Mr. TOOMBS differed from the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, and denied that the Constitution legalizes calumny and protects calumniators.

Mr. BROWN asked Mr. Seward whether, if any one should say the Senator from New-York could not open his mouth without uttering a falsehood, it would not be a personal insult for which the person so speaking should be held responsible.

Mr. SEWARD replied that everything which could be said against him had been said, but he had a philosophical rule which had served him through life, and which he thus expressed: "A modest, decent, well-bred man will not offend me, and no other can."

The resolutions were ordered printed. Adjourned till Thursday.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 16, 1856.

A large number of delegates to the Convention to be held to-morrow had arrived in town yesterday. A still greater throng swarms around the hotels to-day. The noon train brought in very large accessions from the North.

An examination of the ground, during two days, satisfies me that Mr. Fremont's nomination is inevitable. New-York is content to forego her preference for Mr. Seward, and goes almost unanimously for Fremont. Yet Col. Webb as yet declines to concur. Mr. Thurlow Weed is more complaisant, and moves with the delegation from his State.

A large portion of the delegates from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey are in favor of Judge M'Lean, and press him with a strong belief that he is the strongest man that can be run in those two States.

Ohio is divided, some for Fremont, some for M'Lean, more for Chase. Mr. Chase's friends, however, will, under the circumstances, forbear to press him, and hold a meeting to-day, at which they will decide not to bring him before the Convention.

Mr. Chase out of the field, their next choice is Fremont, in preference to M'Lean. New-England is for Fremont either actively or in concurrence with the general drift. There may be some exceptions, but they have not yet turned up. Among the Indiana and Illinois men there is a considerable M'Lean feeling, which has been deepened by the reports from the New-York Know-Nothing Convention. Ohio does not share this feeling, but is generally very determined in her opposition to Judge M'Lean, as the worst candidate that can be imposed on that preëminently Anti-Slavery State. Indeed the fact is not to be disguised that as a general thing the outright, progressive movement men are in favor of Fremont, while Mr. M'Lean is the candidate of the slow and more hunkerish part of the Convention. The general sentiment of all is conciliatory, and all personal preferences are merged in the general desire to take the best man. That ultimately the action of the Convention will be unanimous there is thus no reason to doubt.

Very little has yet been said about a Vice-President and opinion does not point strongly in any particular direction, Mr. Banks is named, but his nomination would remove him from the Speaker's chair, which is a contingency to be avoided. John A. King and Moses Grinnell have been mentioned, but New-York does not seek to have the candidate. It is so with Pennsylvania who has Judge Pollock and Gov. Johnston to present if wanted. My own impression is that the name of the candidate has not yet been mentioned.

The Convention is very large and promises to be very enthusiastic. J. S. P.

P. S.—I send you the following letter from Col. Fremont to the great meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle in your city:

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have to thank you for the honor of an invitation to a meeting this evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, and regret that other engagements have interfered to prevent my being present.

I heartily concur in all movements which have for their object "to repair the mischiefs arising from the violation of good faith in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise." I am opposed to Slavery in the abstract and upon principle, sustained and made habitual by long settled convictions.

While I feel inflexible in the belief that it ought not to be interfered with where it exists under the shield of State Sovereignty, I am as inflexibly opposed to its extension on this Continent beyond its present limits.

With the assurance of regard for yourselves,
I am very respectfully yours,
(Signed) J. C. FREMONT.

Messrs. E. D. MORGAN and others, A Committee, &c.

STATE OF FEELING AT PHILADELPHIA.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 16, 1856.

The Republican National Convention will convene at 10 to-morrow morning. I have heard suggested as most likely to be pitched upon, the names of John A. King of New-York, to be temporary, and Rufus P. Spalding of Ohio, for permanent President. I infer that no ballot for President will be taken to-morrow, but that an organization will be effected, Committees appointed, and then the Convention will adjourn over to next morning to give full time for consultation and comparison of views.

So far the choice for the Presidency would seem to be entirely between Judge M'Lean and Col. Fremont. Pennsylvania presses Judge M'Lean very strongly and pretty unanimously. New-Jersey is less decidedly for him than I anticipated. New-York, New-England, and most of the Western States, appear to incline to Fremont, though there are respectable minorities for Judge M'Lean in most of the delegations. Ohio is first for Chase, who will be withdrawn; then it is believed that a majority of her delegates will go to Fremont. There are delegations here from Kansas, and from Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and I believe Virginia, Gov. Seward would be nominated if Connecticut New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Indiana delegates would say their States might be carried for him. I cannot be mistaken in judging that Col. Fremont has now a very large plurality if not an absolute majority of the Convention. But subsequent discussions and conference may change this. His friends are in admirable temper and anxious to do whatever is for the best. There is a very national and general anxiety to conciliate Pennsylvania. The Vice-Presidency is yet in the future. H. G.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 16, 1856.

The nomination of Fremont seems to be inevitable. The general conviction is that he is the man to beat with. A good deal of urgency is still manifested in some quarters in favor of M'Lean. Many Pennsylvanians and New-Jersey men, with some from west of the mountains, still contend for his nomination. Of the 165 New-York delegates not more than three or four will be found voting against Fremont. The Ohio delegation held a meeting to-day and voted; the vote stood eleven for Chase, nine for M'Lean and three for Fremont. The Chase men will withdraw Chase and go for Fremont. No candidate for Vice-President is decisively indicated. J. S. P.

THE PROSPECT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 16, 1856.

Ohio stands 24 for McLean, 34 for Chase, and 10 for Fremont. The Chase men are for Fremont second. Indiana 24 for Fremont, 15 for McLean; New-England all Fremont. The Convention probably stands about 300 for Fremont, 150 for McLean, 60 for Chase. Fremont's nomination is conceded on all hands.

Banks will decline the New-York Know-Nothing nomination. Nor do I see yet how Johnston can be adopted for Vice-President. His own friends say he cannot help Pennsylvania. Little attention apparently will be paid to the New-York nominations. There is a strong feeling for an old conservative Whig for Vice-President, but the name cannot be hit upon. Banks declines everything, but may yet be pitched upon. Most of the Congressional influence is for McLean, and he counts among his supporters some of the best men here, and they are earnest in his support; but the refusal of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention to-day to instruct their delegates in his favor is a bad blow to him. The Convention will continue at least two days.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday June 16, 1856.

Gen. Pennoyer and Judge Conway, of Kansas, and others, addressed a large meeting at the National Hall, to-night.

Gov. Bingham, of Michigan, Judge Spalding, of Ohio, and Moses H. Grinnell and John A. King, of New-York, are talked of for Presiding officers, to-morrow.

The Ohio delegation has expressed its second choice. All but five are for Fremont.

Massachusetts has elected Mr. Eliot of New-Bedford Chairman, and Judge Hoar for member of the Committee on Resolutions. He is strenuously opposed to any platform.

Everybody seems happy at the result in New-York. It leaves the Convention free in its choice.

A CARD.

From The New-York Herald, June 14.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATION AND JOHN C. FREMONT.—We learn that a Committee of the Massachusetts Delegation to the North American Convention, now assembled in the Apollo Rooms, called on Wednesday last on John C. Fremont, at his residence in this city, to question him as to his views on the American question. The Committee consisted of Hon. E. C. Baker, Hon. Mr. Davis, M. C. from the VIth District, and Messrs. Sutton and Cary. Col. Fremont received them kindly, and in answer to his interrogators, stated frankly that he approved of the main features of the American platform, and would carry them out honestly were he nominated and elected. Moreover, he would accept the nomination of the North Americans, even though he received no other, and would run as their candidate. The substance of the interview was taken down by the Committee in writing, for future reference.

A similar committee was sent to N. P. Banks, but he referred them to his past course as the best guaranty for his future action.

The above statement is false. No pledges were made by Col Fremont—none asked from him.

ELIHU C. BAKER, TIMOTHY DAVIS, WM. SUTTON, } Of Massachusetts.

Astor House, New-York, Monday, June 16, 1856.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 16, 1856.

The State Republican Convention organized this morning, with Henry C. Carey as temporary Chairman. A committee of one from each Senatorial District was appointed to report permanent officers.

One o'clock p. m.—The Committee on Organization have reported, and the Convention confirmed the Hon. JOHN ELLISON of Beaver as permanent President.

Dr. Elder addressed the Convention.

Adjourned till afternoon.

The Convention passed resolutions recommending the Delegates at Large to vote for M'Lean and Fremont.

The Convention this afternoon approved of the nominations made by the "Union" State Convention, selected delegates at large to attend the Republican National Convention, and adjourned to meet again after the adjournment of the National Convention.

GOV. REEDER IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, June 16, 1856.

Gov. Reeder was to-day introduced by the Hon. Samuel H. Walley to about 100 of the leading business citizens of Boston, in the hall of the Union Bank Building. He made a short address relating to the political, social and financial interests involved in the struggle in Kansas. He will address a public meeting to-morrow, to be held in Tremont Temple.

THE KANSAS CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Monday, June 16, 5 P. M., 1856.

The Kansas Convention will be held at Cleveland on June 26th, not 20th.

GOV. CLARK AT HONESDALE, PA.

HONESDALE, PA., Monday, June 16, 1856.

Gov. Clark and family have been visiting Honesdale for a few days as the guests of Z. H. Russell, esq. They left this morning, with a large party, by a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, for Scranton, and will return on Wednesday. Gov. Clark will be in Albany about the 20th.

PRESENTATION TO HON. JOHN P. HALE.

DOVER, N. H., Monday, June 16, 1856.

The Hon. John P. Hale was presented by Major Pierce, in the City Hall on Saturday evening, with an elegant silver salver from the citizens of Dover for his exertions in the cause of freedom. Mr. Hale responded to the gift in an eloquent speech.

BODY FOUND.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, June 16, 1856.

The body of an unknown man was picked up to-day by the fishermen about three miles off the shore here. He is supposed to be about 25 years old. His hight is about 5 feet 8 inches. In his vest pocket was found a box marked J. D. Chase, Watchmaker, Fulton street, Brooklyn, and a brown cameo bosom stud marked M. G. R. The body is in a preserved state, with the exception of the head, which is all decayed or eaten off.

FIRE AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 16, 1856.

At a fire in this city on Saturday night, the tin shop of Wm. Stephenson & Son, and the stores occupied by Wm. Young, saddler, and Josiah Paul, leather dealer, on Main street, were destroyed. Loss $20,000. Partial insurance.

At the same time a fire broke out on the corner of Western-row and George street, destroying the large block occupied by Rogers, boot and shoe store; Joseph Fletcher, leather store; Morris & Talbot, lock manufacturers, and Mr. Force, hat and cap manufacturer. Loss about $20,000. Mostly insured.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 16, 1856.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are received.

The injury to the U. S. steam frigate Merrimac consisted of wearing away of the plummer boxes of the engine. The Merrimac had arrived at Key West, from whence the Fulton was dispatched to Havana for machinery.

THE WORKING OF SLAVERY.—Extract from a letter to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE, dated West Point, Ga., June 7th:

"Great excitement has prevailed in the adjoining County of Alabama for some days since, in consequence of a most horrid case of suicide and murder by a negro woman, who tied two of her children to her back and jumped into a mill-pond and drowned herself and children, while her husband, who was ironed and had a bell on like a stray steer, stood on the bank and shouted—for which he was hung. All this occurred in Chambers County in the last week, and in the adjoining County of Macon an insurrection was attempted by the slaves of a man who had almost famished the poor creatures, for which two were hung and one shot. Such things are most terrifying to the poorer classes who would willingly have the slaves all removed."

The New-York State Temperance Society holds its semi-annual meeting in the Capitol building, Albany, on Wednesday, 18th inst., to commence at 10 a.m. The Rev. Dr. Tyng will be one of the speakers.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

ITS FALSE PRETENSES ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 7, 1856.

The telegraph has given to the four quarters of this Pro-Slavery-ruled nation the result as regards candidates of the Pro-Slavery Democratic Convention in this city. The details of the bargains, arrangements and management by which the wire-workers of the Southern delegations managed to control its action so effectually that, when the report was made by a picked Committee on the Missouri contested delegation (unaccompanied by any evidence, or even by a statement of facts as understood by the Committee) ruling out the so-called Benton delegation on a motion, it was unanimously adopted, not a single Northern Democrat *daring* to offend the Southern influences in the Convention by raising his voice in order to obtain the production of the evidence submitted to the Committee. The assertion is hazarded that a similar proceeding, ostracizing the entire Democracy of Missouri represented by those delegates, without a hearing before the Convention, or the production of evidence adduced before Committee, is unchronicled in the history of Democratic Conventions. The point was well put by one of the rejected delegates to a delegate from one of the Gulf States after the vote, in a heated conversation: "You voted I should not be allowed a seat in the Convention. How do you know I was not a legal delegate? You voted without any proof before you!" The Southern power and influence was so potent that not even the delegation of the thunderer of Missouri, the friend and defender of Jackson, with his many services for the party, was allowed a hearing before the Stringfellow and Douglas Convention.

The action of the Convention in regard to the Pacific Railroad was tortious, dishonorable, inconsistent and unmeaning. The Committee on Platform *refused* to incorporate *into the Platform* any thing in favor of that great work. But the persistent efforts of the California delegation that Committe, availed so far as to obtain the following resolution to *accompany* the Report of the Committee, but not as part of the platform:

Resolved, That the Democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication, by military and postal roads, through our own territory, between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to exercise promptly all its constitutional power for the attainment of that object.

Mr. Packer of Pennsylvania moved the adoption of the entire resolutions. Conway of Virginia objected, and in this was sustained by his colleagues from his State. He wanted a division of the question—keep the Pro-Slavery Planks—defeat the Railroad Resolution. In this he was of course sustained by Pierce's Hibbard of New-Hampshire, and Phelps of Missouri. Mr. Avery of North Carolina moved that the Convention should consider the resolutions reported and acted upon by the Committee, *disregarding the extra resolution relative to a public road*. The Chair would not entertain the motion, and the previous question previously moved by Mr. Hallett of Massachusetts, was sustained. After the resolutions on the Domestic Policy of the country (with Slavery) had been adopted, and the Convention was called upon to pass upon the residue, and particularly the Pacific Railroad resolution, a motion by Phelps & Co. *to adjourn* was CARRIED. On re-assembling in the afternoon, (3d day,) the Pacific Railroad resolution coming up, Mr. Salisbury of Delaware moved to lay it on the table. On this motion the vote was as follows: Yeas 138, Nays 120. So the Democratic Convention are *hostile* to that road, *on principle*.

In addition to the vote above, the history of that resolution affords convincing evidence of the *hostility* of that Convention toward the Pacific Railroad. The disposition of the resolution by the Convention provoked the California delegation, and they did not scruple to proclaim openly the bad faith that had been practiced; the hostility of the Democratic party toward it, and the suicidal effect it would have upon it in their State. One delegate, whose name has escaped me, but who stated he was from about 100 miles from Yuba, (the finest-looking man in the Convention, young, fearless and frank,) declared that without the resolution he did not believe Buchanan or any other nominee could carry California. That California went with *her interest*. That Southern delegates had *promised* to sustain it, but had *voted the other way*. And that even if the *party* would not adopt the project as a plank, the Convention might pass a resolution which would enable them to go home with some sort of a show of hope to their Republican-ruled constituency, and canvass the State with some chance of success. That Stanley of North Carolina would probably stump the State for the Republican ticket, and there was enough to do, even with the resolution, to redeem California from Republicanism.

The attitude of California was exceedingly ugly. It was suggested by some more prudent member, that perhaps even yet the Convention might pass *something* with which they could go back to their constituency; but not as a *plank* in the platform. That the powers would never consent to that.

Apropos: I heard an outsider from Pennsylvania assert that if such a doctrine was insisted on or bolt, "Let California bolt, and go."

But a change came o'er the dream of the engineers. It became painfully apparent that votes would be wanted; that divisions existed; that the party must pander to local interests to insure success; above all, no State or fragment must be allowed to bolt—a dangerous business since '48, and after the nomination was made and the engineers were perfecting and fortifying their works, Mr. Inge of California was allowed to bring in the resolution and debate it (the previous question denied him this privilege on its first introduction), and then, after amending it by inserting the word "proper" before "constitutional power," thus making it senseless and unmeaning, like Polk's "judicious" tariff, the resolution was carried by a majority vote, as a resolution simply, and not as a party plank. So much for the tricky, Pro-Slavery device for California consumption and party objects only in that distant State. VIATOR.

BUCHANAN AT HOME.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LANCASTER, Pa., Saturday, June 14, 1856.

A Committee from the Cincinnati Convention arrived here yesterday, and formally notified the Hon. James Buchanan of his nomination for the Presidency. The Committee were cordially received and hospitably entertained by the sage of Wheatland. Congratulations were exchanged, and all seemed to pass off well. It was at a late hour before some of the party returned to town.

Early in the week a grand ratification mass meeting was called for to-day at 10 o'clock. It was announced that this Committee would be present and address the meeting. For some cause, which I cannot divine, the hour was postponed to-day till 1 o'clock. At the appointed time a band of music paraded the streets, and collected a large number of boys and girls, and marched to Market square, and, after playing "Nancy Till" and "Jordan's a hard road to travel," a crowd of about seven hundred had assembled. The meeting was organized, and, after some preliminary business, Mr. Richardson of Illinois was introduced to the audience. [Vociferous cheering by several drunken men.] He announced that he was a national man, and loved the Union; despised Black Republicans and Know-Nothings, and that James Buchanan "did likewise" [two yells by a drunken man]; that Mr. Buchanan was the man for the times, because the South wanted just such a man to protect their interests. Slavery was discussed Territorially, in doing which Mr. Richardson lauded the course he himself had taken in pressing the Kansas-Nebraska bill through Congress—what the country wanted, the South deserved, and the North ought not to have; all of which he assured the *masses* (seven hundred) Mr. Buchanan indorsed, because the platform told him to. [One yell from the drunken man.] After Mr. Richardson had spoken about twenty minutes, he apologized for not continuing longer, for he had a severe cold in his throat. A razor-strop man proposed three cheers for Richardson, which were faintly given.

Gov. Brown of Mississippi was next introduced by the President, Dr. Semple. The Governor said he was here, all the way from his "dear sunny South," because he "loved James Buchanan, and hoped and "pledged before God, every one of the 121 Southern "Electoral votes; that he would not compromise now "with their opponents on 119" [immense enthusiasm displayed by the Razor-Strop Man, who is from Virginia], "and only wanted Pennsylvania to be true to "the party and they could elect 'Old Buck' without the aid of votes from any other State." At home, the Governor said, he was termed a *fire-eater*. He was proud of it, and added that he owned several slaves, and went in for Cuba, Central America and other territory, "until there was country enough to "fill his large heart with affection." He hoped the Pennsylvanians had not been tinctured with all the isms of the day, and that they would pay no attention to the dictates of Horace Greeley, but make Pennsylvania the battle-ground. Carry that, and Mr. Buchanan's election was sure.

After Gov. Brown, came Gov. Manning of South Carolina, vastly pregnant with a great speech. He said he was from *the* South; that now, for the first time, South Carolina had been called from her retiracy to elect and send delegates to the National Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency who would be true to the *South* and the *Union*; that blacker clouds never darkened the political horizon than now [I suppose he meant the Black Republicans], and that if the fanatical followers of the doctrines of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE should be triumphant, there was no knowing what South Carolina would do; "that Pennsylvania was the only State that sent "soldiers to repel a foreign enemy from South Carolina during the wars of the Revolution, for which "South Carolina was grateful, and now she comes forward manfully to assist Pennsylvania to pay this "great debt of honor, by helping to elect Pennsylvania's favorite son to the Presidency."

There was not a person then present familiar with history but knew that this allegation was untrue and unjust to other States as well as discreditable to South Carolina; for if it did require Northern troops to repulse a common enemy for a Southern sister State during the Revolutionary War, do not falsify history. It would be impossible to say whether to laugh most at the fallacy of his speech, the dilation of his nostrils, or the rolling of his eyes. His speech lasted about ten minutes.

Mr. Preston from Kentucky was the last of the Committee who spoke. Fresh from the ranks of the Whig party, and sore from his late defeat in his Congressional District, he sadly berated the opponents of the Democratic party, and pitched into Greeley, THE TRIBUNE, and all others of kindred sentiment. His speech was somewhat witty, but was received without enthusiasm. The whole meeting was small, bordering on a fizzle. There is really no enthusiasm in the Democratic ranks save among the office holders and recent converts to their party.

A new Club is to be started here to be called Wheatland Club No. 1—their badge to be a Sheaf of Wheat. A wag at our elbow suggests that as Col. Fremont is most likely to be nominated by our friends, they had better wait a few days so as to complete their design for a badge by putting a *Threshing Machine beside it*. Buchanan's political star is fast setting. No old fogy can be elected. He must go down to the grave without these laurels R.

ACTION OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION ON THE AGGRESSIONS OF SLAVERY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Friday, June 13, 1856.

The State Baptist Convention closed its Thirty-third Annual Meeting in this city yesterday. It was composed of pastors and laymen from the Baptist churches in all parts of the State, representing a constituent membership of upward of 16,000. It was a pleasant, harmonious session, and from the various reports and accompanying remarks presented we should think the interests of this large and intelligent denomination and the various objects of benevolence it supports were in a prosperous state in Connecticut. The Rev. W. S. Clapp of Danbury was elected President, and the Rev. E. Cushman of Deep River, Secretary. The Annual Sermon was preached on Tuesday evening by the Rev. W. Reid of New-London.

Early in the Session a Committee was appointed on the Aggressions of the Slave Power, of which James G. Bolles, esq., of Hartford, was Chairman. Mr. Bolles has always belonged to the Democratic party, but he cannot go with it now in its devotion to Human bondage and its approval of the Kansas iniquity. The reading of his report awakened the deepest interest, and many evidently wished its language had been stronger and more rebukeful. It was adopted with entire unanimity, and is as follows:

"This Convention feels constrained to bear its solemn testimony against the public acts of wickedness which have shocked the moral sense of the community since our last annual meeting.

"Under pretext of enforcing laws enacted by a legislative body, fraudulently elected by non residents, we see the Territory of Kansas invaded by armed bands, its inhabitants murdered, and their dwellings consumed by incendiary fires.

"In the national Capital we behold a Senator of the United States stricken down by the hand of violence, for words spoken in debate, and the bloody deed applauded by those who are appointed to enact and administer our laws.

"In these and kindred deeds of awful portent, we recognize the promptings of a power hostile to religion and freedom, and which, if not restrained, threatens to destroy the fair fabric of our National Union. This aggressive and despotic power is AMERICAN SLAVERY.

"As citizens of the Republic, our remedy for this evil is to be found in the faithful exercise of the elective franchise. As Christians, we must seek relief by offering the prayer of faith to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in whose hands are the hearts of all men.

"We do, therefore, affectionately urge upon the members of our churches the duty of prayer that God will guide by heavenly wisdom our national Legislature and Executive in the discharge of their important duties in this eventful crisis; that He will succor those who are the victims of rapine and injustice; that He will restrain the violence of wicked men, and that He will enable the American people by peaceable and constitutional means to remove from power an institution so injurious to our social, political and religious prosperity.

"And we recommend to the churches of our denomination throughout the State, to set apart the last Thursday of the present month of June, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, and that ministers and people assemble on that day in their places of public worship to supplicate the Divine interposition in this season of distress and danger."

Before the vote was taken several earnest and powerful speeches were made in condemnation of the wicked and violent aggressions of the Slave Power and party, and which evidently had the deep and earnest sympathy of the large audience.

The Rev. Mr. Denison of Norwich regretted one or two allusions in the annual sermon, to rifles, &c., as inappropriate and as having in their connection a Pro-Slavery tendency. He felt bound to utter his protest against them, and to speak out earnestly and decidedly for Freedom and Human Rights, now being trampled in the dust by the Slave Power in our country.

The Rev. Mr. Swan of New London liked the Report, but would have been glad to have seen something in it that sounded more like "shoulder arms!" When a youth he aided in repelling the British, and led away his mother, amid shells and balls, to a place of safety. He thought the present a more terrible crisis than that, and demanded severe and decisive measures. By the oppression and outrages upon our brethren and friends in Kansas, not only the interests of freedom and humanity, but of religion, all that was dear to the Savior, were stricken down. The present Administration, sustaining these iniquities, was corrupt, and he almost doubted whether the President had any *heart*. Elder Swan dealt some hard blows at the authors of wickedness in high places; but there was an earnestness and power even in his eccentric remarks, and passages of true eloquence in his speech rarely surpassed.

The Rev. Mr. Weaver of Norwich said he should urge his people to pray that the Lord would guide the Conventions to be held in their selection of standard-bearers, to that candidates might be nominated that Christian men could consistently vote for. None such had yet been nominated.

The Rev. Dr. Ives of Suffield said he was cool, but felt deeply. He was glad the Chairman of the Committee and he now stood together. When they were abroad, not long since, they were shown in England the weapons of Oliver Cromwell, and the guide said, "These are Cromwell's arguments." He saw nowhere a portrait of Oliver; but the time would come when his portraits would be seen in England and Scotland. He thought such "arguments" as he had referred to might be necessary in repelling the aggressions of the Slave Power. So destructive was this power of our liberties, so inimical to everything good and sacred, and such were his deep and earnest convictions as to the importance and necessity of its being resisted, that, if required, he could take his arms and use them on the field, and feel as much assured of the blessing of Heaven in the discharge of such duty as in the holiest hour he ever spent in prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Murdock, of Hartford, felt, as others had, the painful effects of the existing outrages and their hinderance to the progress of the Gospel. He had already spoken in his pulpit of the aggressions of Slavery. The party in power had given itself to the promotion of these aggressions, therefore, he should oppose it. He had formerly had high respect for the Democratic party—he did not like to speak against it—but when it formed a hollow square for the protection of Slavery in the center, he should strike at that center, no matter whom he hit. He was sorry to see a friend and President of one of our Colleges engaged with Douglas in the establishment of "Douglas University," at Chicago, the Illinois Senator giving land for the site. He would about as soon bury a son in the field purchased with the price of blood, as to send him to that institution bearing the name of *Arnold* Douglas. In its subserviency to the Slave Power, and in the violence and outrages it sanctions in Kansas and elsewhere, he thought there were more iniquity and devilism in the Democratic party than in anything this side of the bottomless pit.

The Rev. Mr. Illsley of Essex thought, while he agreed with the report, that some dealt too harshly in calling political parties by name. Some atonement should be made. A brother present from his church must have had his feelings hurt. [That brother said: "No, no; let the brethren speak their minds."]

The Rev. Mr. Lewis of this city, and pastor of the church where the Convention was held, said he must protest against some things that had been spoken. He had always been Anti-Slavery, but if brethren went so far, he proposed to amend the report by proceeding at once to form a military company and march to Kansas. [We should advise this brother to enlist in this service a certain rumselling, Pro-Slavery deacon with whom he may be acquainted.]

Remarks were also made by the Rev. Dr. Turnbull and the Rev. E. Cushman and G. Robins of Hartford, the Rev. W. Reid of New-London and the Rev. H. Miller of Meriden, approving the report, but hardly ready to accept all that had been said. Elder Swan rose again and said he should take nothing back. He had more within him, rolling there like the subterranean fires of a volcano.

It was a spirited discussion and must have shown to all present how deeply the wrongs of Kansas and the wickedness of the Slave Power are felt by every true heart. ..

THE LOTTERY AND POLICY-BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Believing that my communication under this caption, in your paper of the 7th inst., has, to some extent, aroused the public mind to a sense of the necessity of action for the suppression of lottery-gambling in this community, and, in accordance with an implied promise conveyed in that article, I proceed to lay before you, in brief, some few additional facts which serve more fully to show the *origin*, as well as the extent of the traffic—assuring you that I shall confine myself to statements which can be fully substantiated, when necessary, by incontrovertible evidence.

In that article, I alluded to certain high city officials as being "interested, if not partners," in the mammoth establishment by which this business in New York is monopolized and controlled. I will now add to that statement, that a Judge on the bench of one of our City Courts is an influential member of the clique, and much relied on by them for such aid and countenance as, while it can scarcely be dispensed with, could by no possibility be derived in such force and with such effect from any other channel. That, in my statement of the number of our present policemen who have at some time been engaged in the business, I was much below the mark; and I also neglected to state that one or more of the captains of police are bound by the strongest affinities of lottery gambling participation to the disgraceful institution, whose secret principals control not only our elections, but our City Government; dispense its spoils of office as the reward of the allegiance of their slaves, and boast that they can afford to employ one half of their enormous profits and the influence of the City Government itself to buy up or crush every interest, political, religious and personal, to enable them to conduct and extend their wholesale system of robbery, crime, and individual aggrandizement.

We now come to the promised statement of the origin and inception of this mammoth monopoly.

Some few years since a certain unscrupulous California speculator, who, by swindling his partners and other questionable operations, (all of which are matters of record) had amassed a few thousand dollars; in looking about for means of augmenting his capital and gratifying his Lucifer-like ambition, discovering that the Lottery business, even as then carried on in New-York, was illegal, and as no respectable man could prudently be engaged in it, must necessarily be lucrative, concluded to embark in it if a proper tool could be found on whom, in case of failure or detection, the odium might fall. He cast about for such subservient tool, and found in the perfidious of this city a *younger brother*—a vagrant, a reckless, confirmed gambler, with nothing of money or character to lose, and everything to gain by cooperation in his villainy. An office was hired in Canal street, and this younger brother established in business; desperate chances were taken; risks on which he could scarcely have paid a mill on the dollar; insurances were effected and large amounts realized on a very limited capital. The game was successful; money was realized and the business increased. The attention of the Legislature was, at last, called to the extent of the growing evil, and laws of the most stringent character were enacted for the suppression of the traffic. The timid and more respectable parties engaged in the business were frightened off; but these bold speculators, represented by the corrupt and depraved younger brother, as their *nominal* principal, having acquired money and having begun to acquire the influence and political power which has since enabled them to strengthen their position, defied the law and the authorities, enlarged their operations—moved their establishment from Canal street to a prominent locality on Broadway, and grasped the monopoly of the entire Lottery and Policy business of the city, which they have since and to this day, managed to control and enlarge.

Such was its inception; and I now close this article with the promise of another, at an early day, in which I shall give further particulars and more minute details of their transactions; all of which will be confirmed and enlarged upon in a pamphlet nearly ready for publication, comprising a succinct biography of the principal parties who *are* and *have* been engaged in the business, and every particular necessary to fully enlighten the community in regard to it. PUBLIC GOOD.

New York, June 9, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING IN BROOKLYN—ACCIDENT.

There was an immense meeting of the Democracy last evening, to ratify the nomination of Buchanan and Breckenridge. The place selected was the City Hall Park, where a platform was erected for the accommodation of the speakers, officers, &c. Three bands of music were in attendance, and a large number of transparencies and banners, bearing various mottoes, were paraded. Roman candles and rockets were let off in abundance, and a good deal of enthusiasm prevailed.

Two stands were erected in the Park, and a meeting was also held within the Hall. JOSEPH WILSON nominated JOHN VANDERBILT for Chairman; a Vice-President from each city ward and county town, and six Secretaries were selected, all of which were unanimously confirmed. A buck's head and antlers ornamented the speakers' stand, with the following inscription hung thereon: "Old Bucks and Young Bucks of the City of Brooklyn—a United Buck—to Buck into the Presidential Chair." Judge VANDERBILT made an introductory address, and the Hon. H. C. Murphy proceeded to make a speech. His last commences [illegible] getting warm upon the subject, when the platform, becoming crowded, gave way, and officers, speakers, reporters and others were precipitated to the ground. Great excitement prevailed for a time until the wreck was cleared away, when it was discovered that Major Taft had one of his legs broken. Fortunately no one else was injured. The Major was taken to a neighboring drugstore, and thence conveyed to the hospital.

The fragments being picked up, the platform was reconstructed after a fashion, and LORENZO B. SHEPARD of New-York mounted the rostrum. After him Mr. Foss spoke. He was followed by Judge MOORE of Brooklyn.

HORACE F. CLARK addressed an audience in the inside of the Hall, and J. FENN of Williamsburgh and S. GARRISON and Judge MOORE of this city spoke to an audience at the extremity of the Park.

A series of resolutions were offered and adopted with unanimity. They are similar to those adopted at the New-York ratification meeting—endorsing the Cincinnati Platform, &c. Cannon were fired from the Park and from the Eleventh Ward headquarters in Myrtle avenue.

It was one of the largest meetings ever held in Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK SAENGERBUNDES.

The annual festival of the New-York Saengerbundes occurred yesterday, and the German residents of our city were out by thousands. The singing societies of New York and invited companies assembled at 7 o'clock a. m., at their head quarters, corner of Bowery and Hester street, where they formed in procession under the direction of Grand Marshal Capt. Diehl, and marched up the Bowery, through Bond street, down Broadway to the Park, through the Park, up Chatham street to Grand, and through Grand street to the East River, where they embarked on board of the steamboats John Hartt, Julas, and Griffen.

The procession was arranged in the following order:

Hoboken Dragoons, under command of Capt. Samler.
Cavalry Company, under Capt. Hoeft.
Section of Police.
MUSIC.
Grand Marshal Diehl and Staff, composed of the Officers of the Hoboken Dragoons, Capt. Cavolly.
Festival Committee with the American Flag.
Rifle Company of the Second Regiment under command of Capt. Simon.
Flushing Artillery.
Stratteuport Turners.
Stratteuport Fire Company No. 1.
Turners of Williamsburgh, Brooklyn and Bloomingdale.
Music and Drummers of the New-York Social Turnvereins.
New-York Social Turnvereins.
Unity Saengerbund from Newark, N. J.
Aurora Saengerbund from Newark, N. J.
Germania Saengerbund from Paterson, N. J.
Jersey City Saengerbund.
Liederkranz of N. Y., Liederkrafel of N. Y., Lorely Mennerchor of N., Concordia of N. Y., New-York Saengerbund with two Bands of Music.
Rifle Company of New-York—Social Turners, Capt. Ptoch.
Artillery Company, Capt. Diehl.

From the foot of Grand street the company was conveyed to the Bellevue Garden, located on the East River, foot of Eighty-first street, opposite the upper end of Blackwell's Island. On landing, they again formed in procession and marched over the grounds, each company filing off and taking the position on the ground assigned it by the Committee of Arrangements.

As the day advanced, hundreds upon hundreds of our German residents, arrayed in their holiday attire, made their way to the Garden. The boats having stopped running after one or two trips, access was had to the cars of the Third and Second Avenue Railroads. Every car was filled to its utmost capacity, and as many as were able clambered to the roof and thus rode to the grounds. The road from avenue A leading to the garden entrance, presented during the day an animated and noticable appearance. On either side of the road were booths, and covered wagons, from which were wholesaled and retailed lager bier, oysters, and edibles of various kinds. Here was a man dressed in a dilapidated uniform, presenting a fantastical appearance, with two goats attached to a wagon, on which was a keg of lager bier. This Yankee individual, for such he was, was peddling out his beer in true Yankee style. A little further on was a wagon load of apples in charge of a fellow, who, every now and then, shouted out at the top of his voice:

"Ere da are, four cents a quart"

Here was a woman playing on a violin in artistic style, and a man blowing away for dear life on a bugle, surrounded by an eager crowd. For the space of several hundred feet in front of the entrance were all sorts of entertainments, and refreshments for man and beast.

The entrance to the garden was through a narrow gateway, and the rush at this point was immense. The strong police force here stationed were unable to preserve order. Everybody wanted to get in first in consequence of which everybody got bruised and jammed, and only escaped with sore toes and torn clothes. Many were the exclamations against "Te tam polischmen."

The scene inside of the Garden was of the most lively kind. Here and there, and in fact everywhere, were groups of men, women and children, enjoying themselves to the fullest extent. From every quarter resounded music from the bands and singing Societies, the latter being located at various points. Lager bier was greatly in demand, and was partaken of almost exclusively by men and women—in fact very little liquor of any other kind was sought after. The large building on the grounds, with its portico, was continually thronged with people, among whom the greatest good-humor prevailed.

The programme of the musical performance was as follows:

1. Overture, Alessandro Stradella, from Flotorio's Opera—By the Orchestra.
2. Hunter's Joy—Chorus.
3. Pilgrim's Song—Sangerbund and Orchestra.
4. Song of the Rhine Wine, from Mendelssohn—By the Sangerbund.
5. Torchlight Dance; Meyerbeer—By the Orchestra.
6. Banquet Song—Orchestra and Chorus—By the Sangerbund
7. Schottisch Troubedour—Chorus.
8. Liberty March—Orchestra and Chorus.

The orchestra was led by Mr. Hirschmann.