The Great Southern and Western Commercial Convention.

THE EUROPEAN WAR AND PROPOSED MEDIATION.

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTERS.

SECOND DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 11, 1854.

Speeches of Mr. Morton, of Georgia, Mr. Marshall of Mississippi, and Parson Brownlow of Tennessee—Proceedings, Resolutions, &c.

The convention assembled at half-past nine o'clock this morning, and after a session of about two hours, adjourned till to-morrow, when the speaking, of which we have had comparatively little to-day, will commence in real earnest. Two speeches have been already promised—one from ex-Governor Jones of Tennessee, and one from General Leslie Coombs of Kentucky—in addition to which there will be about a dozen from delegates of lesser note. The session of to-day was consumed in the presentation of resolutions, of which there were, I am sure, not less than thirty. These, as may be supposed, extended over a wide field of operations, and embraced projects of the most varied character. One gentlemen presented a resolution asking the convention to recommend the general government to use its efforts as a mediator between Turkey and Russia, with the view of preventing the approaching contest on the continent of Europe; but as his resolution was referred to the Business Committee, it is not certain that it will again come up. All the resolutions offered were referred to the same committee, which will select from among them such as it deems worthy the consideration of the convention. There are at least a dozen in relation to the Pacific Railroad, and four or five on the favorite project of the South, the establishment of a line of steamers between some Southern port and Europe.

The theatre in which the convention continues to be held was crowded, and several delegates from distant sections made their appearance to-day for the first time. After the reading of the minutes the communication from Mr. De Bow to the convention, in relation to the subjects which should come before it, was read, and, on motion, referred to the Business Committee. As I have already sent a copy for publication in the HERALD, it is only necessary to allude to it. The following is an abstract of the principal resolutions which were referred to the above-named committee:—

By Governor JONES—Resolutions in relation to the construction of the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. MYERS, of Va.—On the practicability of establishing lines of steamers from Southern cities to Europe

By Mr. COOMBS—On the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. COLEMAN, of Ala.—In relation to manufactures, and the employment of slave labor in them.

By Mr. NORCROSS, of Ga.—In favor of attracting and locating cash capital at the South.

By Mr. GIBBONS, of N. C.—In relation to coinage, and the mining interests of the South.

By Mr. TIFT, of Ga.—In favor of a general system of railroads, and as to the terms of the grants of lands by Congress in their aid.

By Mr. PRINTUP, of Ga.—In favor of liberal charters by the different States to such railroads as may connect them.

By Mr. CAMPBELL, of Tenn.—To memorialize Congress to remit and reduce the duties on railroad iron.

By Mr. TIFT, of Ga.—That the committee report upon the mode of a State's protecting itself against violations of her constitutional or natural rights.

By Mr. MCGINSEY, of La.—As to the cotton trade, purchase of steamers, patronage of home merchants, &c.

By Mr. AYER, of S. C.—In favor of promoting immigration to the South.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Tenn.—In favor of the establishment of a press devoted to the interests and objects of the convention.

By Mr. CRANDELL, of Tenn.—In favor of establishing and patronizing lines of Southern steamers.

By Mr. GIBBS, of Tenn.—In favor of chartered companies to establish steam and sail lines from Southern ports.

By Mr. PRICE, of Fla.—In favor of a railroad across the Peninsula of Florida.

By Gen. COOMBS, of Ky.—That the next convention meet at Louisville.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. Morton, of Ga., was the only one on which there was any speaking:—

Resolved, That as the impending conflict between the Emperor of Russia, Turkey, England and France, may result in a general European war, we recommend the government of the United States to offer itself as a mediator to those Powers.

This, said Mr. MORTON, may be regarded as a proposition upon which this convention should take no action, but it is a subject which has been regarded with favor by more than one person. I presented it to one of your Vice Presidents yesterday, and he considered it as coming properly before the convention. But as I am not in the habit of public speaking, I will merely address a few remarks to you in a private conversational way, giving my views upon the matter as I gave them in a letter which I wrote to your President, (Mr. Dawson,) while he was in Washington. I take it for granted that nations are like individuals; two individuals may get at variance, and though neither is willing to give way to the other, they may yet be desirous of having their difficulty settled and willing to accept the mediation of a third party. Believing the United States occupies a position above that of any other country in the world, I think there is a responsibility resting upon us as a nation to exercise in this case the great moral influence which we possess to preserve the peace of the world. I believe this present European difficulty has a most deleterious influence on the interests of the South more than on any other section of the country. I believe that our staple product, cotton, ought to command twice the price it does; this agitation raises the price of provisions and men we know must be fed before they are clothed. I believe it is a great pressure upon the commerce of the South, which should be removed; and I also believe that a suggestion from this convention to the President of the United States would have great influence in carrying into effect the proposition which I have made. I would, therefore, submit it, not for the purpose of having it go into the hands of the committee, but in the hope that it will be acted upon by the convention without such reference, and I trust that it will be laid upon the table to come up to-morrow. I am, Mr. President, a practical business man, and I have watched closely the operations of this difficulty upon our staple commodity, in which I am interested to a great extent, and I know that a proposition of this kind, if adopted, would be attended with the most beneficial effects on the interests of the South. I trust the members of this convention will not regard it as a ridiculous matter, and I may here say that I have in my mind's eye a man who is most admirably adapted to undertake a mission of this kind, if appointed by our government. I would suggest General Scott as a man who possesses more brains than he has the reputation of having. (Laughter.) He is, sir, no matter what may be said to the contrary, a great man, and he is so great that he knows it. (Renewed laughter.) He has accomplished everything that he has undertaken. He is a large man, too, sir—as large as Nicholas himself; and he is besides, sir, commander-in-chief of the army of the United States. If he should be appointed, I feel that he would crown the glorious achievement of his life by making the peace of Europe; and that, sir, would be a great feather in his cap. In addition to him I would name Fillmore, and also one from the State of South Carolina—the distinguished Senator who represents it in the Senate of the United States. I think if these three men went to Europe, tendering their mediation between the belligerent powers there, they would be successful. In this course we would be supported by the Scriptures, for we are told "Blessed are the peacemakers." (Laughter and applause, in the midst of which the gentleman resumed his seat.)

Mr. MARSHALL, of Mississippi, hoped the resolution would take the usual course. He expressed the high estimation in which he held the character of the Czar, whom he called the Napoleon of the day, and the greatest philanthropist now living. We should, he said, endeavor to gain his friendship, so that he would throw open his ports to our commerce, and extend to us privileges which he had refused to others. What matters it to us, continued the speaker, if he has made severe laws—they are for the government of what may still be called an uncivilized and barbarous race. This proposition should go forth from a body of this character, a body that is superior to the Congress of the United States, for we are indeed a great peace society, and we intend to conquer a peace in the forests of the West, where the church spires will take the place of the towering trees, and the house of the husbandman be erected over the spot where the panther slew the deer for his breakfast this morning. Now we hear a great deal about the practical man and the visionary man, but what is the difference? The first goes out in the morning and digs the potatoe that he may afterward boil it in the pot, (applause,) while your visionary man, instead of caring for himself, is looking out for the welfare of posterity. Let us be practical; let us gain the friendship of the Czar, and we will supply him with cotton from Alabama, Mississippi and other great cotton producing States, for clothes for his barbarian subjects. I hope, sir, said Mr. Marshall in conclusion, that the resolution will be referred to the Business Committee.

As there was no business before the convention, and the members were apparently in need of some amusement, to while away the time, Parson BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, in compliance with the unanimous call of the meeting, ascended the stage and addressed them in a humorous strain for some minutes. The appearance of the Parson, as he is familiarly called, elicited the hearty applause of his audience, who evidently expected him to say many funny things, for he has that reputation in the South, and, in fact, all over the country.

Do I understand, he commenced, that I am called to the rostrum merely to occupy the time till you hear from the Business Committee?

The PRESIDENT—I presume it was for the purpose of hearing Mr. Brownlow.

Mr. BROWNLOW—Well then, Mr. President and gentlemen, I knew when I started from home as a delegate to this commercial convention, that there would be a great many able men here, and I have not been disappointed. I knew, also, that a great number of them would be very desirous of being heard on this occasion, and I have not been disappointed in this particular either. In fact, I thought it doubtful whether I would get a hearing at all. (Laughter.) So I took time by the forelock, and published a list of appointments, extending from my residence in Tennessee to Charleston, and I have been holding forth twice a day upon the road upon all subjects of interest to the country, for when I am at home I am a kind of general superintendent and overseer of the morals, the politics, the religion and agricultural interests of the State. (Laughter.) I am the last man in the world to attempt before any audience to make an apology for declining a speech; on the contrary, I am very fond of speaking, and do a good deal in that way. (Renewed laughter.) But on this occasion I understand myself to be called up merely to occupy the time allotted to us to amuse ourselves chatting with one another, while the messenger is going to and from the committee room. I decline making a speech, and I submit nothing now for the action of the convention; but I will say a word or two expressive of my opinion, and I will come to what I am aiming at, by remarking that when our Pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock they adopted three resolutions:—They "Resolved, first, That the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; Resolved, secondly, That the earth is intended by the Lord as an inheritance for his saints; Resolved, thirdly, That we are the saints." I therefore conclude my remarks, by Resolving, firstly, That the island of Cuba is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; Resolved, secondly, That he intends it for the saints of the South; and, Resolved, thirdly, That we are the saints. (Laughter.)

Here Mr. Brownlow was in the act of leaving the stage, when the audience called upon him to continue his remarks. "Do you think, gentlemen," he replied, "that I shall go on?" (Cries of "Yes, yes.") Then, turning to the ladies in the boxes, he proceeded as follows:—

If you please, I have said all to the gentleman I intend saying to them. I am a ladies' man (laughter,) and with all due deference to the opinion of others, I am a pretty fair specimen of Tennessee beauty (renewed laughter). Ladies of the City of Charleston, during the sessions of this convention, and at all other times in life when young gentleman offer you their arms at the doors of churches and elsewhere, and you are conscious of their having drank too much mean whiskey, (laughter) when you smell the cinnamon and the cloves, you may know "there is something rotten in the State of Denmark"—do not have anything to do with them. What did the ladies of a neighboring State do to stop the ravages of intemperance? They determined on holding a temperance meeting, at which they adopted a preamble and some resolutions, one of which was to the effect, that they would never receive the attention of any young man who was accustomed to drink too much liquor. Upon the published proceedings appearing next morning, a certain young lady's name was attached, so to speak, as chairman of the meeting. She was the belle of the place, and a young gentleman was paying his addresses to her. When his friends saw her name in the papers, they gathered round him, and said: "George, did you see this?" "See the devil," he said; I have read it an hour ago; it is all gammon and stuff, and to convince you that they are insincere, that young lady has been dead in love with me for the last twelve months. I will go to church next Sunday and present her my arm, and you will see if she refuse it. Accordingly next Sunday they all went to church to see the fun. George marched up the aisle with a little rattan, ornamented on the top with a gold head, and, as polite as a French dancing master, he says, "Miss Susan shall I have the extreme pleasure of seeing you home to your papa's house?" Well, she retreated with dignity and responded, "No sirree." (Laughter and applause.) He still pressed his claims and stuck his elbow out to her, but she refused the offer, and drawing off further said, "No sir; by the grace of God I have run my arm through a jug-handle for the last time." Now, I say ladies, when young men present you their arms, if you know they have drank too much, decline running your arm through a jug handle. (Laughter.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Brownlow's temperance anecdote the convention adjourned to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow.

So far as I can judge from the feelings and opinions of many of the delegates, very slight hopes are entertained that any practical results will be accomplished by this convention. It has been only two days in session, and yet more projects have been laid before it than they can dispose of in a month. It depends, of course, to a great extent, on the report of the Business Committee, whether any or all of these shall be discussed and determined upon. It is but just, however, to say that a more influential, respectable or intelligent class of men were ever collected for the same purposes. J. M.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FOURTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 13, 1854.

In the Convention to-day a spicy debate took place relative to the reporter for the *"Tribune."* A motion was made to exclude him in consequence of the abolition tendencies of the paper; it was however eventually withdrawn. It is but just to say that the reporter's conduct there is unexceptionable, and the editors of the morning papers show him every attention.

Resolutions were adopted, advocating the employment of capital in manufactures and mining; appointing a committee of three from each State represented, to obtain statistical information to show the present condition and extent of the manufacturing interests, and furnish a report at the next meeting. Also, to address the people of the States represented, urging the importance of action in the Legislatures thereof in favor of manufacturing, ship building, direct trade, mining, education, &c.

A committee of three from each State was appointed to memorialize Congress, urging a reduction of the duties on railroad iron; the passage of an act for the improvement of the merchant service, by encouraging boys to go to sea, and for preventing desertion; to send one or two small naval steamers up the Amazon river for the purpose of exploring its tributaries, which the States owning them have declared free to the commerce and navigation of the whole world; and that the government of Brazil be requested to permit these vessels to make explorations and surveys of the shores of the Amazon belonging to that nation; to encourage the establishment of a line of mail steamers between some Southern port or ports and the mouth of the Amazon, or some other port in Brazil; also, to encourage the establishment of a direct mail by steamers between some Southern port and Europe.

After discussing the question of the improvement of harbors and navigable rivers, the convention adjourned.

It is doubtful whether the final adjournment will take place before Saturday.

FIFTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 14, 1854.

The Committee to-day reported the Pacific Railroad project. First—It is recommended as a vital necessity to the prosperity of the Southern States. Second—That the route be commenced on the Mississippi, between St. Louis and New Orleans, through Texas, connecting with all the Northern and Southern roads. Third—That the Gadsden treaty, so far as securing the right of way through Mexico, ought to be adopted. Fourth—Recommending a combination of the Southern States for the construction of the road, independent of the national government. Fifth—Recommending the incorporation of the road by the Legislature of Virginia, and subsequently by the Legislatures of all the Southern States. Sixth—Provides for the appointment of a committee to prepare a charter and procure its passage by the Virginia and other Southern Legislatures.

They were all adopted, except the treaty resolution.

General Gadsden addressed the convention, indirectly intimating that the treaty was prepared to secure a route for the South through Mexico. He had heard a rumor that Northern Senators had combined to defeat that part. He deprecated the passage of the resolution by the convention. The resolution was subsequently withdrawn by the committee.

Resolutions were adopted providing for the encouragement of direct trade with Europe from Southern ports by legislative assistance. For treaties to secure the reduction of the duties imposed on tobacco and hemp, by foreign countries. Adjourned till to-morrow.

The delegates are now departing on board three fine steamers, to view the harbor, &c. A display of fireworks takes place on the Battery to-night.

Destructive Fire at Philadelphia.

[From the Bulletin, April 15.]

About a quarter before four o'clock this morning, the large five story brick building in the rear of Branch street, above Third—known as the Branch street Factory—was discovered to be on fire. The flames were first observed in the southwest corner of the fourth story; but owing to the combustible character of the contents of the building, the fire spread with such fearful rapidity that the entire structure was speedily wrapped in flames, and it was found impossible to rescue any portion whatever of its contents.

The eastern wall fell upon the stable in the rear of the Old Rotterdam Tavern, in Third street, above Race, and crushed it into ruins. The wreck of the stable was set on fire, but the firemen prevented the flames from spreading in that direction. The rear portion of the back building of the dwelling of Mr. S. S. Rex, No. 12 Branch street, was crushed by the falling ruins. Mr. R.'s house did not take fire.

On the north side of Race street, immediately opposite the burning factory, and only separated from it by a narrow space, there are two large five story buildings, owned by Mr. Adams. The rear portion of these buildings are considerably scorched, and the flames were only prevented from getting inside by the strenuous exertions of the firemen. No. 111, occupied by Horn & Ellis, and S. Levine, escaped serious damage. The roof of No. 113, occupied as a manufactory of some kind, was destroyed, and the building was deluged with water. This house also belonged to Mr. Adams. In the rear of No. 113, a two story brick structure was completely crushed by the falling wall, and the ruins were set on fire. No. 115 Race street had the roof slightly damaged. W. B. & A. Rock, steelplate manufacturers, occupied a portion of the factory. This firm loses $1,000, upon which there is no insurance.

HYDROPHOBIA—THREE CHILDREN BITTEN—A HEARTLESS MAN.—The Western *New Yorker* gives the following account of a sad occurrence in the town of Ripley in Chautauque county:—We learn from a private source that a Mr. Wells, residing in the town of Ripley, had a child 18 months old bitten by a rabid dog one day last week, which caused his death shortly after. Also two other children, the names of whom we have not learned, were immediately taken to Buffalo for medical assistance. The particulars of the affair, as near as we can learn, are as follows:—It appears that on a day or two previous, a man came along with a dog which Mr. Wells wished to purchase, but the owner then refused to part with him. He proceeded on his journey but a short distance, before the animal was attacked by another dog, evidently rabid, and bitten severely. The owner seeing this, and fearing that he should be compelled to part with his dog without any remuneration whatever, immediately returned to the house of said Wells, and concluded to part with the dog. Mr. W. seemed to take a particular fancy to the animal, and without hesitating a moment paid for the dog, and permitted him to run at liberty through the house. A few days afterwards the dog showed symptoms of hydrophobia, and while in a fit, bit one of the children. In a few days the child began to show symptoms of the disease by biting its own arms in a horrible manner, leaving the bone almost destitute of flesh, and died in a short time. This sad affair led Mr. W. to believe that he had made rather a dear bargain, and instantly proceeded to destroy the dog lest he might do further damage, but did not succeed in killing the animal until he had bitten two other children. We understand that the former owner of the dog has been arrested, but have not learned the particulars of the trial.

Legal Intelligence.

COURT OF APPEALS, ALBANY, April 13, P. M.—Argument in No. 105 concluded. No. 42, Pickney agt. Hagadorn, on argument: Wm. Bailey for appellant; Wm. Classon for respondent. Calendar for April 14—Nos. 47, 82, 83, 85, 32, 34, 51, 60, 100, 107, 44, 23, 22, 38, 57, 65, 97. April 14.—Nos. 65, 51, 151, 57, 77, struck off. No. 42, concluded. No. 47, Mathews agt. Howard Insurance Company; argued. Mr. H. E. Davies council for appellant; Mr. S. Mathews counsel for respondents. No. 82, Van Buren agt. Hudson River Railroad Co. Argued. Mr. John Van Buren counsel for appellant; Mr. Charles O'Conor counsel for respondent. Not concluded at 4 P. M.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—APRIL 13.—No. 83. A. J. Marshal, plaintiff in error, vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Compay. The argument of this cause was continued by Messrs. Latrobe and Reverdy Johnson for the defendants in error. Adjourned.

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, April 8, 1854.

Democratic Defeats—The First District—The Legislature and Constitutional Reform—Radical Changes Proposed—Additional Increase of Bank Capital—Municipal Expenses—Items—Railroad Improvements—Damages Claimed—An Odd Case—New Lunatic Hospital—Fast Day—The Hulsemann Letter, &c.

The democrats here take the defeat of their party with a philosophical coolness that is worthy of all praise—their defeats in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and our First district, I mean. One way or the other, the Nebraska nag has to bear the entire burden of them. Those who favor Mr. Douglas' *projêt* declare that the opposition it received from their party in both States named was the cause of the party's overthrow. In opposition to these eccentric individuals are the great mass of the party, who aver that the misfortunes that have happened are the natural consequences of bringing in the proposition to repeal the compromise of 1820. They seem disposed to extract good from what they hold to be evil, and say that it is better that the democracy should be beaten now than two years hence. Perhaps they are right; but I cannot exactly see the necessity of being beaten at either time. Were the party wisely led it ought to be able to go over one administrative term without getting into a vast bog. There never was such an opportunity lost as has been literally rejected by gentlemen at Washington to place the democratic party on a footing as complete in its strength as was known in Jackson's time. However, if Gen. Pierce likes flies in his soup I shall not quarrel with him about his want of taste.

The small majority received by Mr. Eliot in our First district—small as compared with that received by Mr. Scudder in 1852—shows what might have been effected by the "anti-whigs" had the Nebraska question been out of the way. Mr. Eliot's vote will be one more against the bill, as the district has hitherto been unrepresented.

The Legislature has again commenced "tinkering the constitution." There has been reported a proposition to the House of Representatives, by the Committee on Constitutional Reform, to divide the State into forty districts, each to have one Senator, and the numbers of Representatives to be apportioned by the Legislature, the basis of apportionment to be the number of legal voters. This involves as complete and summary a change of the principles of Massachusetts government as if a revolutionary constituent assembly were sitting for the purpose of improvising a new polity. It involves, in the first place, a total departure from our system of representation, which has existed for more than two hundred years, and which has worked admirably. It is a proposition to substitute the district system—a system wholly unknown to New England, as such—for the ancient and well-tried and satisfactory system of town or corporate representation—the most democratic mode known to the world, and worthy of especial commendation for the part which it performs in the political education of the people, and because its maintenance is incompatible with the application of the party convention drill to at least one branch of our government. In the second place, the substitution of legal voters for population, as the basis for the construction of the House and the Senate, would be a great change, and the effect would be quite remarkable should it be adopted. The whigs have, by reporting these changes, shown that their reverence for the old constitution, which but two years ago they pronounced unimprovable by human hands, has departed. They would leave as few of its principles unquestioned, or its provisions undisturbed, as there were left of Lear's knights. They have given special offence to the Irish, to whose assistance they are so much indebted for their ascendancy, in two ways; for that class of voters object to both the legal voters basis, and to the cutting up of the great towns—Boston, Lowell, &c., &c.—into representative districts, whereby their power of combination, from being a distinct people in race, and a distinct sect in religion, will be greatly lessened. I am not sure, however, that the main reason why many people now favor the district system who were opposed to it six months since is not owing to the evidence which the events of last November afforded, that the town system affords great advantages to the Catholic voters to band together for the accomplishment of certain purposes. They abound in the large towns, and might be able to control entirely the character of the delegations from such places, which would be a state of things as repugnant to the ideas of the mass of one party as to that of any or all others, though the whigs, from having lately received much valuable aid from the Catholics, are just now compelled to be a little more deferential to that class of voters than they usually are. They have humbugged them finely on the subject of the convent indemnity thus far; but that game can't be played much longer. It is not possible to say what is to be the fate of this amendment to the constitution, though the postponement of any discussion on the subject until next Tuesday, the 11th, by a majority of seven in a vote of 197—there being 112 absentees—is thought by some to indicate its defeat, as two thirds must vote for it to secure its passage. The original proposition has been already so far amended as to make the number of representatives 320 instead of 240; and this may cause its rejection, as one great object with certain reformers is to reduce the number of representatives, and 320 would form a greater House than has been the average of the last dozen years. The House of this year has but 309 members, and that of last year was considerably smaller.

The Legislature seems to be in the mood of increasing the amount of bank capital beyond the amount recommended by the committee on the subject. Several bills of that kind have passed the Senate which were not only not recommended by that committee but were positively opposed by its chairman in debate. The profits that arise from banking are supposed to be so large that there is a sort of mania on the subject that may lead to evil. The committee adopted a plan for moderate increase; but it seems that that has not satisfied the Senate.

The City Auditor estimates our municipal expenses, for the year ending April 30, 1855, at $2,236,000, of which $1,767,500 must be raised by taxation, being an increase of $211,500 on the amount raised in that way last year, when the estimates proved erroneous, and money was borrowed to meet the deficiency. As property has largely increased, this additional taxation will not amount to much, so far as the purses of the payers are concerned, only that people are always more apt to grumble at taxpaying when they are well able to meet it than when they are not so, what Lord Castlereagh was used to call an "ignorant impatience of taxation" being an especial vice of the wealthy classes. Some of the principal items of expenditure for the years 1854-'55 are as follows:—For schools, $397,000; water works, $361,000; streets, $195,000; widening and extending the same, $100,000; Watch Department, $93,000; police, 54,000; salaries, $80,000; interest, $125,000; Fire Department, $87,500; houses of correction, industry, reformation, and Deer Island, $132,500; lamps, $95,000; city debt, $60,000; county of Suffolk, $130,000; Lunatic Hospital, $26,000; Overseers of Poor, $30,000, and sewers and drains, $33,000. The difference between the expenditures on the water works, including interest, and the income therefrom, is put at $140,000.

The Eastern Railroad Company will commence running their trains into the city on Monday next, April 10. Their bridge over Charles river is a mile long, and twenty-six feet wide, and has a double track. It has strong guards, which are intended to prevent the cars from being thrown into the river, should they be thrown off the track. The draws are on a new plan, invented and patented by Mr. Ross, the builder of the bridge. They swing to one side, and are easily managed by a few men, and in a short time. The new station house is on Causeway street, immediately opposite to the bottom of Friend street. It has three tracks, and is 300 feet by 50. The new track made necessary by this change of entrance is five and a half miles in length, and the trains will come upon the old track in Chelsea; but the real increase of distance is but two miles, which will be made up by the avoidance of the ferry. Some troubles are likely to grow out of the change to the company, an action for damages, laid at $50,000, having already been brought against them by the Cary Improvement Company for passing through the latter's lands in North Chelsea.

The Supreme Court, this forenoon, gave a decision of some importance to gentlemen in the horse business. Sometime ago Mary Ann Hastings brought an action against Calvin Aiken, to recover the penalty provided for keeping a stable within 170 feet of a house of religious worship. Mr. Aiken had altered an old building, in Essex street, into a stable, the plaintiff residing in Brimmer place, which adjoins Essex street. Her first action was for obstructing Brimmer place, which she won. She then brought another, under a statute passed forty-four years ago, being that on which a decision was given this morning by Shaw, C. J., and which provides that for every month a stable, so situated, shall be used, the sum of one hundred dollars shall be forfeited. As Mr. Aiken had used his stable eleven months, he was cast in the sum of $1,100.

The new state Lunatic Hospital at Taunton, in Bristol county, is completed. This institution is to be reserved for insane persons from the counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Nantucket, Norfolk, and Plymouth, which contained some 200,000 inhabitants four years ago. The building has long been needed, that at Worcester being literally ready to overflow, and the numbers there so great as to render it impossible for patients to be properly treated in all respects.

Our Fast Day was got over with less of crime and fewer accidents, I should think, than usually marks the occurrence of that sacred festival. The clergy hammered away at the Nebraska bill, which was an unkind act, seeing that the dead should be left to their rest. The things that have happened in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, are worth all the sermons that were ever preached, from the beginning of time, in the estimation of the reflecting opponents of the measure. Perhaps the reverend gentlemen think the bill may be revived on the principle laid down by a certain wise man, to wit, that "the deadest dead are the best, because the nearest to the resurrection."

The *Evening Post's* Boston correspondent has thrown a shell into our "select circles," by publishing the statement that Mr. Webster did not write his letter to Chevalier Hulsemann, and that that celebrated epistle was from the pen of Edward Everett. Most people think that as the secret of the authorship had been so long kept from the public it would have been as well had it been so kept forever. Nothing is more common than for eminent men to avail themselves of the assistance of their literary friends, and it has never been thought to detract from their reputation because they have done so. Mr. Webster's reputation is too great to receive any addition even from the labors of Mr. Everett. If it could be established that one-half of his writings were from other pens enough would still be left to place him in the front rank of the great intellects of the world. ALGOMA.

MR. FILLMORE ON MANIFEST DESTINY.—The ex-President visited Vicksburg on the 24th of March, and was enthusiastically received by men of all parties. He was escorted to his lodgings and welcomed to the city by the Mayor. The Vicksburg *Sentinel* says, "he spoke of this portion of the Mississippi valley being the centre of the republic—not indeed the republic with its present limits, for Canada," said he with a glowing feeling and a kindling of the eye, we were glad to remark, "is knocking for admittance, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them, for it is the manifest destiny of this government to embrace the whole North American continent."

Religious Intelligence.

Rev. J. M. Macaulay, by request, will repeat his discourse on "The Influence of Fashion on the Female Character," in the South Dutch Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, this evening.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PROVISIONAL BISHOPS.

To-day, Easter Sunday, forenoon at St. John's Church, New York; afternoon, at St. Mark's Church, do.; evening, at All Saints Church, do.

Monday, forenoon, at St. James' church, New York; afternoon at St. Andrew's Church, Harlem.

Tuesday, forenoon at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale; afternoon, at St. Mary's, Manhattanville.

Wednesday, afternoon at Intercession Church, Carmansville.

Thursday, forenoon, at St. John's Church, Clifton; afternoon at St. Paul's, Castleton.

Friday, at Christ Church, New Brighton.

Saturday, at St. Mary's Church, Elliotville.

ORDINATIONS.

Rev. Timothy Stowe, was on the 11th inst. ordained pastor over the Pacific Congregational Church in New Bedford. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Roxbury.

The ordination of Rev. E. L. Lacy took place on the 12th inst., at the First Presbyterian Church in Syracuse. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Hickok, of Union College.

Rev. Wm. C. Dickinson was ordained on the 12th inst., in Middleboro', Mass., as pastor of the Central Congregational Church and Society.

INSTALLATION.

Rev. G. V. Maxham will be installed to-day as pastor of the Universalist Society in Medford, Mass., as successor to Rev. H. Ballou 2d, D. D., transferred to the Presidency of Tufts College.

ACCEPTANCES.

Rev. Wm S. Smith, late of Union Theological Seminary, has accepted an unanimous call from the Union Congregation Church in Fourth street, lately vacated by Rev. J. B. Grinnell, to become their pastor.

Rev. Mr. Willey of Stonington, Ct., has received a unanimous call from the Episcopal Church and society of Augusta, Me., to become their pastor. It is thought that the call will be accepted.

Rev. Charles Peckard, of Lancaster, Mass., has accepted the call of the Second Trinitarian Congregational Church in Cambridgeport, and will be installed pastor on Tuesday evening next, the 18th inst.

RESIGNATIONS.

Rev. S. P. Childs, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hartford, has resigned in consequence of ill-health.

Rev. Joseph H. Towne has resigned the office of pastor of the High Street Church in Lowell.

NEW CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Maspeth, two and a half miles from Grand street ferry, will be dedicated to divine worship to-day.

On Sunday morning last the new edifice recently erected on Van Sicklin, near Atlantic avenue, East New York, (Ninth ward of Brooklyn,) was dedicated with the usual exercises. Right Rev. Bishop Laughlin officiated, and was assisted by Rev. Andrew Bohen, of Flatbush.

A neat Gothic edifice, which has recently been erected at the corner of Lee avenue and Hewes street, North Brooklyn, by a few persons of the Dutch Reformed Church persuasion, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God last Sunday afternoon. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Bethune.

The new Congregational church in Pequonnock, Conn., was dedicated on Wednesday, April 12. Sermon by Rev. E. R. Beadle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rev. T. S. Childs, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Hartford, has requested his congregation to unite with him in asking the Presbytery to dissolve their relation. The only reason is a state of health so seriously impaired as to prevent him from meeting the increasing interests and labors of his charge.

The ordination of Rev. Mr. Duncanson, advertised to take place in Washington City on the 9th inst., did not come off in consequence of his having been found deficient on certain points of his examination. It is a very mortifying circumstance to his friends and to the church over which he had been invited to preside. Mr. Henry Ward Beecher was to have assisted at the ordination.

The Roseville (N. J.,) Presbyterian church, organized on Sunday evening last, have called Rev. John F. Pingry, of the North River Presbytery, who has been presiding at Roseville for some time past, to be their pastor. The trustees and session of the church were requested to ask the Presbytery of Newark to receive the church into their connection, and install the Rev. Mr. Pingry, should he accept the call.

Rev. Dr. Osgood, having been forty-five years pastor of the First Congregational Church in Springfield, Mass., has retired from active service on an annuity of $700 allowed him by the society.

Rev. W. L. Breckenridge, D.D., has been elected President of Westminster College, located at Fulton, Callaway county, Missouri, under the care of the Synod of Missouri.

Every eighth person in the State of Delaware is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church.

The Fourth Congregational Church in this city have made their pastor, Rev. Henry O. Schermerhorn, a substantial present of $500, as a token of their regard for his self-denying exertions and eminently successful labors in building up the cause of Christ in their midst.

THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY held its twenty-seventh anniversary on Sabbath evening last, in the Church of the Puritans on Union square. The Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, Jr., read the annual report, giving a gratifying account of the labors of the society and of the American Board, of which it is a most efficient auxiliary.

The treasurer then presented the following report:—

Cash from the following Churches, from April 1, 1853, *to March* 31, 1854.

Allen street Presbyterian Church	$186 50
Brick Presbyterian Church	941 87
Broadway Tabernacle	278 03
Central Presbyterian Church	392 06
Church of the Puritans	1,174 73
Eastern Congregational Church	52 94
Eleventh Presbyterian Church	170 08
Fourteenth street Presbyterian Church	1,519 01
Fourth avenue	935 49
Harlem	81 64
Houston street	76 75
Mercer street	6,404 93
Madison square	1,126 76
Manhattanville	17 00
North Manhattanville	72 17
Presbyterian Church on University place	500 00
Seventh street Presbyterian Church	306 98
Sixth streeth Presbyterian Church	50 00
Spring street Presbyterian Church	159 00
Nineteenth street Presbyterian Church	222 70
West street Presbyterian Church	502 42
West Twenty-third street Presbyterian Church	103 42
Sundry donations in New York and Brooklyn	4,562 38
Churches in Brooklyn	6,060 48
Churches in Williamsburg	63 24
Total	$26,960 58
Expenditures	115 78
Balance paid into the Treasury of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	26,844 80

CONSECRATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

[From the Charleston Courier, April 7.]

The new cathedral, dedicated to St. John and St. Finbar, was consecrated yesterday, with solemn and imposing ceremonies. As early as 7 A. M. the preliminary proceedings commenced, in the presence of many of the leading dignitaries of the church. The consecrating Bishop was the Right Rev. Dr. Gartland, Bishop of Savannah; and there were also assembled the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York; Right Rev. Bishop Portier, of Mobile; the Right Rev. Dr. McGill, Bishop of Richmond, and Right Rev. Dr. Reynolds, the Bishop of Charleston. Besides these prelates, there were among the other clergy present, Rev. Messrs. T. J. Sullivan, F. Fillion, F. J. Carr, Dr. Lynch, V.G., Very Rev. R. S. Baker, V.G., James A. Corcoran, D.D., and Rev. Mr. O'Neill, of St. Patrick's Church, all of this city, with the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, of Columbia; Rev. J. Birmingham, of Graniteville; Rev. Thos. Quigley, of Hutchinson's Island; Very Rev. J. Barry, V. G., of Augusta, Ga.; Rev. J. F. O'Neill-Sen., and Rev. J. F. Kirby, of Savannah; Rev. J. F. O'Neill, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. Mr. Cullinane, of Fayetteville, N. C.; Rev. C. T. Croghan, of Newbern; Rev. F. Martin, O. S. D., of New York, Secretary to Archbishop Hughes; Rev. Father Stonestreet, of Georgetown, D. C.; Rev. Mr. Hart, of New Haven, Conn., and Rev. Mr. Waldron, of Philadelphia.

The chaunting of the psalms and prayers prescribed by the ritual for these solemn occasions prolonged the early ceremonies until long after 10 A. M., when the transportation of the relics took place. Previous to this the outer walls had been thrice visited in procession by the officiating Bishop with his retinue, and sprinkled with holy water, accompanied by the chaunting of psalms and canticles. The relics were borne on a handsome feretrum or shrine, supported on the shoulders of four priests, whilst four of the laity walked alongside, bearing the baldacchino, or canopy.

At this period in the ceremonies the doors of the cathedral were thrown open, and in a very few minutes the building was thronged in every part. The sight presented to the gaze was truly magnificent, as the beautiful proportions of the gorgeous temple of God were exhibited under the influence of the noonday sun, and the vast concourse of people, filling every available inch of ground, added greatly to the interest of the scene.

The blessing and anointing of the lateral crosses and of the high altar, attended with the burning of incense and the solemn chaunt of prayers, occupied nearly two hours, so that it was after one o'clock when the services of High Mass commenced.

Space will not enable us to do justice to the merits of the consecration mass, composed expressly for the day by Mr. H. W. Greatorex, the organist of the cathedral. It is a work of much originality and power, and the choir, which was composed of the first musical talent of the city, brought forth its many beauties in the fullest light. The solo portions were sung by Signor Novelli, Messrs. Reeves, Cormalt, and Greatorex, and lady amateurs.

At the close of the communion service, Archbishop Hughes ascended to the pulpit to preach the consecration sermon. He selected for his text the 14th and 15th verses of the 3d Chapter of 1st Epistle to Timothy:—"These things write I unto thee, that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth." The Archbishop divided his discourse under the three important heads: of the Church, its mission, and how it has accomplished it. The Church, he maintained, was anterior to the writing of the Gospel, even as our great nation was anterior to its constitution; for the Church was founded by Christ himself, while the Gospel was written after his ascension, by his disciples. Its merits consequently rested on Christ alone, and could not be tested by writings, no matter how inspired their source. The mission of