence May 25th, on her return to Japan.

One hundred and sixty-nine whalers had gone

One hundred and sixty-nine whalers had gone in North for the spring season.

San Francisco, July II.—Business has been unchanged during the last fow days. There is a heavy supply of produce here, which is daily deteriorating in quality, and cannot be sold unless through the auditor rooms.

No arrival since the 7th inst.

Bailed on the 8th inst—Ship Morning Light, for Honolulu; bark Cornellie, for Melbourne; ship Notre Dame des Victoires, for Sydney, New South Wales.

Bell and Everett Meeting. HOLLDAYSBURG. (Pa.) July 26—The Bell and Everett meeting, held here last night, was the largest and most onthusiastic meeting since the Taylor compaign. Colonel Seymore and E. C. Pechin addressed the meeting.

Fire in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS July 26 —Three hundred bales of cotton in the Louisiana cotton press were burned to-day, causing a loss of \$15,000.

St. Louis, July 26 —A mob attacked a number of houses of ill fame list night, and destroyed property valued at \$30,000. Sixty-three rioters were arrested by the police and were fined \$5 cach. Bell and Everett Meeting at Altoona. ALTONIA, Pa. July 20.—A large and enthustastic Bell and Everett meeting was held here this avening. Dr. Wm. R. Finley presided, and Col. W. P. Seymour and E. C. Pechin, 1sq., addressed the meeting.

Baltimone, July 26 — James Logan was arrested to day, charged with boing the murderer of George Kyle, on the last election day. Witnesses were present at the examination who identified him. Massuchusetts Politics.

Boston, July 20.—The Democratic State Committee yesterday decided to call a State Convention to meet on the 6th of September. A resolution endorsing the Breckbridge and Lanc nominations was defeated by a tie vote. THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT .--- The

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Tho new Commissioner of Patents, Governor Themas, desiring to Iniusa new life into the agricultural department of his office, has sont out Colonel Clemeon to Europe to purchase good seeds suited toour climate and wants. That gentleman has large practical experience and ability as an agriculturist. Wheats, Itslian barleys, &c., are to be special objects of acquirement. New and valuable seeds and plants are also to be obtained at any cost consistent with the appropriation of \$60,000.

That great bore, the Hoosic tunnel, is still pecked away at, day and night, by fifty workmen, That great bore, the Hoosic tunnel, is still pecked away at, day and night, by fifty workmen, and the bettom is completed ready for a track a distance of about one thougand six hundred and thirty feet. On the western side a shaft is being unk, from which the work will be pushed in born directions. The contractors are still apperlimenting with 1 sw drills, and hope to complete the tunnel in five years. The road from the mouth of the tunnel to Groepfield is under contract.—Note York Paper.

LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press. Regular Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA. Grand Mass Convention of the Democracy of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg.

NO FUSION WITH THE SECESSIONISTS ! OTEAN ELECTORAL TICKET AND A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Proceedings, Specches, &c.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS."

Harrisburg, July 26, 1860 Pursuant to the call of the National Democratic State-R. J. Haldeman, E-q, and to the invitation of the members of the Democratic State Commitce resident in Harrisburg-the Democracy o Pennsylvania assembled in Mass Convention to-day at the State Capitol. Every county is represented, and the utmost harmony and enthusiage prevails. Any union or fusion with the Brecking ridge Disunion faction is laughed at, and a firm and unyielding disposition manifested by all to adhere to the time-honored principles of the Democracy, and the regularly-nominated candidates-

onglas and Johnson. Delegates from every section of the State give the most flattering accounts of the strong feeling mane the Democratic masses in favor of Dorglas tation now, and will continue probably as long and the opinion is freely expressed that, in November next, Pennsylvania, at least, will cast her The Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives, at two o'clock P. M., and was called to order by R. J. Haldeman, Esq., who

said:
This Convention has assembled in accordance with the request of the members of the State Committee resident at Harrisburg, with one exception, and of the member of the National Democratic Committee for this State, who chances to be a residence.

Committee for this State, who chances to be a resident of this city.

The National Democratic Convention which met at Charleston and adjourned to Baltimore, passed a series of resolutions which differed from the platform put forth by our State Convention at Reading only in this, that it conceded to our Southern brethren a more determined expression upon the Territorial question. That National Convention, before its adjuarament, appointed a National Committee of ene from each State—the delegation from each State selecting one of its number to represent its State on that committee, and consequently sech member of it is

compromising.

With this knowledge the National Committee

one state of the state Committee shall omit to take the proper store for serving such an electrical that the state is her by authorized. other in the beautiful of the state is her by authorized. other in the beautiful of the serving such as the s

the state is here by entherized, ettate in conjunction with the member of the State Committee, or b. his win not to take such action as he may deem necessary and proper for that Frequently.

The National Committee felt that in a period of disorganization it was necessary that it should do that which had never been necessary before—exercise supervisory powers over the State organizations. We either have a national organization or not Having a national organization of the beauties of the same body, some corporate body, to speak for it. Under these circumstances, the State Committee assembled. It had been formed at Reading in accordance with the resolution of the State Convention, which authorized the President of that Convention, which authorized the President of that thereof.

veyes to the committee. It assembled in Philadelphia; forty-five alembers were present, less than a mej rily of the whole committee, and more transone halfor those forty-five were; gentlemen fr m Philadelphia, and this fraction of the committee adopted a series of resolutions whole were in direct hoselity to the action of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and the decision of the liquiparel Democratic Committee at Weshington Gentlemen, I as the representative of the National Committee in this State, earrying cut the spirit which the friends of Mr Douglas have shown from the beginning of this war, made every concession. As we yielded to dictation at Charleston where we were told that men would seceeds if we did not make the platform before the nominees; as we submissively bowed when he we were told again at Baltimore that they would seceeds if we did not yield to every one of their imperious demands, so I have never attempted to use, in any manner whiterer, that power which rightfully belongs to the Bational Democratic Committee. [Applause I I have done nothing but request sound national Democrats to meet in council and I have done that under the color of the Bate Committee and the State organization.

The national organization, the national Democracy, have assembled you here to-day. [Applause.] It has been said, even by so high a per sonage as the President of the United States, that there are no Pennoratic nominees. If such is the case, why should his friends claim that we should obey the State Committee, composed as it was of the friends of one man? If he has loosened the bonds of the Democratic organization, may we not rivet them again, and save the country from the effects of such a disorganization.

If there are any in this country who think themselves like Cannte, able to declare thus far, proud waves, shall thoug of and not further, we will answer that the Democratic party in its national organization is as strong and uncorquevables as were the waves that disobeyed Cannte. [Applause] We mee

appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair.

On taking the chair, Mr Smith said:

Gentlemen of this Mass Convention: In returning you my sincere thanks for this distinguished mark of your cateom and condence. I must be permitted to say that, although I feel greatly honored by the compliment, I would have preferred that some other gentlemen should have been selected for the position. In assuming its duties I will not datain you with a speech. This is the time for proups and concepted action, and action an more part most especially is more important than words | Obeers | Never, in the political history of the country, was the I-emocracy of the Union so words [Uheers] Never, in the political history of the country, was the 1-emocracy of the Union so unfortunately divided and so unhapply riven acunder. We have mot to-day for the perfermance of a roost important duty, and it is to be hoped that all our actions will be in the strict line of duty, and especially within the line of Domocratic usages and rutes [Grest applause] For the present I shall have nothing more to say. I am now ready to enter upon the discharge of my duties

Mr. Lamberton, Itake pleasure in recognizing in the occupant of the chair, the gentleman who was called upon to pressite temporarily over the Reading Convention. [Cheers]

On moti n, J. Simpson Africa and J. T. Owen were appointed temporary secretaries. were appointed temporary scoretaries.

Mr Lamberton moved that the different counties

he called over, and the delegates from each furnish a list of their names.

Mr. Miller, of Dauphin, suggested that such s course would cocupy too much time, and that, without calling over the list of counties, the delegates from each could make out and hand a list of their names to the secretaries. He considered it very mportant that the names of those who participated in the Convention should be known. Mr. Lamberton accepted the medification of his motion suggested by the gentleman from Dauphin, and the motion so modified was agreed to. The following is as complete a list of the dele gates as your reporter could obtain, he not being able to procure all the lists handed in from the

soroto procure all the lists handed in from the scoretaries;
ADAMS.—Josinh Benner. John Busber, Sr., Benser, Hon Wm. M. Hiester. Hon. Goo. B. Sitzei, Benser, Hon. E. B. Grean. Eag., Peter A. Lantz, Thes. S. Brenholts, John L. Richtmeyer.
Bensen, Bensen, Hop. John Comm. Richtmeyer
Benforn. Hon John Cessns. O, H. Gather, A. J.
Stater B. F. A eyers
Br. 18 - Col. J. A. Lemon, George Sparks, Esq., J. B. Jan M. Boileau, Samuel Chambers, Al. D. John F. Men s, C. L. Ward, P. Smith, Butles. John Graham, James Brady, Jacob Zeis-

CLARGE AND AND CONTROL OF THE CONTRO r. rgn -Col John D. Peilet. Gen. John J. Worth-Win. B. Waddell. George W. Penrce. m. Wm. B. Waddell, George W. Featon.
Hunn - William Lilly.
NTRE-1. U. Mitchell. C. T. Alexander, C. D. Kellames H. Dobbins, sames H. Rankin, Jonn P. Packamuel Haupt, Jr. Wm. J. Smith
Marka - C. N. Smith D. Molevahlin, J. B. Slote,
L. Wark - Dr. Wm. Young. Wm. H. Fagle, Geo. ilmer.
Dapphin -R. L. Lamberton R. J. Heldsman, John
Brown, A. L. Rouphfort, Wm. R. Miller, John M.
Banklin, - Conreal John Rewe, Jno. R. Orr. John L.
Obuck, John G. Orr, A. Ja kaon Brand, Japes Nill, Samuel Gilmon.

Hypyrkapon.

Lancarres.

Lancarres.

Lancarres.

Benjamin Ely, A. W. Bolenius, Dr. S. Parker, (member

than myself, and I am only here out of love for the cause in which we are now engaged. For forty years, perhaps longer, I have voted and supported the regular Democratic ticket, never having failed in a single busiance in finding where the Democratic party was, who were its nominees, and what were its principles [Cheers]

I trus: I have always supported the party from unselfish motives, and because I believed that its principles were best for the prosperity of the country and the good of the human family. Having almost sat by the cradle of the Democratic party—for I was born about the same time it was horn—I

were its principles [Cheers]
I trues I have always supported the party from unselfish motives, and because I believed that its principles were best for the prosperity of the country and the good of the buman family. Having almost sat by the oradle of the Democratic party—for I was born about the same time it was born—I do not want to walk by its hearse. I would like I have so long been attached, and whose principles I sustained in these halls more than thirty years ago, as well as in the halls of ithe National Legislaiure, in the full did not victor was I have seen it frequently before [great applause] and I sm here because I think I have sone experience in the interests of the party, and have seen it in darker times than overshadow it now Mare than twenty years ago I stood in these halls during the bank excitement, and heard the cannon thundering out on the grounds in front of the Capitol in henor of violories over the Democratic party. Though my voice was then drowned by the thunder of the cannon, I did not fear to speak, because I felt that the principles I sustained here were immutable and must be ruccessful [Apolause]

I think so now. Attacked by foes within and

cratic party. Though my voice was then drowned by the thunder of the cannon, I did not fear to speak, because I felt that the principles I may be thunder of the cannon, I did not fear to speak, because I felt that the principles I may be the thunder of the cannon, I did not fear to speak, because I felt that the principles I may be the thind or the street of the state of the principles I may be the thind of the principle of the state of the party of the canning of the party. We should not fall into the same trap as our opponents, by breaking the rules of the party of the country—coarrying on this great country of ours to its destiny, whatever that may be. I repeat, gentlemen, that I sm here merely to advise with younger and more active men, and not to make a speech. I have come up here to see and connel with you, but for no other purpose.

The time is not now to speak or write the history of the troubles of the Democratic party. We are not here to heal its wounds. We are not here to heal its wounds. We are not here to heal them, and, as far as is in our power, no bring the Democratic party that has so long been the salvation of the Ucion.

This is not the time to speak of the surbots of those troubles. The time will come, it may be come it to district the country, and the variful come, it may be come it to district the controllers and addresses were

those troubles. The time will come, it may be soon or it may be later, when the guilty authors of the difficulties which the Democratic party is low suffering under throughout the country, will be held to a fearful responsibility and a just satribution, and a terrible one it will be when that time does come. The Douglas State Convention.

The Douglas State Convention.

Harrasura, July 26 — A large number of the friends of Douglas State Convention.

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Harrasura, July 26 — A large number of the friends of the State during yestorday and this morning.

There is considerable debate among those who intend to Pernicipate in the proceedings of the Octovention to meet this afternoon, as to the proper mode of action.

It is claimed by somethat a straight out Douglas electoral ticket should be immediately nominated, while others contend that such precipitate action, by an irregular Convention, called by a minority of the State Executive Committee, and a member of the Patient Committee, and a member of the Patient Convention of the Reading Convention or a new State Convention to consist of regularly-constituted delegates, according to the rules and usages of the party.

The length of the session will depend upon the fusions and confusions which have been intended to the mail, and to place the Democratic party upon a solid basis, where it gas placed by the Democratic State Convention at Reading.

Mr. Brown then proceeded to review at length the history of the Challeds of the Proceeding to the rains from all parts of the State during yestorday and this morning with the morning of the State during yestorday and this morning in the patient of the State during yestorday and this morning with the morning of the State during yestorday and this morning with the morning of the State during yestorday and this morning with the parts of the State during yestorday

president, with a upphor of rice presidents and sceretaries.

Mr. Wright took the chair amid loud applause and cheers for Douglas. Mr. Wright said: we have assembled to resist rank usurpation. He would vote for no such mongrel concern recommended by the State Crummittee. If he could not vote for the regular Diemocratio nominees, and them alone, he would stay at home, and weep for the degeneracy of the times.

He might question the propriety of the hody of men now assembled to form an electoral ticket, or usurp the powers of the Democratio State Convention, by calling a State Convention. He believed it would be soff-sident for this meeting to declare Douglas and Johnson the regular nominees of the Dumocratio party. Whatever may be done, he would be willing to submit to the votion of the old Reading Convention which had been disbanded, but he would consent that the people should form a new Convention to present an electoral ticket. The leaders of the secession movement look forward to a Southern Confederacy He defield their epposition. In conclusion, he advised the members of the Convention to be cautious as well as eff-ctual.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, with Richard Vaux as chairman.

Broderick was announced in Congress, and his efforts to position and is eductory in the section of the Douglas Convention at Trenton yesterday, in reasting all efforts at convert, should her breckinting electronistics of the first forms in the people of the first convention, while the peculiar formation of the Boretaky, in reasting all efforts at convertion, gives much gratification, while the peculiar formation of the first partification, while the peculiar forms and the first partification, while the peculiar formation of the first partification, while the peculiar formation of the first partification, while the position of the first partification

well as eff-ctual.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, with Richard Vaux as chairman.

Joshua T. Owen, General Davis and General Millor addressed the Convention.

The committee on resolutions, after considerable dobate, reported the following:

Whereas, The Damoorate from all parts of the Commonwealth of Ponnsylvania, is mass Tonvention assembled, in favor of the regular organization of the Damoorate party, its nominations, usages, and principles, do hereby solemnly declare and resolve and resolve-lat. That we ratify and confirm the resolutions

lst. That we ratify and confirm the resolutions and nominations of the late State Democratic Convention held at Reading.

2d. That we ratify and confirm the resolutions and nominations adopted and made by the only recularly-organized Democratic National Convention held at Charleston and Baltimore.

31. That we hereby proclaim our sincere, faithful. energetic, and uncompromising support of the rominations by the State Convention of Honry D. Forser for Governor, and by the National Donocratic Convention of Hon. S. A Douglas, of Illinois, for President, and Hon Hereckel V Johnson, of Georgia, fer Vice President of the United States.

4th. That we hereby solemily protest against the proceedings of the Democratic State Committee, held at Philadelplia on the 2d of July, 1860—1st. Because said sotion of that committee was unwarranted by the terms and authority of its apprehensive the contraction of the committee was unwarranted by the terms and authority of its apprehensive the contraction of the committee was unwarranted by the terms and authority of its apprehensive the contraction of the committee was unwarranted by the terms and authority of its apprehensive the contraction of the committee was unwarranted by the terms and authority of its apprehensive the contraction of the committee was unwarranted by the terms and authority of its apprehensive the contraction of the committee was unwarranted by the terms and authority of its apprehensive the contraction of the contractio

unwarranted by the terms and authority of its appointment

2t. That it was in opposition to the instructions and resolutions of the Reading Convention, from which it alone derived its official authority.

3d That it thereby proposed to release the electors from the only duty enjoined on them to vote for the regular candidates nominated by the regularly-constituted National Convention of the Demagracy of the United States, and undertook to authorize and justify said electors to vote for candidates other than those so regularly nominated. nominated.

4th. That said action of the State Committee is contrary to the usages of the party, tends to break up its organization, recognizes direct opposition to its nominees, and would prevent the masses of the party from voting for S. A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, the Democratic nominaes for President and Vice President of the United Status.

And unpages, therefore in the recognition of the Contract of the Contract

States.

And whereas, therefore, in the present condition of the Demogratic party, thus induced by the disorganizing action of the State Committee, it becomes necessary for the Demogratic party to take such decisive and unmistakable ground as will put to rest all doubts as to its feelings, wishes, opinions, and duties in the present crisis: therefore, be it Resolved and declared. That the proposed plan of the Demogratic State Committee for fusien and commorphise is and Demogratic State Committee for fusien and of the Jemporatio State Committee for fusion and compromise is anti Democratic, will not be sanctioned by a full meeting of the committee, and will be rejected by the Democratic masses; and in order, therefore, to test the truth of our convictions, we demand that the meeting of the Democratic

Break Paraultes, Committee, Dr., Levil, Mar. John John St., Taylor, Mar. J., Paraulte, Committee, Dr. Levil, Mar. J., Paraulte, Committee, Dr. Levil, Mar. J., Paraulte, Mar. J., Paraul

EVENING SESSION.

Mr Fisher, of York, addressed the Convention

at length on the strength of the Douglas Democracy in his county, and in the State. He said it coned of nearly the whole party as originally con-

y be pointment of an executive committee, was lost thors. The original resolutions and addresses were the summingually adopted, and the Convention adwill journed sine. die. The Douglas State Convention.

will. We have time enough yet to get out of the fusions and confusions which have been intended to insure our defeat; time enough to get out of them all, and to place the Democratic party upon a solid basis, where it gas allosed by the Democratic State Convention at Reading.

Mr. Brown then proceeded to review at length the history of the Charleston and Baltimore Convention, proving conclusively that the majority of the Convention furnished no ground for the attempt made by a factious minority to disorganize and break up the Democratic party, and in taking this step they had acted upon their own individual responsibility, in the hope that their action would load to a dissolution of the Union. We were not of ghiting against the South—only against these men, which he did not believe, we would lay the foundation of a new Democratic party, in which there would be no Disunionists.

[DESPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
A permanent organization was effected by the election of Hendrick B. Wright, of Luxerne, and choers for Douglas. Mr. Wright said: we have assembled to resist rank uurpation. He would to resist rank uurpation. In an adoesers for Douglas. Mr. Wright said: we have assembled to resist rank uurpation. In the would stay at home, and weep for the degeneracy of the times.

A permanent organization was effected by the sacciated the names of Douglas and Broderick, especially the complaint that those in the mental time of opportunity to speak a word in evidence at the mental of the matter.

I would vote for no such mongrel concern recommended by the State Committee. It he could not the matter.

I would vote for no such mongrel concern recommended by the State Committee. It he could not the matter our resident many the money of the time of the fusion tike the mapping the forts at contiliation on the part of the Breckinridge Convention at the political continuous provinces, and them shone, he would stay at home, and weep for the degeneracy of the times.

The Japanese Trenty.

Washington, July 28.—The treaty of smity and commerce with Japan, the ratifications of which were exchanged when the ambassadors were in Washington, is officially published.

One of the articles provides that the President, at the request of the Japanese Government, will act as friendly mediators in such matters of difference as may arise between the Government of Japan and any other foreign Power.

Steamboat Collision -- Loss of Life. Loursville. July 20.—The steamer S. B. Hibbard, hones for Memphis, was sank this morning helow New Albany, by collision with the steamer Chancellor. One deck passenger and three of the orew are missing, and supposed to be lost The bost and her valuable cargo are nearly a total loss. Gold from the Pike's Peak Mines. ST Louis, July 20—The express from Pike's Posk, which arrived on the 21'h inst, brought \$20,000 in gold dust, which is the largest amount ever received.

The Knights of the Golden Circle, NEW ORLEANS, July 25—A latter from Vers Cruz to the Maxican cousul residing here, away that the Knights of the Golden Girole had proffered their againstance to the Constitutional Government of Desailant Juneae

Douglas Méeting in Virginia. Pattensbung Va. July 20 —An immense Doug-las meeting was held here last night, in Phomix Hall, which was crowded to overflowing. Charles Irving speke for two hours, and was followed by others The applauss was unbounded and the enthusiasm intense. Another Fire in Poughkeepsie,

POUGHERPSEE, July 26.—The stables attached of Baldwin's Hotel were burned this morning, to-sther with the barns of William Davis and Dr. tooper adjaining. Fight horses perished in the ames. The loss is \$12 000. Stemmship State of Georgia.

SAVANNAH, July 26.—The steamship State of Georgia arrived here at 11 P. M. on Tuesday, all

The Golden Fleece at St. Johns. Sr. Johns, N. F., July 26—The steamship Golden Fleece sailed at milnight for Galway. Markets by Telegraph BALTIMORE July 25 - Flour strang ruled at 25.22. No selen of Wheat, but red is busnantiat 1187270, and white at 130 melon. Corn dul; yellow. 62.25 c; white, 70.2720. Provisions quiet, but firm; quotations undanned. Whisky quiet at 20%-en; quotations undanned. Whisky quiet at 20%-en; outside sold including two bries of the new brops middling standard at 100 Strang at 124.85% of the change are unaltered.

SLIGHTLY INJURED

One of the most terrible torus does that have visited this part of the country for years, occurred yesterday afternoon, about quarter-past three o'clock, near Camden, New Jersey, completely destroying the large chemical works of Messra. Poits and Klett, killing three men and injuring several ethers.

near Camden, New Jersey, completely distraying the large obtemient works of fliestrs. Polts and Klett, killing three men and injuring several ethers.

The building is all uated on Cooper's creek, on the Haddonfield road, about one mile north of Camden, had just been completed, and was pronounced by experienced architects to be perfectly safe. It was two hundred feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and two stories high. It was built of brick, the walls being twenty two inches thick, had pilasters both outside and inside to add additional strength and was covered with slate, and had a little gallery running all around its roof—in feet, everything had been done to render it one of the most durable, as well as one of the most complete establishments in the country.

At the time the tornado occurred, Messes. Potts and Klett, and the book keeper. Mr. Dumont, ware seated in the office—a small room partitioned off in the northern part of the building—and eight laborers were eccupied in other parts of it, clearing out the rubbish proparatory to introducing the machinery.

It appears that those who were inside the building and the time were first startled by the heavy one of the most it appeared to shake the building to its centre, and simultaneous with the shock was so severe that it appeared to shake the building to its centre, and simultaneous with the shock the entire building to moved from its foundation, and turned almost completely around from southeast to northwest.

The laborers, through tear of being buried in the ruins, jumped out of the windows, and as they did so portions of the heavy walls fell upon them.

The three men who were instantly killed, were Anthony Schwab, a German, aged 24 years, who leaves a wife and child residing in Camden; Auguste Bronte, also a married man with a family of six or swen children; and James Darroy. Michael Hodlaughlin, Israe Loughead, and Frederick Pray, were elightly injured.

Mosses Potts and Klett resinned their seals in their office, and although conceious of the demans of the

the acene of the disaster.

Some gentlemen who were driving along the Bonder work, stated that when they first heard the clap of thunder they noticed something like a pillar of first revolving in the sky, and almost simultaneously were startled by the falling of the walls of the building.

The proprietors of the works summoned four physicians as soon as they could, and everything was done that could be done to relieve the sufferness. The bodies of the unfortunate men who less their lives, were removed to their late recidences, and Coronar Roberts will hold an inquest this morning. We learn that the loss sustained by Messrs. Potts and Klett will not exceed \$4,000.

The Cenery Requests.—The principle of

THE CENSUS HEIURNS .- The returns of

cause, and trige that the mass Convention about assembling here should provide for the holding either of the Reading Convention or a new State delayates, according to the rules and masges of the delayates, according to the rules and masges of the delayates, according to the rules and masges of the consideration of these questions. There is roome of indication that those in favor of calling a State Convention will be in the majority, and an early of adjurnment will then result.

The leaders of the partyl have been engaged in earnet consultation this morning, while the hotels have been througed with politiclans, arguing the political questions of the day. A prominent theme is the merits of the speech delivered by the Hon.

John Hickman, an Theaday overling, in Palitadel pourse, the matter.

Replies to the attack are in course of preparation of the speech delivered by the Hon.

John Hickman, the speech delivered by the Hon.

John Hickman is present the citizens of West Cheater at an early day on the course of his late political of largue. What is considered as most urpusifiable in Mr. Hickman's speech is the manner in while, he associated the names of Douglas considered as most urpusifiable in Mr. Hickman's speech is the manner in while, he appears the citizens of the speech is the manner in while, he captailly the complaint that Mr. Douglas coulder that the known lines of the speech is the manner in while, he appears the speech and the speech speech is the manner in while, he appears the speech speech is the manner in while, he appears the speech speech is the manner in while, he appears the speech speech

as follows:
Solebury Township—Population. 3,014; in 1850
the population was 2,634; during the past year the
deviks were 23
New Hope Borough—Population. 1.141; in 1850,
1.114; decrease in ten years, 3; 12 deaths during
the past year.

the past year.

BELL AND EVERETT MEETING AT HADnonvield, N. J.—Visit of the Minute Men of
'56.—Last evening a large and enthusiastic Ball
and Everett meeting was held at Haddonfield, N.
J. six miles east of Candon. The Minute Men of
'50. of this city, made extensive preparations for
display, in the way of transparencies, torches, flags,
&c., and, headed by Beck's Band, made an impuaing display through the streets, before crossing at
Vine street wharf.

The party numbered over 1,207 persons, and the
train which conveyed them to Haddonfield numbered fifteen ears, drawn by one locomotive. It
was near 10 o'clock when they reached Haddonfield, after which they marched through the main
street, with their band creating quite an excitement in this quied and beautiful village.
A stand had been erected, and the meeting was
in progress when the Minute Men arrived.
Jesse R. Peyton presided, assisted by John K.
Roberts, Robert Hare Powell, John J. Hockins,
U. H. Shinn, and Samel O Smith, as Vice Presidents Wm. Hutchinson, J. Q. Cuthbert, and
Wm. O Shinn, acted as secretaries

Addresses were made by the president, Mr.
Payton, Jacob Broom, Hon. Henry M. Fuller, Wm.
A. Danville, of Maryland, John H. Jones of Camden, and Frederick Grayson, of the Evening
Journal of this city
The meeting was large and very enthusiastic,
and all the speakers labored to show that Bell and
Everett "had a chance," and as good one, too.

The caursion party returned to the city about
half past 12 o'clock, without the occurrence of any
accident of unpleasant insident.

HOSPITAL CASES,—George Eathan. The
bow who was injured by falling into a postern. BRLL AND EVERETT MEETING AT HAD-

Hospital Cases.—George Eathan, the boy who was injured by falling into a mortar bed, on Wednerday, i died at the hospital yesterday

afterficon.

Patrick Mullin was stabed in the cheek by a
man named Michael McCluskey, last creeing in
a fight which took place at Front and Christian a fight which took place at Front and Christian 2 roets
Frosts
Elizabeth Lomas, who fell from a cherry tree on the premises of Mr Mollvaine, at Chester, on the fourth of July, and broke her back, died at the hospital last evoning.
Robert Stewart fell from a swing, yesterday, a distance of twenty-five feet, at Haddington Grove, and injured himself severely. He was admitted to the hospital.

Distance Thompsets A colored circle.

to the hospital.

DISHONEST POMESTIC.—A colored girl, named Virginia Bradley, who had been employed as a domestic by William Morgan, at 1118 Spring Garden street, decamped on Tuesday and took with her a number of valuable dress a and a lot of fine jewelry. She was arrested yeaterday, and the goods recovered. Alderma Beitler committed her for a further hearing, Thursday next. hursday next. STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Yesterday after-noon, a barn on Mr. Lee's farm, about three miles east of Camden, was struck by lightning daring the storm, and was completely destroyed.