Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, JANUARY 5, 1869.

SENATE.—The Senate assembled at three o'clock this afternoon, and was called to order by Speaker Worthington.

Prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. Bailey, Chaplain of the Senate.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth then presented the returns of the late election, which were read.

Eleven new Senators appeared, and the oath of office was administered to them.

An election for Speaker was then held.

The Republicans voted for Hon. Wilmer Worthington, of Chester.

The Democrats voted for Hon. Charles Barnett, of Venango.

Mr. Worthington was elected by a vote of 18 to 16, and was sworn into office by Mr. Burnett.

Upon taking the chair he made the following address:

Senators: I thank you for this renewed expression of your confidence. I am fully sensible of the duty and responsibility which the position imposes, as well as the honor it confers. I accept, in advance, under a confident assurance that my best efforts will be exhausted in the discharge of the duties which the position confers. I also accept the duties with that my best efforts will be exhausted. Should I fail to receive your cordial support, should I fail to meet your expectations, your generous forbearance and sympathy will ascribe it rather to error of an honest judgment than a willful intention to perpetrate a wrong. It shall my constant endeavor, by courtesy and kindness, to respect the feelings of every Senator, and I have no fear but a reciprocal feeling will animate you all, and that our session will prove to be reasonably harmonious and satisfactory.

It shall be my purpose to aim at a firm but impartial administration of the government, by rules which shall be adopted for the government of this body. Full opportunity will be afforded, and to the courtesy of deliberative assembly, and the best rules which wisdom and experience have devise are further unless judiciously enforced and cheerfully observed. With one heart and one mind let us, then, proceed to the work of the session. With mutual feelings of confidence and respect let us determine to so conduct, as to merit the esteem of each other, and the confidence of the respective constituencies, while we aim to elevate to a higher standard the moral and intellectual character of the Senate of this great Commonwealth. Let us cultivate the spirit of harmony and justice prevail among us, and we shall close our labors with a consciousness that we have done our duty in striving to promote the best interests of the State, and the welfare and happiness of our race.

Since our last meeting, the country passed through one of the most exciting political contests, which in accordance with the provisions of our National Constitution, occurs every four years; and the result, while in harmony with the wishes of a large majority of the people, has evinced them with increased confidence in the stability of the American Republic, and the system was force and bitter. Much zeal and activity distinguished the efforts of the party of Democracy, both were actuated by a laudable desire to advance what each regarded as the best means to promote the general welfare of the nation. In matters of legislation, the people restored the affairs of the government to the same hands which have control ment to the same hands which have control ment to the legislative power for the last 8 years. Gen. Grant, the great leader, has been called to the chair of the Executive, and the same party which has been with unimpeachment success.

In the contest for the future as a nation, a new topics press themselves upon our attention. It is in no partisan spirit, but in a spirit of patriotism, that I allude to this occasion. They have a bearing upon the future of our National prosperity, and the future of our National prosperity, and the future of our National prosperity. Some of these have been more or less discussed during the last political campaign. I trust, looking forward to the interest of humanity and justice, that the discussion of these will be carried on, can meet with opposition from any quarter.

We have reason to believe that the question of republicanism of the national debt, in every form in which it can be presented, is settled. The late election has decided, and it certainly has determined that the American people will require the National Government to maintain with the most inflexible fidelity, the national faith. In conclusion, I would remark that its honor and integrity are regarded essential to its existence.

Nothing else can give us prosperity at home, and justly we should be a laughing-stock abroad. If anything can detract from the spoliation reputation of a nation's honor, or compromise its future prosperity and success, it will be a disregard on the part of the people to redeem every promise it has made. Even a suspicion of its intention to repudiate would sap the foundations of justice or prosperity, and bring upon it the maledictions of all the nations of the world. The American people, educated and living under the benign influence of a high Christian civilization, can never bring themselves to sanction a repudiation of their honest debts.

For several years an evil has been growing among us, which, if not arrested, must weaken the purity of our free institutions, and ultimately altogether destroy the safety of the Republic. I allude to the system of frauds which are perpetrated upon the ballot-box. This evil has made rapid progress among us, and especially in large cities, until it threatens to defeat the will of the people, and destroy their confidence in this mode of selecting their rulers. When this can be accomplished, it may bid adieu to the free government founded upon the popular will. With the evidence before us on this subject, it becomes an interest as well as the duty of all who love republican institutions, to labor with unitring diligence to correct the evil.

Hiawa can be framed to meet the emergency and eradicate the evil from ruin, it is the part of wise legislators to enact them. Party spirit and party prejudice and disciplines must yield their selfish purposes and join in the adoption of such legislation as will secure fair and honest elections. My appeal is to all classes of politicians—for all are vitally interested, no matter to what party they belong. I ask for the adoption of no unconstitutional measures. I ask for nothing which is not in accordance with justice and honesty, and clearly within the power of legislative bodies to grant; but I do ask for some fair and equitable legislation which will throw around the ballot-box such a protection as will secure it from corruption and fraud, and inspire the people with confidence in its purity.

Whoever has given sufficient consideration to the nature and operation of a republican government, cannot fail to perceive that its safety and permanency rest in a great measure, depend upon success mind, in the intelligence of the people. From the virtue and intelligence of the people, these flows amounts all power. They select those from among themselves to whom are intrusted the enactment and enforcement of the laws. They are the sovereigns of the land; and if they are endowed with a degree of intelligence sufficiently strengthened by those pure principles which a moral and Christian education imparts, they will be better qualified for the responsible duties which Superintendent of American affairs. If, on the contrary, they are reared in ignorance and vice, they too can become the tools of the designing and unprincipled, who are ever ready to use them for their own personal ends and aggrandisement.

Under a solemn conviction that these truths are beyond the reach of successful cavil, we regard education essential to the perpetuity of republican government. What, then, is curative to legislation? What an institutable value should we set upon our schools? Our ancestors, patriots and Christians, in the wisdom of the Legislature shall, as soon as convenient, be, novelle by the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratuitously. Our predecessors erred out this wise and salutary provision. Their intention was to obliterate the fundamental law stand upon our statute books as an enduring monument of their wisdom and patriotism.

To us and our successors belong the sacred duty of transmitting to posterity this great legacy. It is with pride we behold our system growing in favor and usefulness. Let us, then, cherish with becoming zeal, nurture, and cherish it as our popular education. Let the sublime truths of Christianity be taught in the schools, they cannot fail to deep and abiding sense of human liberty and justice, and inspire every heart. Let no sacrifice be too great, whether in public or private life, that we are responsible to an overruling Providence for a faithful discharge of every duty to be committed to our care.

Education must be universal. It cannot be confined to any race or color. It must be placed within the reach of every child in the land. Blessings must be extended to every child of sufficient capacity to receive them—whether we possess a fair or a sable skin—whether we live in a northern or a southern clime—whether Maine, Pennsylvania, South Carolina or Georgia is our home, we are entitled to the benefits of an education which will fit us for our position in life, and qualify us for the high duties of American citizenship.

To attain these propitious results, let us all labor with a real equal to the great work before us. Let us never rest satisfied until the children of white and blacks scattered all over the land shall enjoy the facility of obtaining an education through a system of common schools; nor until the hostile feelings of the Mason-Dixon line and equal rights to all men shall be fully vindicated and established. It is only when we can repose in conscious security that our freedom and free institutions will be permanent.

With a respectful bow and thanks for your kindness and partiality, I have only to request the designation of a Senator to administer the oath of office.

George W. Hammersly, of Philadelphia, was then elected Chief Clerk, his opponent being David Caldwell, Democrat.

Lucius Rogers, and F. B. Burgess, Republicans, were elected Assistant Clerks, their opponents being A. B. Walters and Charles S. Stein, Democrats.

Mr. Connell then moved that the following permanent officers be elected, and the motion was were chosen accordingly:

Transcribing Clerk—Ebenezer Williams, William G. Boyle; Charles Williams, Joseph L. Anderson.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Wm. A. Rupert.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Levi G. McCullough and George Bartlett.

Postmaster—A. B. McClain.

Messenger—George Hutchinson.

Assistant Messengers—N. N. Selby, Benjamin Newman.

Doorkeeper—Benjamin Haldeman.

Assistant Doorkeepers—Jacob Kendall and G. L. Braun.

Superintendent of Folding Department—John T. Wise.

Clerks and Folders—James Thompson, H. Wollington, A. B. Shellabarger, John Fisher and Thomas Kinter.

Librarian—Jacob Styer.

Doorkeeper of Committee Room—Frank Lefferts.

Mr. Billingfelt moved that the pasting and folding be given out by contract on the usual terms.

Mr. Connell said that under the law of the last session the committee was required to elect pasters and folders, and therefore the motion was out of order.

The Speaker declared the motion not in order.

On motion of Senator Lowry, a message to the House was ordered to inform the Governor that the Senate was organized.

On motion of Senator Taylor it was agreed that when the Senate adjourned it should be from eleven o'clock, A. M., to one o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Connell offered a joint resolution providing for the continuance of John Barns, of Gettysburg, as Assistant Doorkeeper.

Senator Wallace protested against such action, as it was an infringement on the law of 1864 and 1866, which limited the number of officers to be elected.

Senator Wallace withdrew the resolution for the present.

Senator Fisher read a bill authorizing the appointment of an additional Library Public in Lancaster, which was amended so as to give one also for Warwick township, in that county, and one for Philadelphia, three for Erie and three for Somerset, and then passed.

Senator Lowry, from the committee to wait upon the Governor, reported that the usual message will be sent in to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Senate then adjourned.

CITY BULLETIN.

THE EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL.—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital was held yesterday at the Episcopal Rooms, on Walnut street above Eighth. The report showed that the rapid advance of the hospital in its career of beneficence is exceedingly encouraging to them. They look back upon the year just closed in grateful acknowledgment of many evidences of encouraging progress, the useful plans accomplished, new modes of doing good established, and the success of the various institutions of considerable amount to the endowment funds to secure their permanent, and to afford them brightening prospects in the future.

The hospital was instituted in March, 1861, was opened in December, 1860, with a complete organization of officers and a country mansion—the gift of Mr. Cadwalader—for the reception of wards and offices. The mansion was unusually well adapted to the purpose, convenient, and the limited demands involved in its new and unobtrusive. The number of patients received, the benefits of treatment in its wards has gone on increasing in a daily average of 30 to as many as 225 in the course of the year.

In the dispensary the number of out-door patients has gradually grown from the smallest beginning to as many as 25 in the day, 3,000 in the 3 day.

Beginning without property of any kind, it now possesses, free from debt, twelve acres of ground, laid out and cultivated, and surrounded by valuable buildings, in the midst of a populous manufacturing and railroad district. Upon this ground stands the new hospital, a lofty, well lighted and ventilated, and admitted to have no superior in the country. It is open to the sick and wounded of both sexes, without respect to age, color, or religion.

In addition to the grounds and buildings, the hospital is the owner of an investment producing to $165,000.

The hospital now costs at least $34,000 in its annual expenses, and is dependent mainly upon the generous and Christian benefactions, which bed annuities, board and pay of patients, and occasional special donations.

During the past year the expenses have exceeded the income about $9,000.

The managers urge the importance of the completion of all the wards of the hospital, and the duty of the Christian community of raising money for the support of the same.

A Bishop Potter Memorial House, established in the old hospital mansion, has proved itself not only a success but a most valuable auxiliary to the hospital in its healing and mission work.

The managers acknowledge the receipt of $1,000 from a distinguished member of the Philadelphia Bar; $2,000 from a friend of the Hospital, and a bequest of $1,000 from a citizen of Philadelphia, donated at a time when needed for important improvements. The managers also refer to the bequest of over $20,000 in a residuary bequest, by the late Ann Passmore, late of this city.

During the year the Keystone Coal and Iron Company donated fifty-five tons of coal to the Hospital; the Buck Mountain Coal Company 165 tons, and several publishers, including the Bulletin, Ledger, and Inquirer, made these, other acceptable articles have been contributed by friends of the Hospital.

The following gentlemen were elected managers for the three years ensuing: Rev. M. L. Wolle Howe, D. D., Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., John Robbins, Wilmer Wharton, M. D., Edward Hartshorne, M. D., John Welsh, Wm. G. Thomas. The Board then adjourned.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.—The sixteenth annual meeting of the institution for the feeble-minded was held yesterday in the office of the Secretary, No. 415 Locust street. The report of the Board of Managers, after reviewing the history of the institution since its foundation to the present time, stated the progress made since the incorporation, April 7, 1853. Of these, 269 were received, 236 children of poverty, making 505; semi-idiots, 119; defective articulation, 105; defective articulation, 105; 97 and 6 respectively unable to walk, 15; imperfect gait, 24; unable to feed themselves, 36; unable to dress themselves, 45; taught to dress, 70; taught to feed themselves, 45; improved, 176; reformed from bad habits, 160; from destructive habits, 155; accustomed to some employment, 150; epileptic cured, 15; epilepsy improved, 57.

Of those discharged, 48 were sent home, 41 at home and improving, 134; stationary, 57; adding in household duties, 50; at common schools, 15; at trades, domestic and farming, 37; in country houses, self-helpful, 15; absolutely dependent, 7; at present in the institution improving, 140; not improving, 21; admitted during the year, 36; removed 26; on roll December 31, 1868, 180; discharged, improved, 50; not improved, 7. Those remaining are from Pennsylvania, 136; Connecticut, 1; New York, 1; New Jersey, 21; Pennsylvania, 136; Delaware, 5; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 2; Alabama, 2; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 1; Indiana, 2; Illinois, 1; Cuba, 1. Number on the Beneficiary Fund of Pennsylvania, 80; of New Jersey, 19; of the Fund of the city of Philadelphia, 13; of Children's Orphans' Fund Pennsylvania, 2.

The report of the President, S. Davis Wale, Esq., represents the financial condition of the institution as exceedingly good, losses have been trivial; the sum of the State fund appropriation of $10,000, and that a debt of half that amount is bampering the usefulness of the institution. Both reports were adopted, and an election being held the following officers for 1869, were elected as follows: President, Samuel Morris; Vice Presidents, William Morris, Wm. L. Elwyn, Hon. George M. Stroud, H. Gaze, John M. Maris, John M. Ogden; Directors—Samuel A. Crozer, M. J. Michener, Wm. Pennock, Wm. L. Elwyn, Charles A. McIvor, Charles Wheeler, Jos. Powell, Edward Brown, Jr., Hamilton H. Dickinson, Isaac Worrall, Jr., Wm. E. Miller, Amos Bonsall, Benj. Marshall, Thomas Wistar, Jr., Jos. K. Wheeler; Secretary, R. Rhoads; Superintendent—Dr. Isaac H. Kerlin.

THE BULLOCK INSTITUTE.—Mr. Geo. Bullock, proprietor of the Conshohocken Mills, has recently created an institute for the use of the operatives of his establishment. It is provided with a fine library, and other conveniences for over two hundred and fifty persons. It is the design of Mr. Bullock, to charge the library and library teachers, thus affording every facility to those desirous of obtaining information. Saturday evening last a festival was given in the institute, which was a season of pleasure and profit to the participants. The Bullock Band, present, was called for, and in response addressed the audience at length. He said:

We are here to-night to celebrate the first anniversary of the Bullock Mechanic Institute, founded by me for the diffusion of knowledge, and with a view of placing at the disposal of the people of this vicinity, but more particularly operatives, the opportunity of obtaining intelligence and information from the study and perusal of the best works that have earned you, embracing science in all its branches, with history, biography and poetry. The advantages thus provided I consider it a necessary for me to dwell upon. And while I have availed themselves of the opportunity thus presented, I do with more feeling than I have before manifested which I would like to have seen, more notice taken by the Press, of the institute, however; it cannot be bought, it must be acquired; it can be only be obtained by patient study and application.

In the organization of this institute, I placed some 1,000 volumes, and should the enterprise prove a success, which I so ardently hope for, it is my intention to enlarge the building, and make the same with the addition of more entertainments, and to increase the size and accompanying facilities of testimony.

Let me say to those who have since the formation of this institute displeased so much interest and success that they can so much to accomplish that result by taking your interest in the work of those who feel indifferent to its advantages. I hope this suggestion may be received and forgotten, but that the year we are now entering will bring to bear the fruits of your efforts in building up the work, so that when again assembled it is close you may witness the enlargement I have spoken of accomplished through your efforts and exertions.

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.—Michael Tuite, otherwise Bloody Mike, who is charged with inflicting a fatal stab on the person of Joseph Smith, at Front and South streets, on Christmas night, recently in the death of Smith on Monday, Porter, yesterday surrendered himself to Lieut. Edgar, of the Harbor Police, and was committed for the action of the Coroner.

ORGANIZED.—At the annual meeting of the School Board of the Twenty-eighth Ward, held on Monday, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected: President, O. S. Chilling; Secretary, C. Potter.

DIED.—John Cunningham, aged 60 years, who was so severely injured by a fall on Monday, died yesterday. Deceased resided at No. 772 Lombard street.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following securities and real estate:

Mortgage Union Pacific Railway Co., $40 ..... $1,000 00
Mortgage Union Pacific Railway Co., $40 ..... 1,000 00
1 Share Mercantile Library Co., $7 50 ..... 24 00
20 shs Consolidation Navigation Co., $5 ..... 1,200 00
10 shs Strasburg Railroad Co., $50 ..... 46 00
1 share Strasburg Railroad Co., $50 ..... 38 00
$1,000 Lehigh Navigation Railroad Co., 84 ..... 2,610 00
$1,000 Lehigh Navigation Railroad Co., 84 ..... 2,610 00
71 rec-story brick tavern and dwelling and lot, No. 1009 Vine street, 22 by 95 feet 6,000 00
Modern four-story brick residence, No. 825 South Sixth street 15,000 00
Modern brick dwelling, No. 1303 Coates street 5,500 00
Modern brick dwelling, No. 1305 South street, subject to a yearly ground rent of $300 ..... 3,275 00
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2026 Christian street 2,000 00
Two-story brick dwelling, No. 131 Brown street 2,000 00

(Translated for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

ROSEBUD'S RECIPES.

BY BARON BRISSE.

Soup accompanied by hare, sheep's tongues and cabbage. Place over the fire a pot four-fifths full of water. When the water begins to boil, put in a piece of lean smoked hare, a piece of lean breast of pork, and three or four sheep's tongues previously put in a stock and par-boiled, skim and let them boil.

Then blanch some cabbage in salt water, and when half cooked, take it out, drain, and press lightly between the hands; then place in the pot to finish cooking; spice the stew, and salt it if required. The pork being done, (having had the first chance) take it off and put it by in reserve.

When the tongues are completely cooked, take them out, skin them, and let them stand in a piquant ragout; then allow the liquor to serve as a soup.

Dish up—let the rich soup; 2d, the ham on the cabbage; 3d, the tongues in piquant ragout; 4th, the bread in a dish, sprinkled with bread crumbs and pot herbs; or, broiled on a gridiron, if it will serve for breakfast next morning.

We may, for the breast of pork, substitute a breast of mutton, or even a piece of beef, if we prefer.

The advantage of this preparation is to furnish several substantial dishes, cooked in the same vessel, and mutually enriching each other.—*Paris Journal.*

LUMBER.

MAULE BROTHER & CO.,

2500 South Street

1869 PATTERN MAKERS' 1869
CHOICE SELECTION
MICHIGAN PINE
FOR PATTERNS.

1869. SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK 1869.
LARGE STOCK.

1869. FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ALL KINDS OF
WALNUT FLOORING.

1869. FLORIDA STEP BOARD. 1869.
FLORIDA BOARD.
KAIL PLANK.
SCANTLING.

1869. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1869.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
ASH.
CABINET MAKERS.
BUILDERS, &c.

1869. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869.
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869. SEASONED CEDAR. 1869.
SEASONED CEDAR.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869. CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869.
CAROLINA H. Y. SILLS.
HIGHLAND SCANTLING.

1869. CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869.
CEDAR SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FOR SALE LOW.

1869. FLOORING, 1869.
PLASTERING LATH.
LATH.

MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
2500 SOUTH ST. FERRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES A. WRIGHT, GEORGE W. FLEMING, JAMES A. GUSCOTT
WRIGHT, FLEMING & CO.
Importers of Earthenware
China, Glass and Queensware
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
No. 15 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

COTTON AND LINEN BALE DUCK OF EVERY QUALITY, from one to six feet wide, all numbers. Tent Duck, Awning Stripes, Cotton Bagging, Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 105 Church St.

PAINT WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—THE only place to get privy wells cleaned and disinfected, at very low prices. A. PEVAGNA, Manufacturer of Fluorides, Goldsmith's Hall, Library street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MENNECHORS

GRAND BAL MASQUE

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

JANUARY 14, 1869,

AT THE

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Price of Subscription $5, admitting a gentleman and one lady. Additional Ladies, $1 each. Supper, $1 each. Gentlemen, $5 extra ticket.

Tickets will be issued by subscription only, can be obtained of the following members and Sunday musicians:

F. BOENKE, Jr., 1 Chestnut street, Jacob Schoen, 1 Chestnut street, Jacob Schoen, 1 Chestnut street, A. H. SCHOENEWEIS, 1 Chestnut street, HARMONIE HALL SALOON, above 6th street, Jacob Schoen, 1 Chestnut street, Jacob Schoen, 1 Chestnut street, Jacob Schoen, 1 Chestnut street, J. G. SCHAUFF, 7 S. 13th Chestnut street, W. D. LANG, 50 N. Front street, CHARLES HORN, 304 North Second street, Jacob Schoen, 1 Chestnut street, Jacob Schoen, 1 Chestnut street, Jacob Schoen, 1 Chestnut street, DR. J. H. HOWARD OFFICER, Thirty-third and Market street, West Philadelphia.

J. SEBASTIAN BACH, 1 Chestnut street, Jacob Schoen, 1 Chestnut street, Jacob Schoen, 1 Chestnut street, GEORGE HOFMEISTER, No. 1217 Chestnut street, JOHN A. HERMAN, 1 Chestnut street, Jacob Schoen, 1 Chestnut street, Jacob Schoen, 1 Chestnut street, CHRISTIAN SCHAUFF, 1 Chestnut street, Jacob Schoen, 1 Chestnut street, Jacob Schoen, 1 Chestnut street, Jacob Schoen