THE CREAM OF THE NEW BOOKS.

Fronde's Account of the Execution of Mary Queen of Scots.

We are indebted to the February number of Scribner & Co.'s interesting Magazine, *Hours at Home*, for selections, from advance sheets, out of Fronde's new paper. In the following, the coherent historian finishes, consistently to the last, his vindictive portrait of Mary Stuart, with her death-scene:

EXECUTION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

She laid her crucifix on her chair. The chief executioner took it as a perquisite, but was ordered instantly to lay it down. The lawn veil was lifted carefully off, not to disturb the hair, and was hung upon the rail. The black robe was next removed. Below was a petticoat of crimson velvet. The black jacket followed, and under the jacket was a body of crimson satin. One of her ladies handed her a pair of crimson sleeves, with which she hastily covered her arms; and then she stood on the black scaffold with the black figures all around her, blood-red from head to foot.

Her reasons for adopting so extraordinary a costume must be left to conjecture. It is only certain that it must have been carefully studied, and that the pictorial effect must have been appalling.

The women, whose firmness had hitherto borne the trial, began now to give way, spasmodic sobs bursting from them which they could not check. "Ne crie vous," she said, "Je prie pour vous." Struggling bravely, they crossed their breasts again and again, she crossing them in turn and bidding them pray for her. Then she knelt on the cushion. Barbara Mowbray bound her eyes with a handkerchief. "Adieu," she said, smiling for the last time and waving her hand to them. "Adieu, au revoir." They stepped back from off the scaffold and left her alone. On her knees she repeated the Psalm, In ea, Domine, confido, "In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust." Her shoulders became exposed, two scars became visible, one on either side, and the Earls being now a little behind her, Kent pointed to them with his white wand and looked inquiringly at his companion. Shrewsbury whispered that they were the marks of two abscesses from which she had suffered while living with him at Sheffield.

When the psalm was finished she felt for the block, and laying down her head muttered: "In manus, Domine tuas, commendo animam meam." The hard wood seemed to hurt her, for she placed her hands under her neck. The executioners gently removed them, lest they should deaden the blow, and then one of them holding her slightly, the other raised the axe and struck. The scene had been too trying even for the practised headsman of the Tower. The first blow fell on the back of the neck, and the handkerchief, and scarcely broke the skin. She neither spoke nor moved. He again, this time more effectively. The head hung by a shred of skin, which he divided without withdrawing his axe; and at once a metamorphosis was witnessed, strange as was ever wrought by wand of fabled enchanter. The coif fell off and the false plaits. The labored illusion vanished. The lady who had knelt for the fashioning in which we wonder of grace and loveliness. The executioner, when he raised the head, as usual, to show it to the crowd, exposed the withered features of a grizzled, wrinkled old woman.

So perish all enemies of the Queen," said the Dean of Peterborough. A loud Amen rose over the hall. "Such end," said the Earl of Kent, rising and standing over the body, "to the Queen's and the Gospel's enemies."

Orders had been given that nothing which she had worn should be immediately destroyed, that no relics should be carried off to work imaginary miracles. Sentinels stood at the doors, who allowed no one to pass out without permission; and after the first pause, the Earls said jesting to their friends that she was stripped. It then appeared that a favorite lapdog had followed its mistress unperceived, and was concealed under her clothes; when discovered it gave a short cry, and seated itself between the head and the neck, from which the blood was still flowing. It was carried away and carefully washed, and then beads, pomander, handkerchief, and other articles of dress which the blood had touched, with the cloth on the block and on the floor, were all burnt in the hall-fire in the presence of the crowd. The scaffold itself was next removed; a brief account of the execution was drawn up, with which Henry Talbot, Lord Shrewsbury's son, was sent to London, and then every one was dismissed. Silence settled down on Fotheringay, and the last scene of the life of Mary Stuart, in which tragedy and melodrama were so strangely intermingled, was over.

A spectator, who was one of her warmest admirers, describes her bearing as infinitely transcending the power of the most accomplished actor to represent. The association of the stage was, perhaps, unconsciously suggested by what was in the highest attainable the tremendous reality with which it closed, the most brilliant acting throughout. The plain gray dress would have sufficed, had she cared only to go through with simplicity the part which was assigned her. She intended to produce a dramatic sensation, and she succeeded. The self-possession was faultless, the company spellbound. Never did any human creature meet death more bravely, yet, in the midst of the admiration and pity which cannot be refused her, it is not to be forgotten that she was leaving the world with a lie upon her lips. She was a bad woman, disguised in the livery of a martyr, and if in any sense at all she was suffering for her religion, it was because she had shown herself capable of those detestable crimes which, in the sixteenth century, appeared to be the proper fruit of it.

The following, a most spitited piece of writing, is Mr. Froude's final estimate of the

CHARACTER OF ELIZABETH.

Not from any sympathy with the views either of Luther or Calvin, she chose her party at her accession. She found herself compelled against her will to become the patron of heretics and rebels, in which she had little or no interest, and in whose theology she had no belief. She resented the necessity, and she submitted to it, and her vacillations are explained by the reluctance with which each successive step was forced upon her, on a road which she detested. It would have been easy for a Protestant to be decided. It would have been easy, for a Catholic to be decided. To Elizabeth the speculations of the so-called Reformers were but as ropes of sand and sea-slime leading to the moon, and the doctrines for which they contended were offered to pieces a dream of fools or enthusiasts. Unfortunately her keenness of insight was not combined with profound appreciation of serious things. She saw through the emptiness of the forms in which religion presented itself to the world. She had none the more any larger or deeper conception of her own. She was without the intellectual emotions which give human character its consistency and power. Our moral quality she possessed in an eminent degree: she was supremely brave. For thirty years she was perpetually a mark for assassination, and her life was in constant peril, and she was never frightened into cruelty. She had a proper contempt also for idle luxury and indulgence. She lived simply, worked hard, and ruled her household with rigid economy. But her vanity was as insatiable as it was commonplace. No flattery was too lawless or too gross. She was a woman herself, and as she had no repugnance to false words in others, she was equally liberal of them herself. Her entire nature was saturated with artifice. Except when speaking some round untruth, Elizabeth never could be simple. Her letters and her speeches were as fantastic as her dress, and her meaning as involved in her policy. She was unmanned even in her prayers, and she carried her affectatious into the presence of the Almighty. She might doubtfully speculate whether she ought to assist an Earl of Murray or a Prince of Orange when in arms against their Sovereign; but her scruples extended only to the fulfilment of her promises of support, when she had herself tempted them into insurrection. Obligations of honor were not only occasionally forgotten by her, but she did not seem to understand what honor meant.

Goethe's Conversations.

From "Goethe's Unterhaltungen mit dem Kanzler Friedrich von Müller," just published at Stuttgart, we get some idea of that great man's way of talking, which, in the case of an intimate like Chancellor Müller, would seem to have shown a strong love of paradox. He said to Müller one December day, "If I am to speak at all, I must before to stand on my paradoxes;" and added, rather sadly, "besides, you will not hear them from me much longer."

GOETHE'S EXCUSE FOR THE DUELLO.

Goethe was hardly surprised to find Goethe defending duelling:

"Of what consequence is a human life? A single bullet destroys thousands. It is more important that the principle of a point of honor, a certain security against rude acts, should be kept living."

FRENCH LITERATURE.

In the conversation of the 28th of March, 1830, he declares that the French have had no "author of the first rank since Voltaire, Bufflon, and Diderot." And a few days after:

"The French cannot bring back the eighteenth century again, let them do what they will. Where can you meet with anything to compare with Diderot? How clearly his narratives were conceived, and how deeply felt; how heartily, earnestly and charmingly they were told!"

GERMAN WRITERS—HEGEL.

Of Hegel's philosophy he will hear nothing:

"Von der Hegelschen Philosophie mag ich gar nichts wissen."

KLOPSTOCK.

Klopstock is once criticised with great severity:

"Klopstock had always an affectation of importance, and was stiff and awkward in his poems."

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Morality (said Goethe, in the pleasant conversation at Dornburg) is a perpetual endeavor to reconcile our personal claims with the claims of the invisible realm. Towards the end of the last century, when men sought to subject those to the uncertain calculations of theories of pleasure alone, morals had grown slack and slavish. It was Kant who first comprehended them in their intellectual importance; and even if he has defined them with unnecessary severity in the "categorical imperative," he is the undying merit of having brought us out of the feebleness in which we were sunk. The popular philosophy has always been repugnant to me. I could on this account more easily agree with Kant, who destroyed it. But I have never meddled much with his "critik der reinen Vernunft." Cousin there is nothing absolutely in opposition to my views, but he does not understand, and there can be no eclectic philosophers there cannot be an eclectic philosophy.

GOETHE'S PROVISIONAL PHILOSOPHY.

We will close with some desultory sentiments arbitrarily put together from different conversations:

I remained true to myself and lived in my own way the says of the old days among the circle of his famous literary companions; so I have always been, and so I will remain as long as I live; and beyond this in the stars, I know not. I understand some already whom I intend to carry on my pranks.

Character does not take the place of knowledge, but it strengthens it. He who knows a character has always come well to my assistance in all the difficult complications of life; I could keep silence for months, and endure like a dog, but hold my object fast; and then I could go forward to its fulfilment, I pressed with all my strength directly toward the goal, and let what would happen at the tight or left. But how often I have been calumniated! Most frequently when my acts were noblest. For the clamor of men did not trouble me at all. I would rather hang myself than be eternally deaf to my conscience, which always lying in wait for the faults and weaknesses of a companion, a neighbor. "One must see old friends again; one does not come into sympathy with them again; each has learned a new language. He who is in earnest with his self-culture will shun this; the discord that must occur can only act troublingly upon us, and it dims the pure picture of former friendship. If one played not mad pranks in youth, and if one did not carry away a back well beaten, where would one find material for thought in age? I, for a man should read a book and allow it to make its impression upon him—give himself up to this impression; then he will form a right judgment of its value.

Prof. Faraday.

From Dr. Bence Jones's "Life and Letters of Faraday" (Longmans & Co., London, 1870) we make an extract or two. The following, from a letter written when the philosopher was a young man, has a beautiful old-time sententiousness:

FARADAY ON FRIENDSHIP.

According to what I have said, a few lines above, I would define a friend, a true friend, to be "one who will serve his companion next to his God;" nor will I admit that an immoral person can fill completely the character of a true friend. Having this idea of friendship, it was natural for me to make a self-inquiry, whether I could fill the character; I am not satisfied with my own conclusions on that point; I fear I cannot. True friendship I consider as one of the sublimest feelings that the human mind is capable of, and requires a mind of almost infinite strength, and at the same time of complete self-knowledge. Such being the case, and knowing my own deficiency in those points, I must admit my fear I cannot attain it. The above is my opinion of true friendship; a passion or feeling I have not personally met with, and a subject that has been understood by very few that I have discussed it with. Amongst my companions I am conscious of only one who thinks the same of it that I do, but who confesses his inability to fill the character.

Dr. Bence Jones has left Faraday, in his fragments of lectures and other papers, to tell in however broken accents the modest tale of his own victories. Primly correct as any museum catalogue or the lecture list of any mechanics' institute, what we get here is the veriest dry bones of a philosophy into which the genius of the discoverer had breathed his own warm and sentient spirit:

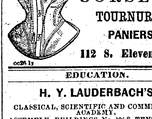
FARADAY'S LOG-BOOK OF ACHIEVEMENTS, 1831—1855.

The year 1831 closed the series of experimental researches in electricity. It began in 1831 with his greatest discoveries, the induction of electric currents and the evolution of electricity from magnetism; then it continued with the special magnetic electric induction; then with the identities of electricity from different sources; then with conducting power generally. Then came electrochemical decomposition; then the electricity of the voltaic pile; then the induction of a current on itself; then static induction; then the nature of the electric force or forces, and the character of the electric force in the gymnotus; then the source of power in the voltaic pile; then the electricity evolved by friction of steam; then the magnetisation of light and the illumination of magnetic lines of force; then the new magnetic actions, and the magnetic condition of all matter; then the crystalline polarity of bismuth and its relation to the magnetic form of force; then the possible relation of gravity to electricity; then the magnetic and diamagnetic condition of bodies, including oxygen and nitrogen; then atmospheric magnetism; then the lines of magnetic force, and the employment of induced magnetic-electric currents as their test and measure; and lastly, the constancy of differential magnetic-crystalline force in different media, the action of heat on magnetic-crystals, and the effect of heat upon the absolute magnetic force of bodies.

LITERARY.

The conductors of *Every Saturday* have announced that Mr. Dickens's new serial story will be published in the columns of that journal simultaneously with its appearance in London. By special arrangement, Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co., the authorized publishers of Charles Dickens's works in this country, will print the novel from advance sheets furnished by the author. The story, with illustrations, will therefore be first placed before American readers in the pages of *Every Saturday*, and then, as an artistically-illustrated repository of the very best reading, will probably be the most popular literary sheet in the country.

CORSETS.



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BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 22, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,038,847 41
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	700,000 00
Due from Redeeming Agents	74,000 00
Due from Other National Banks	17,250 27
Due from other National Banks and Bankers	119,299 97
Current Expenses	5,347 52
Taxes Paid	2,242 50
Premium on U. S. Bonds	18,750 00
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,000,000 00
Bills of Other Banks	59,050 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	2,000 00
Specie	29,355 00
Legal Tender Notes	200,000 00
U. S. Three Per Cent. Certificates	60,000 00
	$3,326,645 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$750,000 00
Surplus Fund	150,000 00
Undivided Profits	59,781 05
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	674,700 00
Dividends Unpaid	350 00
Individual Deposits	1,739,814 73
Due to National Banks	412,262 69
Due to Other Banks and Bankers	39,737 31
	$3,326,645 78

I, Thomas Kim, Cashier of the above named Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above and foregoing is a true and correct statement of the condition of the said Bank, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. KIMBER, Cashier.
Correct. Attest—G. TWITCHELL,
CHAS. SPEAKLEY, Directors.

State of Pennsylvania—City of Philadelphia—Sworn and subscribed before me this 26th day of January, A.D. 1870.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Notary Public.

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Iron Boilers, Cylinder, Flue, Tubular, &c.
STEAM HAMMERS—Nasmyth and Davy styles, and of other patterns.
CASTINGS—Loam, Dry and Green Sand, Brass, &c.
ROOFS—Iron Frames, for covering with Slate or Iron.
TANKS—Of Cast or Wrought Iron, for refineries, water works, &c.
GAS MACHINERY—Such as Retorts, Bench Castings, Hydraulic and Foaming Pipes, Purifiers, Cobb and Charcoal Burners, Valves, Governors, &c.
GAS WORKS FITTINGS—Such as Vacuum Pans and Pumps, Defecators, Bone Black Filters, Burners, Lamps, Exhausters, Bag Filters, Steps and Hydrants, &c.
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Merrick & Sons' Patent Hydraulic Patent Self-centering Compressing Cotton Press, Merrick's Patent Screw Jack.
Lord & Burton's improvement on Asphaltum & Woolsey's Asphaltum Felt.
Merrick & Sons' Wrought-Iron Retort Lid.
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INSTRUCTIONS.

HOMANSHIP, THE FIRST PRIZE DELPHIA RIDING SCHOOL, No. 1336 Market street, is open daily for ladies and Gentlemen. It is the largest, best lighted and heated establishment in the City. Horses for ladies, warranted gentle. Ladies taught in a private room. Gentlemen taught in the most timid. An Afternoon Class for Young Ladies attending school, Monday, Wednesday and Fridays, and an Evening Class for Gentlemen. Horses thoroughly trained for the saddle. Horses taken to livery. Handsome carriages to hire. Storage for Carriages. SETH HOMANSHIP, Proprietor.

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COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership heretofore existing between Richard D. Wood, Josiah Bacon, Benjamin W. Hornor, Lewis W. Repyom, Henry Hemsley, Richard Wood and Samuel W. Godwin, under the firm of Wood, Repyom & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be settled at 302 Market street, Philadelphia, December 31st, 1869.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBscribers hereby give notice that their interest in the firm of Wood, Repyom & Co., has been sold to Jacob Dewees, Jr., and Thomas Hemsley.

That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is WOOD, HEMSLEY, HAYWARD & CO.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Dry Goods Commission Business.

That the partners in said firm are Benjamin W. Hornor, resident in West Chester, Pennsylvania; Thomas Hemsley, Lewis W. Hayward, residing at No. 34 South Eighth street, in the City of Philadelphia, and Jacob Dewees, Jr., residing at No. 1811 Spruce street, in said City.

That Lewis W. Hayward is the special partner, General Partner, and Joshua Bacon, residing at No. 407 Spruce street, in said City, is the special partner.

That Lewis W. Hayward is the special partner, Joshua Bacon, to the common stock, is fifty thousand dollars.

That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, 1870, and that the period at which the said partnership is to end shall be the 1st day of December, A. D., 1870.

JOSIAH BACON,
BENJAMIN W. HORNOR,
THOMAS HEMSLEY,
HENRY HENDERSON,
JACOB DEWEES, JR.,
SAMUEL P. GODWIN,
Trustees.

RENEWAL AND CONTINUANCE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that they have renewed and continued the limited partnership heretofore existing between the parties hereto, under the firm of SCHULTZ & ELSE, for the term of one year from the 1st day of March, 1869, and which will expire on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1869, for the transaction of the business of dyes, &c., for the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and for the transaction of the same business in the City of New York, State of Pennsylvania in such cases made and provided; said renewed and continued partnership to commence without any alteration or alteration of the terms and conditions of said original partnership, except that the time for the duration of one of the general partners, THOMAS C. ELSE, who has removed to No. 1420 North Fifteenth street, in the city of Philadelphia, aforesaid.

Fourth—The name of the firm under which said continued partnership is to be conducted shall be SCHULTZ & ELSE.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of the Dyeing and Finishing Roots and Shoots; said business to be carried on in the city of Philadelphia.

Third—The names of the general partners are: WALTER F. SHULTZ, who resides at No. 1127 Green street, in the city of Philadelphia, and THOMAS C. ELSE, who resides at No. 1420 North Fifteenth street, in the city of Philadelphia, aforesaid, and the place of business of the firm is at HIRAM BROOKS'S, Eighth and Race streets, Hotel, No. 319 Arch street, in the city of Philadelphia.

Fourth—The amount of capital which each general partner, HIRAM BROOKS, originally contributed to the common stock of said partnership, in the said business, and which he has since increased by the amount of profits paid to or withdrawn by said special partner, HIRAM BROOKS, is the sum of twenty thousand dollars, as part of the common stock of said partnership, in the said business, and which is now in the same.

Fifth—The said special partner, HIRAM BROOKS, to commence on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1869, and to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1872.

WALTER F. SHULTZ,
THOMAS C. ELSE,
HIRAM BROOKS,
Trustees.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP for the transaction of a General Commission Business, under the firm of GORDON & CO., at No. 30 South Delaware avenue.
GEORGE S. KEEPLER,
JOHN L. GORDON,
JAMES S. KEEPLER.
jan 1 6m

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING UNDER THE FIRM of LAIDLEY, GORDON & CO., at Philadelphia and New York, is dissolved by mutual consent, this 1st day of January, 1870. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the business at the old stand, under the firm of THE GORDON & LAIDLEY CO., Either party will sign in liquidation.
JOHN L. GORDON,
N. P. GORDON,
W. L. LAIDLEY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP for the transaction of a General Commission Business, under the firm of LAIDLEY, GORDON & CO., at Philadelphia and New York.
W. L. LAIDLEY,
JOHN L. GORDON,
N. P. GORDON,
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1869.

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ARIES, Wednesday, " 5 ARIES, Wednesday, " 5
NORMAN, Saturday, " 8 NORMAN, Saturday, " 8
ARIES, Wednesday, " 12 ARIES, Wednesday, " 12
NORMAN, Saturday, " 15 NORMAN, Saturday, " 15
ARIES, Wednesday, " 19 ARIES, Wednesday, " 19
NORMAN, Saturday, " 22 NORMAN, Saturday, " 22
ARIES, Wednesday, " 26 ARIES, Wednesday, " 26
NORMAN, Saturday, " 29 NORMAN, Saturday, " 29
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MARKED DOWN TO PANIC PRICES.
Call early, while the stock remains unbroken, as there can be no duplicate at the price.
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WM. T. HOPKINS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

GOV. GRAHY gave his annual reception to the members of the Legislature, last evening.

FARMERS in the vicinity of New Britain, Conn., have been ploughing this week.

PRESIDENT GRANT says he has no intention of recommending to Congress appropriation for improving the Capital.

AT NO distant day President Grant expects to see the Cabinet Ministers provided with residences in Washington, rent free.

CHAS. LANGLEY, of this city had his thigh broken by a spar on the schooner Annie May, off Block Island.

THE Editorial State Convention met at Harrisburg yesterday, and elected officers for the ensuing year. O. L. C. Hughes, a colored editor, was admitted to the Convention.

THE Ways and Means Committee decided yesterday to place anthracite coal on the free list, and impose a tariff of one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton upon slack coal.

IN the Georgia House of Representatives, yesterday, applications for the seats of members declared ineligible were made by the candidates having the next vote, but the House refused to allow the claim.

OVER thirty Indian lodges were surprised by United States troops in Montana, recently, and men, women and children killed, only eight escaping. The Indians had committed atrocities which they will derive in making the city the owners of those improvements which are now occasioning the greatest loss to interests and their own essential benefits.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture intimates that he has no seeds, plants, &c., for miscellaneous distribution, and that he can only forward those he receives from foreign agricultural societies and claim, correspondents of the Department.

THE Workingmen's Convention at Albany has adopted a resolution denouncing the action of Congress in taking from the United States Supreme Court the power to question the constitutionality of laws.

GEN. CANBY yesterday ordered all military commissions in Virginia to cease, and all trials of citizens by such to be turned over to the civil courts. Gen. Wright has called the Legislature to meet on February 8th.

AT Pittsburg, yesterday, two strangers entered the Fifth National Bank and deposited $1,200 on a check for $8,900 on the Corn Exchange Bank of New York, which was subsequently discovered to be forged. They also obtained $2,500 from the Second National Bank on a similar forged check, and left.

IN the Senate of New Jersey, yesterday, a bill was introduced creating the county of Hopcocus, the boundaries were confined to of John Clement for Judge of the Court of Appeals; Peter D. Vroom for Charles S. Olden for Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and Charles E. Elmer, Richard J. Field, Benjamin Williamson and Joseph Bedle, Jr., T. Randolph, for Trustees of the State Normal School.

THE Pennsylvania State Editorial Convention met at Harrisburg yesterday. The following officers were elected: President, H. T Darlington; Vice Presidents, B. S. Myers, W. A. Bobert and John M. Laird; Secretary, R. S. Monarch; Assistant Secretary, J. M. Laird; Corresponding Secretary, J. G. Steele; Treasurer, E. Cooper; Executive Committee, Committee, W. H. H. Davis, O. L. C. Hughes, the colored editor of the Harrisburg *Progress of Liberty*, was admitted on payment of the fee and signing the constitution.

Forty-first Congress—Second Session.

The United States Senate yesterday, after a long debate on the resolution relative to the admission of the Currency bill, but did not come to a vote.

The House of Representatives passed the Mr. Porter should be sworn in as a Representative from Virginia. A bill to repeal the franking privilege was reported by the Post-Office Committee, and was passed. The Committee on Elections reported that Mr. Lynch is entitled to the seat from the Twenty-first Mississippi district, but the question was decided on Tuesday. In Committee of the Whole Mr. Dawes replied to the speech of Mr. Butler. The Senate Ordnance Bill was taken bill to reduce the number of officers of the army.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the Pennsylvania Senate yesterday, Mr. Wallace introduced a bill authorizing the election of a Judge of the Supreme Court, the salary at $6,000. On motion of Mr. Osterhout, the Finance Committee were authorized to extend relief to the Clerks of the Auditor-General of the State Treasury for ten years back. The bill extending the jurisdiction of Aldermen to suits involving $300 passed and was sent to the House.

The House of Representatives passed the House bill repealing the third section of an act relating to additional bonds of the commissioners of the lien on mortgages, approved March 25th, 1867. Also, House bill to require interrogories to be filed in mortgage foreclosure on or before the return day of the writ, and to allow garnishees to be summoned to answer by the same. The price for this portion of the work was fixed at $1 per day.

For concreting the entire foundation of the building on the Delaware avenue front, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three feet*, and the lateral dimensions to be sufficient to extend from the line of the street per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

Iron furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of stone, and per pound of iron. Also, for select building-stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 20 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, including all materials and to include all labor, and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 South SIXTH street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for the Erection of the Mint," addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman, and delivered at the Mint aforesaid, and left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the New Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chestnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may be present.

By order of the Committee on Contracts,
JOHN L. SHOEMAKER, Jr.,
Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, NO. 224 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF Public Carriages for the year 1870 from stands within the Park, through its entire limits, will be received at the office of the Park, on the day of FEBRUARY, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The ordinance and the form of the contract on which proposals will be received may be seen at the office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police.
DAVID F. FOLEY,
jal7-mwf t fel4 Secretary Park Commission.

BOARDING.

THE BANNISTER RESIDENCE, S. W. corner of Broad and Spruce streets, will receive boarders. Suites of rooms, with private parlors, if desired. jal 24 1m*

The same gentleman offered another supplement to the same ordinance, providing for the borrowing of $10,000 for the use of the Fire Department. The rules of Council were suspended in haste, and the ordinance passed upon its second reading for amendments. None being offered, the title was taken and it was passed.

An ordinance fixing the salary of the City Solicitor at $2,000 per annum, and defining the duties of that office, was taken up and passed.

A communication was received from James B. Dayton, Esq., President of the Camden Water Works Company, stating that the Company would dispose of their works, with all rights, privileges, franchises, to the city, free of incumbrance, for the sum of $200,000, instead of $220,000, as previously asked. In payment for which the Company will take water bonds of the city at par and 7 per cent. interest, being only the legal rate of interest in New Jersey. This communication led to some debate, in which it was clearly manifest that a majority of the Council is in favor of purchasing. The communication was referred to the Ordinance Committee, with instructions to prepare an ordinance providing for the purchase of the works. Thus have the people of Camden become practically educated to the great advantages which they will derive in making the city the owners of those improvements which are now occasioning the greatest loss to interests and their own essential benefits.

The Commissioners of Sinking Funds were directed to proceed and sell according to law a number of properties on which the taxes for 1868 have not been paid. These properties to be sold to parties who will pay the taxes and costs, and receive from the shortest period of time. Many of