making extensive alterations in their store to pro-for Fell Trade, and will close out their entir

it Mapplins, at out.

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distance of the plays po detail, who have and retail, at the Jacobs and of control who have and retail, at the Jacobs and retail, at the Jacobs and retail, at the Jacobs and retail, and the Jacobs and

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its hotels are well furnished, and as well kept as those of Newport of Barstoga; while its avenues and walks are cleaner and broader than those of any other Seabsthing place in the country.

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Frisights for Cape May and New York taken at low
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The Accommodation Train to Esr Harbor will fur through to Atlantic erast Espairies afternoon until fur her notice.
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his Medicins has been used by the public for siz year,
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All a Mediline it is quoi and an anti-act of the stomach and Bowels fold other derangements of the stomach and Bowels fold other derangements of the stomach and Bowels in the stomach and sighty to health, stomach and sighty to health, stomach, and support to that horrible course to humanity, the lating and sighty in the course to humanity, the lating and healthy invigorating should be supported and the stomach and the stomach and the stomach and healthy invigorating should be supported by the stomach and healthy invigorating should be supported by the stomach and healthy invigorating should be supported by the stomach and healthy invigorating should be supported by the stomach and the stomach and healthy invigorating should be supported by the stomach and healthy invigorating should be supported by the stomach and should be supported by the support os.
During presonney it will be found an invaluable mediine to samove (isserceable sovietible at the stomach
all their origination at the stomach
as put of the levicorating Spirit in pint buttles a
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Sufferer with diseases of those organs experience
MANY ALLARMING SYMPTOMS,
Among which will be found
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Loss of memory, and Difficulty of Breathing, Among which will be found
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These diseases or symptoms, silowed to go on, which HELMBULD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Invariably removes,

Boon follow Loss of Power, Patuity, and Epileptic Fits
IF YOU ARE SUFFERING,
PROCURE THE REMEDY AT ONCE, PROCURE THE REMEDY AT ONCE, ass of these organs require the aid of a Diureti HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU I the west tillustic buchu And is certain to have the desired effect in the dis es enumerised, whether arrains from the property of the plant of the plant of the plant of the excesses, and no metal of how long standing.

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Certificates of cures of from one month to twent years standing will adominant he Medionie, and evidence of the most reliable and responsible character; open for imposion. Pice Si upr bottle, or six for St Delivered to any address. Heyot, 194 South TENNI Breet, below CHESNNUT.

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SELOW MLEYENTH FHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, TIESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1860.

Adoption of the Constitutio. SECOND ARTICLE. ginia. Having already made our presentment of the former, we will now, in like marner sketch the history of the latter:

In 1786, Virginia appointed seven Comnis HENRY was one of the appointees. Mr. Mani-

sion at New York, and that place was the political centre of the Union. The Oppositionhad ng out their light upon the great question efore the country. At this time Erpanga GERRY addressed his letter to the Legislature of Massachusetts assigning his reasons for refusing his signature to the new Constitution on its final passage in the Convention. RICHIED HENRY LEE, à delegato in Congress from Virginia, wrote to Governor Rapporpy : "You are well warranted in saying either a monarchy or an aristocracy will his generated, pessing the this paper it was held that the Rouse of Reof officers, and the other great powers, would destroy the balance in the Government, and enable them to accomplish what usurpations they please upon the rights and liberties of the people; that the President had no con-stitutional gouncil; that the Vice President was a dangerous and unnecessary officer; the Government." he concluded. " will commence in a moderate aristocracy. It is impossible to see whether it will, in its operation, produce a It will terminate in one or the other." A society was formed at New York for the pur-

which it is charged; and that it or disunion is before us to choose from. If the first is on election, when the defects of it are experi-

The Convention called to consider the new Constitution met at Richmond in June, 1788. The feeling and the grounds of opposition are sufficiently indicated by the general range of the points made by them, and the special objections of the leading men. To the first article, which prescribes the constitution and powers of the Federal House of Representatives was objected: The want of landed qualifications in the Representatives—the control over the elections vested in Congress-the small number of the members-their term of service, and their powers.

Governor RANDOLPH, up to this period, had

Federalists. RANDOLPH now contented himself with stating the necessity of amendments, but they must be deferred until after the

Mason held that no government could be established over a territory so extensive, with powers consistent with the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. The power to levy direct taxes, he thought, consolidated the Government; the people could not submit to be taxed by both the Federal and the State authorities. Madison, Pendla-TON, and Colonel LEE defended the plan against Mason. Patrick Henry burst out upon the proposed system in the style of revolutionary appeal. He took the track of thought, and addressed the force of his eloquence, under the direction of his oratorical powers; he appealed to the jealousies and passions of the RANDOLPH, NICHOLAS, and COR-BIN took off the first shock of the attack, and then Madison entered at large, and in detail, speech, Bushrod Washington says, "Madison followed, and with such force of reasoning, and a display of such irresistible traths, that

opposition seemed to have quitted the field." The closing paragraph of this great speech of the Constitution," at others, "The understanding of the Constitution by its framers." "I wish," Mr. M. said, "this Government may answer the expectations of its friends, and foil the apprehensions of its enemies. I hope the patriotism of the people will continue, and be a sufficient guard to their liberties. I believe its tendency will be that the State Governed every class, from the noble extle down, all grade the patriotism of the people will continue, and ments will counteract the general interest, and

ultimately prevail." James Monnoe, in the opposition, would direct taxation, because exigencies would RANDOLPH voted against the Constitution; and the inequality of its operation when the proposition to call a Convention in Virginia was before its Legislature, Mr. Magon would render it impracticable. The tendency, he declared, would be to a monarchy. "Upon reviewing this Government," he said, "I must for his well directed neglect of duty. new Government." Washington enebsed say, under my present impressions, I think it a dangerous Government; and calculated to secure neither the interests nor the rights of Mount Vernon and stated his opinion our countrymen. Under such a one, I shall garlan refugees, to the number of .20,000, are with be averse to embark the best hopes and prospects of a free people."

JOHN MARSHALL followed MONROE, replying at once to him and his colleagues of the opposition. He discussed the projected Constitution, as he afterwards expounded it; giving the amplest evidence that as a jurist and

The "sweeping clause," as it was calledthat which gives to Congress the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers yested in the Government of the United States—was attacked with the most vehement hostility; and the clause prohibiting the slave trade was also disapproved, but it is worthy of special notice now, the objection made was not to the probibition of the trade after the year 1808, but to the temporary permission of its continuance during the interval. The apposition had been made to feel that they were defeated thus far in depate; but they rallied, in great confidence, for the attack upon the judiciary department. The debts claimed against Virginia, under the treaty with England, amounted to above eight millions of dollars. The State Legislature had this people is beyond their form of re-recently passed an act suspending the collec-ligion. The church which governs this country recently passed an act suspending the collection of debts due to British subjects, until the most grievous system of government." He fur-ther insisted that a second General Convention British Government. Now, the jurisdiction ther insisted that a second General Convention given to the United States courts would draw about be called. Mr. Mason published his given to the United States courts would draw up all its material to preserve to itself the great sold out to a company which he pledged himself to power religion must wield over the destinies of the war against without quarter—the Sidellians. This was imminent danger that the stav laws of the this paper it was held that the House of Representatives would be the shadow only of State would be overruled. Moreover, a large progressed. I mean no unkindness towards the presentatives would be the shadow only of lands of the torics had been conocclosiastical power of the Pope; but when that representation; that the powers of the Senate quantity of lands of the torios had been conover money-bills, appropriations, the salaries discated by the State after the freaty of peace with England, which forbade the procedure; and here was another ground of apprehension from the establishment of a national judicature, supreme with respect to those of the ture, supreme with respect to those of the States in cases of this nature. Madison wrote to Hamilton pending the consideration of and here it has been the constant impulse to des. hold the danger to be pretty well over." He combatted these objections with a skill and

force, only not superior to those of Marshalt, who joined him in the debate. The Federal majority was believed to stand at three or four at the close of the debate in detail. The opponents proposed a ratification with previous amendments-equivalent to rejection. To fortify themselves they brought forward a letter of Thomas Jeffenson, then Amhaspador at Paris. In this letter he ex-pressed a wish "that the nine first conventions may accept the Constitution, because it will secure to us the good it contains, which I think great and important. I wish the four latest, whichever they be, may refuse to accede to it, till a declaration of rights be unnexed." Madison deprecated the introduction of the name of JEFFERSON, asking " Has it come to this, then, that we are not to follow our own reason? Is it proper to introduce the opinion of respectable men not portant character were to weigh on this occa-

On the 26.h of July the Convention adopted the Constitution by a majority of ten, of The disaffection of the anti-Federalists to

memorial from the Assembly of Virginia, precall of a second General Convention. A similar memorial from the Legislature of New

The Legislature of Virginia appointed GRAYSON and LEP to the Senato in 1789, and when the death of GRAYSON made a vacancy in 1700, James Monroe was appointed by the Legislature to fill it. They had not forgiven MADISON for his Federalism, nor did he secure the support of the State till he afterwards enlisted under the banner of the opposition, which then bore the name of "Republican." The history of the resistance to the adoption of the Constitution, and the conflict of the same parties upon the construction to be given to it after it went into operation, will occupy our next article,

Freuch, German, Spanish, Latin, and Italian languages, without a Master, whereby any one, er all of those languages can be learned by any one without a teacher, with the aid of this book. By A. H. Monteith, Esq. 1 vol., 8vo. Philadelphia T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

There is no royal road to learning : but where the learner heavily dragged on his lumbering way in former times, he now has a new track and wonderful engines, which greatly facilitate his progress. The interlineary translations, published by Mr. Dosilver in this city, and admira-bly edited by Mr. Thomas Clark, to the merits of which we have repeatedly borne testimony, con-stitute one important part of this new and rapid system, and Mr. Monteith's improvement upon it, in this volume, is the corresponding moiety. them together and you can acquire half a dozen languages in the time usually wasted upon the im. perfect acquisition of one. Sadly, as well as wisely, did Milton write, " We do amiss to spend seven or eight years merely in scraping together as much Smith, and other great scholars, bear like testi-

any one of reasonable capacity and suitable industry read, write, and speak five languages (four of oing dictionary. a good French-English pronouncing dictionar and a real desire to learn the language, will enal vernors of the three largest of the States— a student to teach himself French in an incredibly A Philadelphian in Italy.

espondence of The Press.) GENOA, Italy, July 13, 1860. DHAR FORMEY: You will, no doubt, he sur prised at finding me here, but we people are so lligerent, with so little opportunity to indulge the taste, that we instinctively rush as one does to a street accident where one has even a distant chance of being in at a fuss. Matters here look very like a general row, in which some bruta, kings and foolish potentates will lose their power and, as Rossuth would say, some peoples will be disenthralied. I came here by Switzerland, but you news men hate long scribbling, and I will not even say that Mount Simplon was high; I will say, however, that it was hard to drag two hundred pounds in one jump a foot over it. All its splendors must pale before your craving for news of politics and wars, revolutions, and Garibaidi. I came from the Lego Magnore through the country of the Tichino, along the route of last year's bat-tles and by the strong fortrass of Allessandria. It is a beautiful country, fertile and well oulfivated There were wheat, corn, grapes, and rice. The upon the discussion of the article. Of this land is low and flat and decorated by rows of welltrimmed mulberry trees, partially stripped of their foliage for the greedy silk-worm. It is a region of comfort and plenty, one well worth fighting for, and the proper place, with all its incentives for love of country, to raise the curtain in the drama tion obsetting by Rahan Beerly. In fine, I was is worth quoting now for the contrast it shows landed in this sity of 400,000 people. The place is to his later opinions. And we quote it to throw some light on the value of what is some name of (Asribald is echoed from mouth to mouth, times styled "Contemporaneous construction and enlistments of volunteers are still going on. In the streets are squads of men, fine-looking, talking or dreaming of Italian liberty. On the 11th, 2,000 | pres men wont to Garibaidi from this port, the home of over their acts of 1847-8.

Columbus, in the good ship Washington, protected Resolved, By the Senat by the stars and stripes. It may be considered santature of the State of me return for benefits conferred upon us by

of society offers sacrifices of men and money, to se cure the boon of freedom and a united country 50,000 Nespolitan exiles in Sardinia will make f take from the Constitution the power of Garibaldi an invincible army. The Government of Sardinia understands filibustoring, and centries are withdrawn from her huge stores of cannon manded publicly, and confined twenty four hours Soldiers are offered leave of absence. with permit to depart by sea and no questions asked. Officers are in the streets surrounded by workmen distributing little billets. French officers and Hunhe second Washington, as they call him. The

Sardinian king is loved by all, and he sympathize ne annexation of the kingdom of Naples to Sardinia. Naples was ruled by an insane Bourbo brute, really a superstitions Catholic, who recently asked the miraculous intervention of the boiling blood of our Saviour to destroy Garibaldi; a mean praying tyrant, who thought it wit to say his per scaffold, food, and fate." He has offer ed Sardipla anything she chaptes to six for intervention; to send all his soldiers to the King's army; to give up the rule of his peop

to Sardinia; to declare against the Pope and war against Austria; but he is so weak that the off not worth accepting. The cause of all this is obvious : the developm man's rights everywhere is influenced by prox

imity; the progress of one country reacts upon another. Steam has made the world much smaller quickly throughout civilization.

The great Buckler "On Civilization" telis us sas maintained its status by political power and by the sword. It boasts that it has never changed, human race. It has stood still while mankind has power is maintained by temporal force, civilias.

ficing character of its subordinate ministers will work for it more success hereafter than the ambitious political workings of its lofty cardinals. Here priests create soldiers and soldiers poverty. Twelve thousand priests are located i Italy, non-producers, enforcing the existence of three hundred thousand soldiers, also non-produ cers, requiring the net profits of the labor of two millions of men representing ten millions of people. The land is superbly decorated with religious temples. Art, soulpture, and painting adorn their ma jestic walls. The eye is delighted, the imagina-tion cultivated, and man has been humbled into an awe-struck being at his own works, reased by ex-actions on his own labor. Nowhere is found the humble school-house with its simple, practical teachings. This must change. The great Nappleon in April, 1858, sent forth to the world a complet analyzation of Italian difficulties. It was unbeed ed in 1859, and he placed, by his Italian war, the great politico-Catholic Austria hors de camba. Early in 1860, by his wise pemphlet to the Pope and by his constant reproofs to the King of Na ples, he has proceeded enward in this great reform He has as his ally the good and great fighting King rious Garibaldi to take the field. Napoleon's open diplomatic movements have disarmed opposition. Nations in this age are ashamed to impede so noble

an undertaking. Should success crown the Emperor's efforts, he will have done more for the regeneration of mankind than any human helog who Viva Napoleon! viva Emmanuel! viva Garibal-P. S -To-day the Covernment advertise for six

trains to be prepared to start at ten to-night. This evening another ship sails with volunteers. Huzza for Douglas ! / Letter from Louisiana.

Correspondence of The Press] POINTE COUPER, July 27, 1860.

The flagrant and wilful misrepresentations, on he part of the Administration papers of the North, of all the facts relating to the strength of the Dou-glas party here in the South, are indeed startling. Their cause must really be a weak one, when the most glaring falsehoods must be resorted to, and illiberal, one-sided, and partial statements made, in order to give a semblance of something like

illiberal, one-sided, and partial statements made, in order to give a semblance of something like a genuine existence to the Disunion movement lately inaugurated by a small clique of vanquished politicians.

The New York Herald, with a burning desire to advance the cause of the Disunionists and Breckin-ridge, its representative, is most unscrupplous in its assertions, and equally erroneous in its statements and predictions of the notual state of political affects, and of the results likely to flow from the present distracted state of the Demogratio party.

The cause of Breckinridge is indeed at a low obly when the Herald takes it up and evinces a desire, for its success. And the manner in which that journal is now supporting the Southern Secessionists and Northern Administration party is characteristic. Whilst it professes to give all of the impartantly, nevertheless, it omits, now and then, in advertently, doubtless, to publish statements calculated to duance the Douglas cause.

As an instance of this fact, I will mention that some time ago the Herald published a list, classifying all the papers supporting Douglas and supporting the bearing pounds of the papers supporting Douglas and supporting the statements calculated in the papers supporting Douglas and Thousands of our youth will be annually rescued the protected of the papers supporting Douglas and Thousands of our youth will be annually rescued.

Breckinridge, and in glancing over it I perceived that the names of some eight or nine papers in Louisiana were given as anpporting Breckin-ridge, and but one (the True Delta) for Douglas. This was so incorrect that I took the trouble to write to the editor of the Herald, and gave him the names of sixteen of the ablest country papers in the State which were supporting the Douglas anti-Slidell cause. Of this item the Herald took no notice whatever, and shortly after withdrew the classification list from its columns. It will be well to mention here, too, that the additional sixteen papers which I mentioned to the Herald, if placed n the list, would have shown that Douglas had a larger number of papers in his favor than Breck-include. The Herald kept the list in its columns

TWO CENTS.

Democrat, Rapids; Pioneer, Assumption; Ga zette, Thibodeaux; Journal, Lafourche; Advo cate, Morehouse; Democrat, St. Martin; Organ Avoyelles. In New Orleans, Breckinridge has but two papers, the Courter and Delta; importing him, and both of these journals belong to Mr. Sildell.

Stidell.

There is no concealing the fact of the very great unpopularity of the Dismion movement in Louisians, and the daily increase in the ranks of the great National Democratic party of the country.

Our State has always been loyal, and never falls to repudiate bolters in the most decided manner. The Rev. Peter Hobert was the first to repudiate bolters in the most decided manner. The Rev. Peter Hobert was the first to repudiate bolters in the most decided manner. The Rev. Peter Hobert was the first minister of Hingham, His, pestorate extended from June's, 1985, to January 28, 1672. He was born in Hingham, Rass, Ragland, and was a min of nete during his residence in New Hugland. Four of his sons and two of his grandsons graduated at Harvard College, between 1650 and 1724, and were settemed dirrygmen.

—Mr. E. K. Collins, the proprietor of the mooratic party, and we will not stillify ourselves by soting in direct opposition to those principles to ment, on account of the moonay withheld over the mooratic party, and we will not stillify ourselves by soting in direct opposition to those principles to ment, on account of the moonay withheld over the mooratic party, and we will not stillify ourselves by soting in direct opposition to those principles to ment, on account of the moonay withold over the mooratic party with a principle of the mooratic party with a proposition of the mooratic party with a proposition of the mooratic party. moorate party, and we will not strictly ourselves by setting in direct opposition to those principles to the support of which our party has been unequivecally pledged for the last twelve years. In 1843
Louisiana, "in General Assembly, convened,"
his sujoura in the United States, the Prince of pledged herself ,to " popular sovereignty ;" in 1852 the Democratic party; in Convention, pledged it, self to "popular sovereignty," and likewise in 1858. In 1869 we see no cause why, the doctrine

to "popular sovereignty," I give the following an pression of our Legislature, which I find in glassing

pression of our Legislature, which I find in glassing over their acts of 1847-8;

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louistang, in General Assembly convened, That the unanimons voice of the people of Louisiang and command the Willings Proviso? as an assumption of power, alike unconstitutional; unjust, and offensive to the feelings of the South, and that neither in the satiof acquiring territory, nor in the organization of a Tarritorial Government for it, can any conditions be imposed nor finalizations provided for or established, inconsistent with the right of the people thereof boform a free, sovereign State, with all the powers and privileges of the original members of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That in organizing a Government upon which our federactive system rests, and that the true spirit ont meaning of the Constitution with the perinciples of self-government when wheth our federactive system rests, and that the true spirit ont meaning of the Constitution will be best subserved, and the Confederacy strengthened, by leaving all questions concerning the domestic policy of such Territory to the Legislature chosen by the people thereof.

Resolved, That on this just and truly republican basis all citizens of the United States, without distinction of geographical position, party alliances, State institutions, or State prejudices, may asfely unite, and, without fear of consequenced, condulity on-operate in sustaining the honer of our national arms, violecating our national replits, and by all cares.

unite, and, without fear of consequences, cordial co-operate in sustaining the honor of our nation with the enthusiasm of the people, and before long the second act of the drama will be finished, by

All comment upon this, I presume, would be useless; it speaks for itself.

chanan? Has ambition blinded Mr. Breckinthat religion is the result of civilization; and the ridge to such a degree that he cannot see his own ruln and destruction plotted in this infamous dence of the truth of this proposition, which he scheme? No man in the country had before him ruln and destruction plotted in this infamous —Benjamin Blake, Esq, of Richmond, Va., has scheme? No man in the country had before him been chosen president of the University of Mishas already fortified by evidences furnished from a brighter political future than John C. Breckin-the history of previous nations. The civilisation ridge, three months ago; but now, "how have

by the sword.

that it has preserved its forms and ceremonies and stumping the State against him and for Judge sliered from its incipient formation. It has worked Douglas. Breckinging is charged with having now is his political death warrant. Brecking is bound to be beaten in Louisiana, and his vote power is maintained by politing a good mission in our land, unsided by politing a good mission in our land, unsided by politing a good mission is peace, not war; to BAHILTON pending the consideration of and nere it has been the consideration of the storm police power and beliggrent proposity. Its day traitorous disturbances of these narrow-minded against the part under consideration. I shall for that here has passed, and the lofty self-sacri-and selfish revolutionists.

The glorious and enthusiastic receptions of Judge Douglas everywhere he goes, reinspires us with the brightest hopes for the triumph of our party in November. Every day shows that he has the ing stronger and stronger. The givength of the "Little Giant" with the Northern Democracy now cannot successfully he refuted and that the South ern people can properly estimate talent, merit greatness; duly appreciate the most gallant, pa riotic, and efficient efforts in behalf of their in terests, and never forget or repudiate a debt of gratitude, will be proved in November, when we

The Prince of Wales.

[For The Press.]
PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 1860. Mn. Editon: I perceive by a paragraph from the New York News, in The Press of Saturday, hat it contradicts the fact that the Princo Wales, now in Canada, is the "first beir apparen the throne of England who has ever visited the United States," and grounds its assertion by a story describing an incident in which the Duke o Clarence experienced the argumentum ad hami-nem from the hands—no, the foot of a barber in New York! Putting the harber story out of the Quer Government and the Missionaries question, I beg the particular attention of the News to the following: William IV, at the time In The World of the 31st ult., and in some other

law, which will tast only in jact be supreme, among us. We shall have orderly streets by day and by night, on week days and on Sanday.

Thousands of our youth will be annually rescued from the demoralising influences of fire-running, with its rivalries and fends, and we shall be relieved from the vice and crime which, by the admission of respectable firemen themselves, and the evidence of our criminal records, are the legitimate fruits of a voluntary Fire Department, and believed to be insangable from it believed to be inseparable from it.

WM NEAL, WILLIAM TO ELLIAMS, GEORGE WILLIAMS, WILLIAM L. REEN. PHILADELPHIA, August 6th, 1860.

-The Chevalier J. Piols has been appointed captain in the Sicilian navy, and Secretary of State of the Marine Department. Dr. James O. Noyes, editor of the Knicker-Anest pieces in the collection to a Southern city.

-Lieut, Jeffers has been named as hydrographer

83 Postmasters are requested to not as Agents for THE WEELLY PRESS. CALIFORNIA PRESS. Issued three times a Month, in time for the California

> PERSONAL. -Mr. Auson G. Chester, lately of Syracuse, has again become connected with the Buffalo Express. The Hon. Wm. L. Yancey is to speak in Men-

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

For a Club of Twenty-one or ever, we will send an

ctra copy to the setter-up of the Club.

(to one address)
(to one address of

phis, on Tuesday, the 14th inst. The Hobart family propose to have a meeting at Hingham, Mass., this fall, to commemorate the

-The Pittsburg Post is informed that during his sejourn in, the United States, the Prince of Wales will visit that city. The Post says; "Is cossing from Canada, he will cross the Lakes and proceed through Ohio to Cincinnati. He will thence return by way of Philiparg, where he will also re-

types in Newhitrpher, Mais:

The Providence Thurnul cays: "The speeches which the Prince of Wales has made thus far upon his habit are in most excellent taste; and refrect the

-The Athens Banner of 24 Inst. says : " We sewith a painful, though we hope; not a serious me-cident, one day last week. His foot, or rather the heel of his shoe, caught in the door-sill or carpet violently to the ground, a distance of four or five feet, falling upon his face, which was much braised and stratched by the gravelly surface upon which

-Only a few weeks since, an English peer was committed to jail in idefault of payment of a debt of a thousand pounds, and still later Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar has been brought before colice court for running a toll-gate, and was fixed three pence and cost. -Dr. Delany, the negro to whom Lord Broughton nalled Mr. Dallas' attention at a meeting

a resident of Pittshurg, Pennsylvania.

—Justice Bigelow, of the Supreme Court, in Boston, has given a decision adverse to the Mrs. Elizaboth Thorndike suit to recover possession of her child The judge not only remanded the boy to the custody of his father, but forbede the mother having access to him at present, on the ground that

pointment to the Professorship of Belles-Leitres in Princeton College.

-Lola Montex has recovered sufficiently from her severe attack of paralysis to be removed to Astoria, where she is staying with Mrs. Buchanan, wife of the celebrated floriat. She is as yet searcely able to lift her hand, and there is little or no

hope of her ultimate recovery.

—It is correctly reported in Canada that the Gevernor General, Sir Edmund Walker Head, is soon to give way to a successor. The Opposition papers are joyful at the announcement. They accuse him of having surrounded himself with a

and representative institutions into contempt.

-M. Pablen Lambert is about to leave Paris for Jerusalem, the French Government having charged recently given to the Latins by the Sultan. in Sicily, and engage actively in politics.

National Democratic Corresponding and Executive Committee. GRN. A. L. ROUMFORY, Chairs

and Exceptive Committee.

Gan. A. L. Roundon, Chairmen.

1.—Hon. Charles Brown, Daniel Dougherty,
Jos. Megary, J. T. Owen, Stophen Taylor, George R. Berrell, James Sheridan,
E. G. Webb.

2.—William B. Waddel, Georga Palmer.
3.—Hon. A. Brower Longaker, Henry S.
Bonsal.
4.—Capt W. H. H. Davis,
6.—R. E. Wright, Maj. A. W. Rodley.
6.—Henry Flannery, Josish Hearing.
7.—Hon. George Rahn, A. I. Geo.
8.—Geo. William Lilly, S. H. Drehr.
9.—Henry I. Madill), David D. Dawit.
10.—Hon. C. F. Barnum, Dr. A. Bedford.
11.—Barnet Laoy, Henry Sherwood.
12.—Hon. James Gamble, Ira C. Mitchell.
13.—Gen. John K. Clement, Dr. John K.
Robbins.
14.—E. Cornman, Gol. R. M. Russell.
15.—Dr. E. L. Orth, Simson Lineweaver.
16.—George M. Kline, Thos. H. Welsh, John
S. Dougherty, Walhan Worley.
17.—H. L. Fuber, Joseph Tesh.
19.—John Scott, Fohn O'Kemmes!.
20.—John Fondon, L. Jackson Crans.
21.—John K. Cshonn, H. W. Wier.
22.—John M. Laird, W. W. Reddick.
23.—R. M. Glbson, James Eindesy,
24.—James H. Hopking, Joseph R. Hunter,
Captsin Daniel Campbell, S. Harper.
25.—Jacob Ziogler, Thos. Canningham.
26.—Samuel Griffith, Chas. Taylor.
27.—Bonj Grant, Wm. P. Sattwok.
28.—Colonel C. L. Lamberton, R. J. Nichol50n.
The foregoing committee, appointed by resolu-

The gentlemen composing the above committee will please assemble in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 15th of this month of August, at 2 o'clock P.M. Democratic papers will please copy.

A. L. BOUNDER, Chairman Harrisburg, Aug 4th, 1860.

Druges, and constrained the authorities to make reparation to an American missionerry, who, with his family, had been violently driven from the place, whither he had gone for a femperary so-journ. The well known case of Dr. King, at Athens, was doubtless intended to illustrate the determination of our Government to protect all classes of its citiens in their lawful pursuits, in every land. Nor, since the stand taken by Mr. Webster, in 1842, have missionary societies had much reason to complain on this score. The letter of the Secretary was as follows:

DEFARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON FARTMENT OF STATE,

.Washington, February 2, 1842.

DAVID PORTER, Esq, Minister Resident, Con-SALID FORTER, ESQ, Minister Resident, Constantenople:

Sur: It has been represented to this Department that the American missionaries, and other oltizens of the United States, not engaged in commercial pursuits, residing and travelling in the Ottowns dominions, do not receive from your Legation that aid and protection to which, as citizens of the United States, they feel themselves outlitted; and I have been directed by the President, who is profoundly interested in the matter, to call your immediate attention to the subject, and to instruct you to omit no occasion, where your interference in hehalf of such persons may become necessary or useful, to extend to them all proper succor and attentions of which they may stand in need, in the same manner that you would to other citizens of the United States, who, as merchants, visit or dwell in Turkey.

Enclosed is a letter addressed to ine this day, by stemper of align character, which will applian to

dwell in Turkey
Emolosed is a letter addressed to me this day, by
Emolosed is a letter addressed to me this day, by
Emolosed is a letter addressed to me this day, by
Emolosed is a letter addressed to me this day, by
Exception of high character, which will explain to
you the nature of the representations that have
been made upon this subject, which it appeared
due to you, as well as to those interested in the
cause it is the object of the representation to
shield and to promote, frankly to communicate;
and the department believes that it: will only be
nesseary to juvoke your, attention to its contents
to insure from you in future, to the individuals described; what this Government expects from its representatives abroad, in all cases where citizens
of the United States are concerned.

It is my opinion that the American constitutes in
Syria, which were recently suppressed, might at
this time be made useful—an opinion confirmed by
circumstances which have occurred since their suppression, and by what Governor Arnetrong has
stated; and I have to request that you will
communicate your own views upon the subject,
and designate the proper ports in Syria where, in
your judgment, consulates might be, established,
as well as the parsons whom it would be established,
as well as the parsons whom it would be resident resolve to re-centablish them.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Parses, Wesserge.

DOLPH abated his resistance. By the way, it is a curious circumstance that the three Goand a real desired that the three Goand a real desired that the three Goand a real desired that the three largest of the States—
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CLINTON, of New York, and Edmund Randesired the tree deam
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TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1860

In our former article we briefly decribed the conflict—rather, the resistance offered to the adoption of the Constitution h New York—our purpose being mainly to exhibit the sentiment active among the opionents in the birthday of our system; intending, also, to trace it through the period in which the earliest construction was given to the instrument after it went into operation. Theretrospect will serve, we think, to assertin the intrinsic and permanent forces which are to decide the future of the Union. The two States of primary importance to the Ederal system, in which the conflict was postobstinate, the motives most complicated, and the result most doubtful, were New York and Vir-

ioners to the Convention which met at Pliladelphia to form the Constitution. PATROK son said that Mr. HENRY declined in orier to reserve himself for another sphere, wiere its result would receive its destiny from his omnipotence." Governor Randolph sterwards appointed James McClung to supply the vacancy. On turning to the Constitution, it appears that of the Virginia delegates, only the names of George Washington, James Madison, and John Blaze are signed to it. The missing signatures are those of EDWARD RANDOLPH, GEORGE MASON, GEORGE WITHE, and JAMES McCLURG. In the Convertign Virginia was before its Legislature, Mr. Nason said: "I would have lost this hand lefore it should have marked my name to the copy of the Constitution to PATRICE HENRY immediately after his return to that the plan was the best which could be formed at that time, and that he greatly de-

sired its adoption. He added: "From a variety of concurring accounts, it appears to me that the political concerns of the country are, in a manner, suspended by a thread; and that the Convention has been looked to to by the reflecting part of the community with a solicitude which is hardly to be concepted; and, if nothing had been agreed upon by that ody, anarchy would have ensued, the meds lejus deebla soad in eacta soil." Hear answered that he could not accord with the In the winter of 1787-8 Congress was insesheir headquarters there, and there, too, the uccessive numbers of the Federalist, written y Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, were stream-

udiciary was an absorbing power, "This nonarchy or a corrupt, oppressive aristocracy. ose of defeating the Constitution. It called itself "Republican," and endeavored to ex-tend itself throughout the States. PATRICK HENRY wrote to the parent society, "fourfifths of our inhabitants are opposed to the new scheme of government, nine-tenths of those south of James river. Colonel George Mason has agreed to act as chairman of our Republican Society." North Carolina, he said, was more decidedly hostile than Virginia. RIGHARD HERRY LEE denounced the Constitution as "an elective despotism." A correspondence was also opened with Burke and LOUNDES, of South Carolina; Bloodworth, of North Carolina; HENRY and GRAYSON, of Virginia; CHARE, of Maryland, and ATHERTON, Of New Hampshire. All these within these walls? If the opinion of an im- of Italy, Emmanuel, and they have the glo entered very zealously into the scheme, and concurred in representing the great sion, could we not adduce a character equally hody of the people of their respective great on our side?" States as determinedly hostile to the adoption of the Constitution. Thomas Jerrenson was during all the time of the Convention, and one hundred and pixty-pight votes. until after the adoption of the Constitution, in Paris. But he was not inactive or indifferent; the new Constitution was further shown by a and the whole weight of his influence was claimed by the opponents of the plan, as we sented to the House only four days after shall see hereafter. Such influence as Wastmoron felt he could with propriety exert, under the general expectation that he was destined to the Presidency, was used by him. In York was laid before the House on the follow letter written by him to counteract the ing day.

powerful influences in Virginia, he declared his conviction that a second General Convention "will agree upon no general plan, and the General Government is at an end," if the first should be rejected. He deprecated the consequences of a fruitless attempt to amend the proposed plan. "Of this," he said, "I am no blind admirer: for I saw the imperfections of the Constitution I aided in the birth of, before it was handed to the public; but I am fully persuaded it is the best that can be obtained at this time; that it is free from many of the imperfections with

enced a constitutional door is open for amendments, and may be adopted in a peaceable manner, without tumult or disorder."

PATRICK HENRY said he "conceived the Republic to be in extreme danger." He de. nounced the plan as establishing a consolidated Government. "Who authorized the Convention to speak the language 'We, the people,' instead of 'We, the States?' Even from that illustrious man, who saved us by his valor, I would have a reason for his conduct. The people gave them no power to use their

mony. Monteith's book, here before us, professes to make been most determined and unreserved in his them living tongues) without assistance from a hostility; but Massachusetts had adopted the teacher. Elihu Burritt's case shows how intellect Constitution four months previously, and RAN- and the desire to learn, can make a man master the DOLPH abated his resistance. By the way, principal dead and living languages. This book,

hundred mules, and orders have been given to the

sifying all the papers supporting Douglas and Latin and Greek as might he learned easily and delightfully in one year." John Locke, Sydney

ana: True Delta, States Rights, Zeitung, Now SAMUEL ADAMS, of Massachusetts, George a student to teach similar to the control languages.

CLINTON, of New York, and Edmund RanMessrs. Peterson confer a great benefit on society ville; Times, Jackson; Times, Natchitophes; to the Chiriqui commission. The steamer Brooklyn Democrat, Caroll; Democrat, East Feliciana; awaits the party at Hampton Boads.

Breckinglidge had a number of relatives and friends in Louisians, and they worked hard for him when Slidell and his matellites did everything in their power to orush the young Kentuckian. could be governed by three things-"the The Sildellians voted down the resolution declaring Breckinridge the choice of Louisiana, hecause, at that time, Mr. B. was in bad odor with old public functionary." "Old Joe Lane" would have received the vote of Louislana in the Charleston Convention, as he was the choice of John Slideli and Buchanan. This was predicted before our State Convention, and the subsequent action of that party in placing Old Joe second on the ticket proves how correct were these prognostic actions. Buchanan dislikes Drecklaridge, and has taken the most effectual means of killing him that it was, and man's progress everywhere vibraics of lorever. Cannot Breckinridge see through the flimsy veil which covers the treachery of His-

> the mighty fallen !" Three months hence, and none will be found "so poor as to do him re-All of Breekintidge's quandam friends are now will defeat him in Louisiana, for Sildell, like your Bigler, "is played out," and his support of a man

sympathies of the people and their hearty approval, and every day shows that our party is grow

speak out for Douglas and the Union. NON-INTERVENTION.

ing grounds;
1st, Its estimated annual cost on the plan re-

inridge. The Herald kept the list in its columns so long as Breckinridge had the majority of papers, but immediately withdrew it when the fact became ovident that Douglas could muster a stronger force. The following are the names of the papers which are doing good service for the Douglas party in Louisi.

1856. In 1869 we see no cause why, the doctrine should be repuditifed and set aside, and hence the genuine Democracy have again reaffirmed the sound, incontrovertible, and salutary platform upon which we have, in times past, gained many a new our will be arranged for his especial accommodation, which we have, in times past, gained many a new our will be arranged for his especial accommodation, which will proceed over the various to "popular sovereignty." I give the following and the new part of the state of the salutary which the salutary and the salutary and the salutary which we have a salutary plant the salutary which we have a salutary plant the salutary which we have a salutary salutary which we salutary which we have a salutary salutary which we have a salutary salutary which we have a salutary which we will salutary which we have a salutary

strip as he was going out, and he was thrown

Statistical Congress, in London, was for some years

her interview with him resulted in bad effects. -Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine has accepted the ap-

company of unprincipled politicians, and of having well-nigh brought constitutional government

him with the restoration of the Church of St. Anne, -Alberto Mario and his wife (Miss White) are -M. Saisset, Governor of New Caledonia, has

The foregoing committee, appointed by resolu-tion of the Democratic Convention held at Harris burg on July 26, 1860.
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, President.

New York? Putting the harber story out of the question, I beg the particular attention of the Yeros to the following: William IV, at the time he was in New York, was Duke of Claregoe, and was neither "heir apparent," nor "presumptive." He only became the latter upon the death of the Duke of York, in 1827, who was "heir presumptive" upon the death of the Princess Charhotte of Wales. When the Duke of Clarence succeeded George IV, the Princess Violoria then "became "helrosy presumptive," not "apparent," as William IV had no legitimate oblideren living.

The News must understand that to be "heir apparent," the party must be issue of the reigning sovereign in direct succession.

C. J. II, A Londorder.

Paud Fire Department.

[For The Fress.]

The undersigned ask the signatures of their fellow-citizens to a petition to Councils for the establishment of a Paid Fire Department on the following grounds:

Ist. Its estimated annual cost on the plan recommended by our mayor, and approved by the latter that had gone for a temporary so-