

Letter from Baltimore. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. BALTIMORE, May 9, p. m.—The Constitutional Union Convention has opened in a manner which must gratify every lover of constitutional principles throughout the length and breadth of the land.

With Union, harmony, sagacity and zeal, it may lay broad and deep the foundations of a National party,—amid the broken fragments of all existing organizations. Other parties have a North and South—one a North only, but here, at Baltimore, has gathered the representatives of the Union, feeling alike from Maine and Louisiana, from Iowa and Georgia. All stand as brothers upon the platform of our fathers made for their children,—the Constitution and Laws.

Alexandria has, as yet, but few representatives here. But they are coming in, and before the close of the Convention, will be quite numerous. The Convention goes along quietly, with a steady enthusiasm, as though every man felt the cause of the Convention was the cause of the country. It is a large assemblage, and numbers among its delegates some of the best talents of the country.

Candidates are numerous, and each advocate seems to think his favorite possesses qualifications that stand him head and shoulders above all others. I am glad to see, however, that the feeling is very general, that the cause is far above men, and that any man the Convention selects to stand upon the platform of our fathers, will be supported thoroughly and cordially.

It is said the Hon. Sam. Houston is recommended by Tennessee, Georgia, and part of New York. Ohio goes for John McLean, and carries with her Indiana and a goodly portion of Pennsylvania. The probability is that a ticket will be nominated that will command the support of all conservative men—and leave no doubt of an election.

John M. Bots has many friends here, friends who will stand by him to the last—but some of the Virginia political leaders here are against him. The weather is sultry, damp, and uncomfortable. It is impossible at present to form an idea when the Convention will conclude their sessions. I am confident, however, that they will not be unnecessarily protracted.

A LOOKER ON. COMMERCIAL. Alexandria Fish Market, May 10. Up to 5 o'clock today, there had arrived upon wharves at 120,000 Herring, and 6,000 Shad. Prices for Herring are a shade lower. Sales at \$5.50 per cwt. Shad at \$14.00 per cwt. yesterday's prices.

CONGRESS. [REPORTED FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.] Senate, Thursday, May 8. The Senate was called to order at noon by the Vice President. The reading of the Journal occupied nearly an hour. The Senate then took up the usual morning business.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced the following: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether the Marshal for the Southern District of New York has permitted any vessel or vessels to leave the port of New York, or any other port within the said district, which may have been fitted out, or otherwise intended for service in the Slave trade, upon the payment of a bribe or any person engaged in the office of the said Marshal or any sum of money, or any consideration of any kind whatever, and that for the purposes of this resolution the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The Senate then took up the Homestead Bill. Various amendments were proposed and discussed at length. During the discussion Mr. Davis, of Miss., said that the principle which had heretofore guided the land policy of the country, was that the land belonged to the people of States. The pre-emption policy gave the settler the right to keep the land on which he had expended his labor at the minimum rate, and did not allow the non-settler to come into competition with the settler. But this bill proposed to change this policy and inaugurate a radical system in its stead.

Mr. Douglas, of Ill., said he did not desire to disguise that this was a change in the land policy of the government. Under the present system the speculator and the settler were equal—each paid the same price for the land. Under this bill the speculator would pay \$1.25 per acre, and the settler 25 cents per acre—it was its effect.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, that's so, Mr. President. Now let us have a vote on it. The debate was further continued, by Messrs. Pugh, Douglas, Bragg, Mason, and others. The bill was finally read the third time and passed by a vote of yeas, 44; nays, 8. Toombs, Powell, Mason, Hunter, Hammond, Hamilton, Clingman, and Bragg.

After some discussion as to changing the title of the bill, the Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned. House of Representatives. The House of Representatives was well filled early in the day, the members expecting an early attempt to carry through the tariff bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tenn., asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution that after Saturday next the House meet at 11 o'clock. A. M., which was agreed to, and the resolution adopted. Mr. Scott, of Cal., presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of that State. Mr. Cobb moved to reconsider the vote adopting an act making provision for paying certain postal debts.

LOCAL ITEMS. Mr. FUNSTEN'S LECTURE.—We have already briefly referred to Mr. Funsten's excellent lecture at the Lyceum, on Tuesday night last, on Don Quixote. We must do Mr. F. the justice, and ourselves the pleasure, to add, that the large, intelligent, and respectable audience, who listened to him, were highly delighted with the instruction and entertainment they received.

RAILROAD.—In a communication in the Planners' Advocate, on the subject of the proposed Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, the writer says: "Alexandria will connect with us at a point in this division about Kattin's Tavern, a place familiar to all the farmers in this neighborhood—distant about nine miles from Alexandria, where there will be a depot. "If this connection is formed, and it certainly will be, if the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad progresses, then will we not send our produce to the North and South, via the Alexandria and Orange Railroad? Most certainly, because the slow rate of travelling is known to arise from frequent changes, delay in Washington, and steamboat speed on the Potomac.

"Again, our road, about the same distance from Baltimore, can convey the passengers in quicker time, and at less rate of fare than the branch road from Washington, by one-fifth, that being the capitation tax paid to the State from which our company is exempt." THE SOUTHWEST RAILROAD, we are gratified to learn, is doing an excellent business. The completion of the Orange and Alexandria road has taken off a large portion of the through travel, but then they were passed over at such low rates as to be very unremunerative. The loss from this source, however, is more than made up by the receipts from increased receipts from through freight. Indeed, we are informed that the receipts from all sources, for the past six months, over those for the same period of the last fiscal year, will reach upwards of twenty thousand dollars.—P. I. I.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION was organized on Tuesday, and is now in session at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. The Convention will continue until Friday evening. Prof. B. E. Baker, of Boston, Mass., is the Director, assisted by Mrs. Little, of same place, who very ably discharged the duties of her office with energy and execution, and made a very favorable impression. There is a goodly attendance, and no doubt it will be a successful convention.

MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD.—The Harrisonburg correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, says:—"I saw a letter from the Public Lands, reported a bill granting alternate sections of land for railroad purposes in Nebraska. Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to disapprove and declare null and void all territorial acts or parts of acts, heretofore passed by the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico, which establish, protect, and legalize involuntary servitude, except as punishment of crime. Mr. T. H. asked, and obtained, leave to make a minority report. Mr. Grow, of Penn., from the Committee on Territories, reported bills for the organization of the Territories of Arizona, Daotah, Idaho, and others.

Much debate sprung up upon the bills, in the course of which, on an amendment offered by Mr. Kellogg, of Ill., to the Idaho bill, a spicy debate took place between that gentleman and Mr. Morris, of Ill., in which of extensive epithets passed between the gentlemen. Mr. Thayer, of Mass., offered as a substitute a bill dividing Utah Territory between the Land Districts of Arizona and Idaho; authorizing the erection of said land districts, and their representation in the House of Representatives by one delegate each. Mr. Grow raised the point that the substitute was out of order. The speaker decided the point to be well taken. Mr. Thayer appealed from the decision of the chair, and his appeal was laid on the table.

Mr. Gartrell, of Ga., gave notice of an amendment he should offer to all the bills providing that the territorial legislatures of the new Territories should make no laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves. Mr. Adams gave notice of an amendment, that it was the intent of the bills to leave the people of the new Territories perfectly free to form and regulate the domestic institution of slavery in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. (Laughter.) After a long debate the further consideration of the bills was postponed until Saturday. The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Washburne, of Me., in the Chair) on the tariff, and various amendments were proposed. The Committee finally reported the bill to the House with the recommendation that it pass. A number of amendments were proposed in the house. Mr. Sherman called for the previous question which was sustained. The House then proceeded to vote, and the tariff bill as reported by the Committee was passed by a majority of forty-one. The House then at a late hour adjourned. [The tariff bill passed in its general features, the one known as Morrill's bill.] H. O. CLAUGHTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, OFFICE No. 7, NORTH FAIRFAX STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA. Will practice in the Courts of Alexandria, Loudoun, and the adjoining counties, and Washington City. H. I. GREGORY, Nos. 118 and 120 King Street, HAS for Sale Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Tin Safes, Ice Cream Freezers, Kerosene and Lamp Oil Lamps, Coal Oil, Tin Ware, at Wholesale, House Furnishing Goods, Bath Tubs, Stoves, &c. my 11 LYNCH'S MAGNETIC POWDER and BED BUG POISON, on hand, and for sale by J. WILLIAM BOWLING, 62 corner of Prince and Fairfax sts. my 11 BACON HAMS.—Virginia cured Bacon Hams, four years old, of prime quality, just received, and for sale by C. F. SUTTLE & CO., my 11 FISH.—130 lbs. EASTERN FISH, of good quality, just received, and for sale by C. F. SUTTLE & CO., my 11 50 BBLs. TAR, for sale low, to close a consignment, by NATHL. BOWSH, my 3 CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, for sale by JOHN OGDEN, my 24

POSTSCRIPT. BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CONVENTION! HARMONY AND ENTHUSIASM! Platform:—The Maintenance of The Constitution and The Laws.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The Convention met this morning at ten o'clock. On calling the roll, delegates appeared from Florida and Rhode Island, which States were not represented yesterday. The Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, from the Committee on business, reported as the result of their deliberations, the following: "Whereas experience has demonstrated that all platforms adopted by political parties, have the effect to mislead and occasion political divisions, by encouraging Geographical and Sectional parties, therefore Resolved, That no party or policy or principle, but those resting on the broad foundation of the Constitution of the country—the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws, (great applause and six cheers), and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union Party, and of the country, we pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend separately and unitedly these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies at home and abroad, believing that the only way to secure more perfect union, the right of the People and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which under the example and constitution of our fathers, has so long been a glory to our country, is to maintain a more perfect union, established justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. He also read the following resolutions from the committee: Resolved, That each State shall be entitled to the same number of votes in this Convention as its Electoral votes, and that each Delegation shall for itself determine the manner in which its votes may be cast.

Resolved, That in balloting for President and Vice President, ballots shall be taken until a candidate nominated shall receive a majority of all the votes cast; that the candidate for President shall first be balloted for and selected, and then the candidate for Vice President. Mr. Temple, of Delaware, asked whether it be understood that a majority of a delegation could control the majority. [Loud cries of "No," in all parts of the house.] The report of the committee and the resolution reported by them, were then submitted to the Convention. Mr. Cantine, of New York, again raised the question of the majority of a delegation controlling the minority, taking the ground that it was settled at Charleston, and should be here, before the Convention went into a vote. Mr. F. H. Clark, of Georgia, stated that he represented a constituency who desired a candidate for the Presidency whom the South could confide in, and he did not deem the platform of the committee express enough, as it would admit of two constructions. Daniel Warner, of Mass., protested against the old party ticket reported by the Committee. They came here as the representatives of the people, and he would not submit to the provision of the report which ignored the minority and gave the majority control of a State delegation. That, he said, was the feeling of his delegation. Geo. A. Pearce, of Md., of the Committee, denied that the Committee were desirous of inaugurating any party ticket—that it labor to elect all such considerations, but to inaugurate a new era in political conventions, and let the people, through their representatives, speak their wishes, untrammelled by any of the old party tricks. Mr. Warner replied that he made no charge against the Committee of attempting directly to rob the minority of a delegation of their just rights, but he deemed the resolution as making such a provision. Mr. Pearce continued, stating that the Committee aimed at a course of justice to all, and thought the question of voting could properly be left to the several delegates, and that nothing like tyranny was sought to be exercised. J. Partridge, of Mississippi, thought the Convention prepared to vote upon the proposition to decide the question by a vote of the Convention, and called the previous question thereupon. Gov. Morehead, of North Carolina, hoped no attempt at gag law would be introduced into the Convention. The President—Is there a second to the call for the previous question. A voice—Yes. Mr. Partridge then, at the request of several delegates, withdrew his call for the previous question. Gov. Morehead then proceeded to speak in favor of each delegate here speaking for himself, and voting for himself, any other course he deemed un-republican. He protested he desired the majority riding down the minor Northern principles. He thanked God that New York city, his native place, had maintained the Fugitive Slave law, and had not yielded at some length in a humorous and patriotic strain, alternately convulsing the entire audience and Convention with laughter and cheers, closing by saying that he was plain Jas. W. Gerard—never was in Congress or held any office, but was a plain man, who came here in defence of the rights of both the North and the South. The people this Convention represented, must break the back of Black Republicanism, or Wm. H. Seward would be the next President. He then cast the vote of the State of New York as above given, for Houston, Bell and Crittenden, when was greeted with loud cheers. If Houston was the nominee, he said they would part on their banners, just as falling an Indian and then entering into the resolution, to secure to each delegate the right to vote for whom he pleased. He then offered the following amendment to the resolution of the committee: Mr. Joshua Hill, of Georgia, hoped the Convention would not be to precipitate in settling this question. He trusted there was desire here to trammel any delegate in voting for a candidate, but that when a State was called, the chairman of a delegation would announce their vote in strict accordance with the individual feelings of the several delegates. He thought the resolution of the Committee would admit of that construction. A delegate rose to a question of privilege. The rules of Congress, yesterday adopted, he said, gave each individual the right to vote for himself. Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New York, denied that the Committee on Business had any intention of interfering with the feelings of any of the gentlemen, but they designed, by their resolution, to secure to each delegate the right to vote for whom he pleased. He then offered the following amendment to the resolution of the committee: Provided, That each State represented shall be entitled to two votes for State Electors, and that each District Delegate shall be entitled to one vote, to be given by the chairman of the State Delegation or by the Delegates, as the State Delegation shall determine. Hon. J. W. C. Watson, of Mississippi, offered an amendment that no delegate be deprived of his individual vote without his consent. Mr. Brooks accepted the amendment. There were loud cries of "Question," while several gentlemen endeavored to get the floor to speak, and several other gentlemen

also endeavored to submit proposed amendments, creating confusion. Hon. John A. Rockwell, of Connecticut, desired to know whether, under this resolution of Mr. Brooks, it would admit of a portion of a State delegation, in the absence of a part of the delegation, casting the entire vote of the State? If so, he could not sustain it. Several delegates here attempted to submit resolutions upon the subject, the most of which were saluted with cries of "That won't do," &c. A number of gentlemen here attempted to speak amid loud cries of "question," and applause. Hon. John A. Rockwell at last gained the floor, and protested against the vote of any gentleman, unless he was actually here.—He would not agree to an absentee being voted by those present. The President here, amid cries of question, stated the question before the house to be on the amendment offered by Mr. Brooks, which was lost by a large vote. On motion of Mr. Goggin, of Va., it was determined that each State shall be entitled to its electoral vote, and that the chairman of each delegation shall cast the vote of its State, as instructed by the several delegates, and that where two delegates from a district differ, each shall be entitled to a half vote. Mr. Sol. Smith, of Mo., submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That this Convention now proceed to vote for a candidate for President, and that if no nomination be made in three ballottings, the lowest candidate be dropped, and so on, on each ballot, until a nomination be made, and so on, on each ballot, until a nomination be made, and so on, on each ballot, until a nomination be made.

The Convention then resolved to proceed to a ballot for President, and to continue to ballot till some one shall receive a majority of the vote cast. The chair appointed as tellers, Messrs. Brooks, of N. Y., Pickett, of Tenn., Watson, of Miss., and Rockwell, of Conn. Hon. Leslie Coombs, of Ky., desired before the vote, was taken to make a practical suggestion from an experience of seven hundred years—more or less—that to save time, instead of voting by ballot, as though we were in a den of thieves, the tellers collect the ballots and read them out. The President answered that such provision had already been made. The delegation from Maryland retired for consultation. Mr. T. Barnett, of Minnesota, stated that he was the only one here from that State, and he was a proxy, and he therefore asked to be excused from voting. A vote was taken, and the Convention decided he should not be excused. He again made the request, and was excused. The following is the result of the first ballot:

	Houston	Bell	McLean	Crittenden	Sumner	Johnson	Wade	Wright	Wells	Wheeler	Wright	Wells	Wheeler
Alabama.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois.....	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana.....	54	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa.....	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri.....	28	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York.....	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N. Carolina.....	5	11	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio.....	17	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	57	65	94	21	25	3	22	7	13				

While the above ballot was being taken, the name of each of the gentlemen voted for was hailed with loud applause by both the Convention and spectators—most especially was this the case when the name of Everett, Houston, and Crittenden were announced. There were 254 votes cast, and there being no one having a majority—128 votes, the Convention proceeded to another ballot, as follows: Bell.....138 1/2 Houston.....65 1/2 Crittenden.....73 1/2 McLean.....13 1/2 Sumner.....10 1/2 Johnson.....4 1/2 Wade.....2 1/2 Wright.....2 1/2 Wells.....2 1/2 Wheeler.....2 1/2 The increased vote of Bell on this ballot, awakened great interest, and each cheer-er was hailed with cheers, and each cheerer was hailed with cheers. When New York was called, Mr. Jas. W. Gerard arose and asked permission to tell who he was. Amid cries of "go on," he said that ten years ago, at Castle Garden, when storms threatened the country, he threw off his coat and swore he would see the Whig party shattered into a thousand fragments before he would follow the lead of an Abolitionist. He had kept the oath. He took his stand amid curses and threats on the part of the enemies of the South, but as he feared neither man or devil, he maintained his post and continued to battle for the South, though no politician, and a Northern man with Northern principles. He thanked God that New York city, his native place, had maintained the Fugitive Slave law, and had not yielded at some length in a humorous and patriotic strain, alternately convulsing the entire audience and Convention with laughter and cheers, closing by saying that he was plain Jas. W. Gerard—never was in Congress or held any office, but was a plain man, who came here in defence of the rights of both the North and the South. The people this Convention represented, must break the back of Black Republicanism, or Wm. H. Seward would be the next President. He then cast the vote of the State of New York as above given, for Houston, Bell and Crittenden, when was greeted with loud cheers. If Houston was the nominee, he said they would part on their banners, just as falling an Indian and then entering into the resolution, to secure to each delegate the right to vote for whom he pleased. He then offered the following amendment to the resolution of the committee: Provided, That each State represented shall be entitled to two votes for State Electors, and that each District Delegate shall be entitled to one vote, to be given by the chairman of the State Delegation or by the Delegates, as the State Delegation shall determine. Hon. J. W. C. Watson, of Mississippi, offered an amendment that no delegate be deprived of his individual vote without his consent. Mr. Brooks accepted the amendment. There were loud cries of "Question," while several gentlemen endeavored to get the floor to speak, and several other gentlemen

interrupted by frequent calls to order, and demanded that the voting proceed. When the balloting had reached Virginia, Mr. Bell being already within one vote of a nomination, great anxiety was manifested to hear her vote announced, and amid the excitement, her delegates asked a short time to consult. In a few moments her vote was announced—or in part announced—for as soon as it was ascertained that Bell had received 13 votes, thus securing his nomination, the cheers were deafening, and were prolonged for some time, ere her full vote could be announced. Mississippi here changed her vote to Bell, amid great excitement. Massachusetts also changed her vote to Bell. North Carolina did the same. The two votes given to Bots from Virginia on this ballot, were also changed to Mr. Bell. The same course was then pursued successively by the delegations from New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, and Maryland, which were also changed to Bell, and several delegates from New York did the same thing, when the President suggested that the New York delegation consult and save time. Hon. Erastus Brooks, of that delegation, expressed the hope that the entire delegation would change its vote to Bell. He was greeted with much applause, and calls from some of his delegation that they would not have their votes changed. The vote of Georgia being then, had been cast for Graham, nine of them were changed to Bell. These announcements were severally hailed with cheer upon cheer, each change being made with spirited remarks by the several chairmen of the delegations, the delegates becoming so far inspired with enthusiasm that almost the entire body was on their feet, waving their hats and cheering with all their power. The President here stated he was about to perform the proudest act of his life—to propose that John Bell, of Tennessee, be declared unanimously the nominee of the Convention. He would therefore call upon the Convention to vote directly upon this suggestion. He called for the yeas, when there was a loud and prolonged responsive shout.—Without calling for a negative response, though several delegates called for it, he pronounced him the unanimous nominee of the Convention.

Hon. G. A. Henry, of Tennessee, was then called for, and returned thanks on the part of his State, that one of her sons had been chosen standard bearer of the Union party. On motion of Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, seconded by Mr. Brooks, of New York, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, was nominated for Vice President, by acclamation. The nomination was received with shouts of applause. Gentlemen from different parts of the Union addressed the Convention in eloquent speeches, which were received with great enthusiasm. After the appointment of a National Committee, the Convention adjourned. Arrival of the Japanese Embassy. New York, May 10.—The United States steamer Frigate Albatross, forty-four guns, Captain Wm. H. Gardner, commanding, bearing the flag of Flag Officer William J. McClancy, Commander-in-Chief of the Home and Gulf Squadron, having on board the Japanese Embassy, arrived and anchored in front of Sandy Hook last night at 7 o'clock. Despatches were taken on board from the Secretary of the Navy, ordering the flag officer to proceed to Hampton Roads, and not enter this port. This morning she hoist her anchors and steamed Southward for Hampton Roads. — She will likely land her distinguished visitors at Washington during Saturday next. The Embassy at present consists of seventy-one persons—twenty officials and fifty-one servants. The whole number on starting was seventy-two; but one of the servants was taken sick at San Francisco and sent on board the Candamarrui, the Japanese man-of-war, to be sent home.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, May 10.—It is said that Mr. Douglas will not speak to-day, as the advocates of the Homestead bill are anxious to press that measure at once, before the Black Republican members leave here to attend the Chicago Convention. The feeling that the Baltimore Convention will bring about results of great importance to the country, is steadily gaining ground here. Well informed politicians speak of it as one of the most important political gatherings ever assembled in this country. The friends of the Tariff in the House of Representatives, are determined to press a vote upon the bill to-day. But it is by no means certain that they will be successful. Arrangements for the reception of the Japanese Embassy are completed. A number of Government Officials leave here to-day to meet the embassy at Norfolk. California Overland Mail. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 9.—The Overland Mail coach from San Francisco, with dates to the 20th of April, has arrived here. The Indians are very troublesome in the vicinity of Mustang Pond, and between Mountain Pass Station and Phantom Hill.—A blacksmith in the employ of the Overland Mail Co., and three men living at Mountain Pass, were murdered by the Comanches. Col. Fountleroy had started on a tour to select a site for Fort Butler. Major Ruff had been ordered to furnish companies of rifles to make the field immediately against the Kiowa and Comanches. His depot was at Fort Butler. Several ranging companies were out in the vicinity of Jackborough. Injunction Granted. CLEVELAND, May 9.—In the U. S. District Court yesterday, in the case of Kimberly against Weaver and others, a perpetual injunction was granted against the defendants, producing the Octoroon, together with \$1000 and costs. Miss Kimberly has brought a suit against Mrs. Barrow, W. Clark, Washington and others, and the proceedings for an injunction will take place before Judge Curtis at Boston. Fire in Oswego. OSWEGO, May 9.—A fire at 2 o'clock this morning, destroyed three dwellings, and most of their contents. The principal two were owned by C. B. Redfield, of Albany. His loss is about \$5,000; insured \$4,300, in Albany. Mrs. Grant, boarding house keeper, and lawyer Perry and other occupants, lost all; no insurance. Captain Hunter is insured for \$800. Reported Massacre Discredited. LEAVENWORTH, May 8.—The report from Denver City in regard to the massacre of Green & Russell's party on Sandy Hill fork, is not credited in this city. Russell's party, which consisted of thirty-four men, were well armed and provisioned. Return of Delegates from Charleston. CLEVELAND, May 9.—On the return yesterday of Messrs. Payne and Gray, delegates to Charleston, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Douglas Democrats was held, and a salute of 100 guns was fired as a welcome.

Methodist Episcopal Conference—Eighth Day. BUFFALO, May 9.—A petition was presented in relation to the administration of the discipline in the Genesee Conference. Considerable discussion ensued upon the proper reference of this petition. It is understood to relate to the subject of Nazareitism, a question of considerable importance, which is expected to occupy much of the time of the Conference. The petition was finally referred to a special Committee of one from each Delegation. A petition was presented from the North Ohio Conference, asking for a change of the rule, so that a majority may determine how the congregation shall be seated, and another from the Pittsburgh Conference, asking for a restoration of the old rule, requiring the men and women of congregations to sit apart. The number of petitions to-day in favor of a change of the rule on slavery, was 179, and against any change 15. Mr. J. T. Mitchell, from the Committee on the arrangement of the order of discipline, reported that they had examined the plan of the discipline. It included a division of the discipline into parts, chapters, sections and paragraphs, but without changing any of the language. The Committee offered a resolution, that the Book Committee be directed to arrange the contents of the next edition of the discipline, in accordance with the following plan:—1st, doctrine; 2d, government; 3d, ritual; 4th, benevolent institutions; 5th, temporal economy. A motion to lay it on the table, and print it for information prevailed. The Committee on the book concern, reported adversely to the memorial asking pecuniary assistance for the Missions in Germany, and recommending the transfer of the papers to the Committee on Missions. Report adopted. The Committee on Correspondence was instructed to inquire into the expediency of sending a delegate to the General Assembly of the Old South Presbyterians, which assemble at Rochester next week. The Committee on law questions was instructed to give an opinion as to whether the discipline, as it now stands, prohibits the holding as well as the buying and selling of slaves.—The Committee on Revivals was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making each Annual Conference, except Oregon and California, hereafter responsible for the expenses of their respective delegations to the General Conference. Pittsburgh and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, Pa., May 9.—A motion was made in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to discuss the rule to show cause why attachments should not issue against the Common Councils of Pittsburgh, on the ground that the ordinance making the tax levy, passed that Council. The Court postponed action till the 20th, to give both Councils an opportunity to concur in the ordinance.

Seizure of an Alleged Slave. BOSTON, May 9.—The Brig M. W. Dodge, from Sierra Leone, March 28th, reports that the brig George W. Jones, of Salem, was seized on the 15th of February on Rio Pango River, by the British frigate Argonaut, as a Slave. She was half loaded with hides and ground nuts. Her papers were shown the Lieutenant seizing her, who pronounced them fraudulent. The British Commodore sent the brig back after seeing her papers. Loss of Ship Robert Stewart. WILMINGTON, N. C., May 10.—Six of the crew (four black and two white) of the ship Robert Stewart, bound to Liverpool from Mobile, were rescued from a raft in latitude 34—10, longitude 71—45, on the 1st inst., by the barque Western Sea, and brought to this port. One other person, supposed to be the mate, was picked up by another vessel. Thirty lives lost. The ship sunk on the 30th ult., with a cargo of 3,100 bales of cotton. Election in Atchison, K. T. ATCHISON, May 8.—The Charter Election came off yesterday, resulting in the complete triumph of the Democracy. Mr. Fairchild was chosen Mayor; Mr. Weightman, Recorder; Mr. Adams, Treasurer, and Mr. Howell, Engineer. AUCTION SALES. BY JOHN T. CREIGHTON—AUCTIONEER. SALE OF CATTLE.—I have an opportunity to deliver the goods sold on Wednesday, 9th and 10th inst., I will have no sale at my residence, on Friday, this date. Purchasers will please call for their bills. SALE OF FURNITURE. 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, will be resumed, at which time will be disposed of to the highest bidder, the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Terms cash. A. BERRY, King street, adjoining French's Book Store, my 11—2t. BY T. M. MCCORMICK—AUCTIONEER. WILL BE SALED THIS DAY. The dwelling, on King street, one door west of Washington, a variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Lounges, Stoves, Crockery, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms cash. my 9—3t. T. M. MCCORMICK, Auct. BY T. M. MCCORMICK—AUCTIONEER. VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—In execution of a deed of trust, bearing date July 1st, 1856, recorded among the land records of Alexandria County, Liber S. No. 3, Folio 29, I will offer for sale, on Wednesday, Monday, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, in front of the Court House, in the city of Alexandria, that very valuable farm called "MORVEN," situated on "Four Mile Run," in the County of Alexandria, adjoining the lands of Edward Daingerfield, esq., &c. Containing about 100 acres, lying in the city of Washington, three miles from Alexandria, and within two hundred yards of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad. The tract contains 272 ACRES, (about 95 acres in wood) and is well watered, there being several springs upon it—one never failing near the house, and another within fifty yards of the barn. The improvements consist of a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing eight rooms, a brick office, ice house, and a good stable yard underneath. The land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and grass. TERMS.—One-tenth of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in three equal payments, at 6, 12, and 18 months, the deferred payments to bear interest, and secured by deed of trust, or retention of the title. ap 20—notes. LAW. R. TAYLOR, Trustee. BY J. T. CREIGHTON—AUCTIONEER. COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Alexandria County, rendered at November term, 1858, in the suit of Alceida A. Keene, Administratrix, vs. Jos. E. Edsall, &c., the undersigned will offer for sale, at public auction, on Saturday, the 26th day of May, 1860, at 12 o'clock, M., in front of the Mayor's Office, in the city of Alexandria, the following REAL ESTATE AND LOT OF GROUND, on the west side of Fayette street, in the said city of Alexandria, bounded as follows: Beginning on Fayette street at the distance of 100 feet north, from the middle of the square between King and Cameron streets; thence with Fayette street, northwardly, 19 feet; thence westwardly, parallel with Cameron street, 80 feet; to a ten feet alley; thence with said alley, and parallel to Fayette street, southwardly, 19 feet; thence to the beginning, with the right of way over said alley, and all alleys connected therewith, in connection with others entitled thereto, and subject to an annual rent, in fee, of six dollars, payable to the City Council of Alexandria. TERMS OF SALE.—One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, at the time of sale; the residue in three equal instalments, at 6, 12, and 18 months from the day of sale, with interest; the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with good personal security. The sale to be resumed until the purchase money is fully paid, and the property to be resold upon failure of the purchaser to comply with the terms of sale. F. L. SMITH, Comm'r. LAW. B. TAYLOR, Auctioneer. ap 23—60ts

EASTERN HERRINGS.—100 lbs. No. 1 Eastern Pickled HERRINGS, for sale by WHEAT & BRO., my 10