The Press.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1857.

☞ On our First Page will be found editorials on The New Religious Feuds in Ireland, Our Judicial Candidate, and Mr. GILDEA'S Eligibility; Reports of yesterday's proceedings in the different Law Courts; and General News.

THE EFFECTS OF THE PRESENT TARIFF POLICY.

The greatest calamity that could befall the business interests of this country, after that which has overwhelmed them, would be the introduction into the remedies for present suffering of exploded theories in political economy. The attempt to charge our present difficulties upon the tariff policy of the Government is a case in point. Among the evidences of this attempt, take the following paragraph from a late article in the Philadelphia *North American*:

"The opening out of railroads all over the Union gave employment to our mines and mills, and thus temporarily averted a calamity which must have visited them but for that fortunate resource. Yet during the ten years beginning with 1847, when the present tariff went into operation, and down to the report of Secretary Guthrie last winter, over two hundred millions of dollars of the manufactures of iron and steel had been imported into the United States, paid for by the bonds which are now pressing us, and in part by the gold which is in the vaults of the Bank of England. Suppose that iron and steel had been manufactured at home, as it might have been, if the tariff of 1842 or the principle of it had continued, does not every one see that so much wealth would have been added to the productive industry of the country, and an important branch of manufacturing advanced to a condition of independence, by which iron would have been cheapened? More than one-half of the British rails imported have turned out imperfect, thus adding vastly to the original cost at the expense of our pockets. All of a sudden a check is given to these enterprises by a monetary stringency, and the first effects are a compulsory suspension of work at the mines and mills, and the turning out of thousands of men just at the approach of winter. What is true of iron is also true of the woollen, cotton, and other manufactures. So long as money was obtainable at any cost, they were willing to go on. Now that contractions have come, they are compelled to stop. This is the inevitable consequence of an erroneous policy, and would have happened, whether the gold of California had been discovered or not."

We must recall to the recollection of our cotemporary one or two facts that seem to have escaped him. No part of the manufacturing interest has professed more satisfaction with the existing duty upon iron than the manufacturers of iron themselves. This has been the basis of their constant appeals to Congress for the last five or six years; and so fairly was this appeal made that it was supported by a large number of Democrats, especially against the efforts to repeal the duty on railroad iron of the Western and New England Representatives, (who, be it remembered, in the last two Congresses, were mostly members of the Republican party.) Thus much for the political aspect; now for a fact still more pertinent. The *North American* says that, "supposing iron and steel had been manufactured at home, as it might have been, if the tariff of 1842 or the principle of it had continued, does not every one see that so much wealth would have been added to the productive industry of the country, and an important branch of manufacturing advanced to a condition of independence, by which iron would have been cheapened?" The *North American* does not say directly that the United States manufacturers could have supplied the enormous demands of the railroad companies for railroad iron, but this evidently is its meaning. We assert, and appeal to the impartial judgment of any manufacturer of railroad iron in this State in support of the declaration, that even if our manufacturers could have made this railroad iron, there was not money enough in the United States to pay them for it, and they certainly could not exist upon credit. The London *Times*, of September 10, explains to us the process by which railroad iron was purchased abroad:

"Any honorable member of Congress or of Assembly, coming over to England, had only to make a demand large enough, and he could get all he wanted. He would go to a leading iron-master, give a heavy order for rails, *pay about thirty or forty per cent. above their value, and trust to this gentleman for the disposal, through brokers and others tempted by a nobler per centage of such amount of stocks and bonds as might be deemed appropriate for the moment.* The next and each succeeding year the process might, of course, be repeated, since the prosperity of the part already constructed rendered extensions of all kinds indispensable. But it was to have been supposed that experience dearly purchased would at length have generated some prudence. Apparently, however, our people are incurable. The last railway concern that has broken down is the Michigan Southern, and it is said that only a few months have elapsed since the President paid a visit to the English stockholders, and induced them considerably to extend their commitments."

What would have been the condition of our manufacturers of railroad iron, had they granted the credit which the railroad companies obtained in Europe? ... In the first place, they could not have granted it because of the absence of capital; and, in the next place, had they done so, the calamities under which this country suffers at present would have been nothing to the catastrophe that must have overtaken almost every branch of industry with such a weight of unproductive and unavailable securities in the hands of our capitalist. We leave out of this view the question, whether our manufacturers could have made as much iron as was required by the railroads. The plain fact is, the present crisis is the offspring of that railroad *mania*, that wild adventure in the purchase of western lands, that extravagance in all kinds of buildings—which, combined, exhausted the precious metals of the Atlantic section of the country, absorbed credit, caused our banks to expand and our merchants to extend their operations—a series of events before which no nation could have maintained itself. This, it strikes us, is the solution of the trouble, as it must occur to every fair-minded man.

WESTERN FARMERS' IMPOLICY.

The Cincinnati *Times* has a sensible and well-timed article on the important question of farmers holding on to their produce, and pithily asks, Will it pay? It remarks, as matter of undoubted fact, that the farmers are so holding on to their grain, in the hope of better prices, and adds:

"This, of course, has the tendency to prevent the country merchants from defraying his liabilities to the wholesale dealer from whom he purchases, the latter becomes insolvent, and, is unable to meet his payments, and thus the entire machinery of trade becomes disarranged, and commercial distress ensues in every department."

If farmers think that, with an unusually great harvest, not only here but all over the world, they are to obtain any thing like the prices they got when the yield was either partial, or a failure, they are greatly mistaken. Plenty brings down prices, and the idea of holding up in the hope of getting high rates by and by, rather than obtain fair rates now, is absurd. If the agricultural interest were out of debt, they might pursue this suicidal policy, if it so pleased them. But they lie under a heavy accumulation of debt, and were allowed all grace as to the payment, in the hope that the harvest would bring the means of liquidation.

The Cincinnati *Times*, noticing the effect of thus holding back on the wholesale trade of the West, says:

"While we know how fruitless it may be to propose a remedy, we will submit that the remedy certainly lies in the hands of the merchants themselves. The season is now at hand when the country dealer must renew his stock, and if without funds, he must purchase were he has formerly dealt. When he presents himself at the establishment of our wholesale merchant, let him be given to understand that a fair proportion of his former indebtedness must be paid; that it is not a matter of choice but of necessity with his creditor that this should be done, and that under such circumstances they will be happy to continue the commercial relationship formerly between them. This should be a combined movement; one entered into for mutual benefit, and faithfully adhered to."

The holders of grain know, to a nicety, so closely may the calculation be made, the exact amount of grain which will be required in Europe—additional to the quantity supplied by the abundant harvest of this autumn. As we have already shown, the supply will be almost exclusively required by England, and may be estimated at 9,000,000 quarters of wheat, 12,500,000 quarters of oats, and 3,600,000 quarters of barley,—estimate these, respectively at thirty, sixteen, and twenty shillings a quarter, and the value will be $27,000,000, deducting a fair discount for the probable chance of a great fall in prices next spring and summer, if there be symptoms of another good European harvest, and we may put £20,000,000—equal in round numbers to $100,000,000—as the amount which England *may* require in the next nine months. It is the fault—we had nearly said the *crime*—of our farmers, if this amount, or the greater part of it, does not come into this country. And *in gold, too*, for our stocks from abroad are so heavy that we cannot import much more, and must have cash.

If corn-growers or corn-dealers think that England must have grain from abroad, they are greatly mistaken. England always has a much larger quantity of grain on hand than she actually requires, for she has long been in the habit of having a large stock of grain before the harvest—on the chance of a failure of her crops. That stock, from the produce of 1856, is so heavy now that it will constitute the main consumption of the remaining three months of 1857. If prices range high on this side of the water, England, rather than pay them, can run the not very heavy risk of keeping the stock of grain low until the end of the harvest of 1858. She will do it, too, if pushed to it.

Look at the present prices of grain in Liverpool and in New York. By the last quotations, wheat has selling at a dollar and a half per quarter lower than it is now selling for in New York.

This fact alone is enough to show the fallacy and folly of dreaming of holding on to grain here, on the remote and visionary hope of getting famine prices by and bye, in times of unusual cheapness and abundance, in foreign countries. No—farmers must submit to *lower* prices, and they can afford to do so, so vast is the yield of grain with which bountenous Nature has liberally gifted them.

HAS LUCKNOW FALLEN?

It is stated, in a New York paper, in a Calcutta letter of August 10, that "Lucknow, the capital city of Oude, has fallen; all the Europeans have been massacred by Nenajee Sahib; and the relief force under General Havelock have been obliged to fall back upon Cawnpore, terribly decimated by the cholera." And it is added by the special letter-writer who communicates this news, that it arrived from the interior on the Saturday previous, but was kept back from the newspapers and the public by the Government. That is, it reached Calcutta on Saturday, August 8, and was kept back until after the overland mail had left. But if the letter-writer was able to send off his missive by the after packet, which would overtake the mail-steamer off Sangor Island, Lord CANNING would also have been able to write to the British Ministry. If his Lordship had such a chance and missed it, he failed to perform his duty. If he did write, the British Ministry *must* have given immediate publicity to the news, however disastrous. They did no such thing—most probably because they never received such intelligence. We wholly discredit this dreadfully exclusive news from India. If we might venture a comparison, it is not much unlike the celebrated Victory of Sleevegammon, with which another New York journal startled the United States in 1848.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

"Camille" was last night repeated to a very crowded house, at Wheatley's Arch-street Theatre. Mr. Davenport is not seen as advantageously as usual in the character of *Armand*. The only really good point he made was at the close of the second act, where he showed down bank-notes on *Camille*. Mrs. Thayer was lively *without*, as Mr. J. S. Clarke was *with* exaggeration. Mrs. Bowers performed the part of *Camille* with wondrous delicacy, truth, and power. She was exquisitely costumed.

Mr. and Miss Richings are playing at the Walnut-street Theatre. This evening they appear in the play of "Fashion." Mr. Murdoch takes his benefit, and closes his engagement at the National Theatre, this evening, playing *Beverly* in "The Gamester," and *Duke Aranza*, in "the Honey Moon." In both pieces he will be supported by Mrs. Hudson Kirby; and Mr. H. Watkins, an author-actor of great merit and versatility, will take the part of *Jacques*, the Mock Duke.

At the Academy of Music, this evening, Donizetti's opera, "L'Elisir D'Amore," will be produced, for the first time this season. Signor Tagliofico, the basso singer, will make his *debut* before an American audience. The cast also includes Madame Gazzaniga, Signora Tagliofico and Signor Brignoli.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial Affairs.

THE CRISIS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The pressure in the money market has been intense, and the failures announced this morning were followed by the suspension of Messrs. Bowen, McNamee, & Co., while several others followed. The day closed very gloomy, and there are sad forebodings for the future.

The Central Bank of Brooklyn is discredited.

The sheriff, this morning, seized the books and papers of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, in this city, at the instance of the Milwaukee Bank.

Failure at Alexandria, Va.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 8.—Messrs. Fowle, Snowden, & Co., a large banking-house of this city, have suspended.

The long-established mercantile firm of Fowle & Co. are in no way connected with the above firm.

Failure at Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, October 8.—J. Morrison, broker, of this city, failed to-day.

Meeting at Harrisburg in Favor of a Relief Bill.

HARRISBURG, October 8.—A large meeting was held at the court house to-night, Ex-Governor Porter presiding. Resolutions were adopted, urging upon the Legislature the passage of a relief law. Messrs. Roberts, of Pittsburg, McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Pearson, of Harrisburg, spoke ably in favor of the movement. The meeting is regarded by those in favor of such a law as a powerful demonstration.

From Kansas—Progress of the Election.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—A gentleman who left Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday at noon, (the day of the election,) says the election was proceeding very slowly. The free-State men had complete possession of the polls, and were casting all the votes. If the entire vote was not polled on Monday, the election would be continued on Tuesday.

At Delaware, the free-State men had also control of the polls. It was conceded that Mr. Parrott, the free-State candidate for Congress, would have a majority over Mr. Ranson, his competitor.

No disturbance had occurred up to noon.

Partial returns of the election may be expected this evening.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, October 8—Evening.—The steamer St. Mary, from Leavenworth, arrived at Boonville to-night. The officers report that when they left on Tuesday morning, the returns received placed Mr. Ransom ahead of Mr. Parrott, the free-State candidate for Congress, and that the Democrats were celebrating their success.

ST. LOUIS, October 8—10 o'clock P. M.—Later advices state that the Republicans were two hundred ahead at Leavenworth, and the Democrats three hundred ahead at Wyandotte. The impression prevailed that Mr. Parrott was elected to Congress, and that the Democrats would have a majority in the Legislature.

Earthquake in Missouri and Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, October 8.—A violent shock of earthquake occurred here about four o'clock this morning, and about seven minutes later another shock was felt, which was, however, less severe. They were accompanied by a deep and heavy rumbling, making the much substantial buildings tremble, and overturning small articles in the dwellings of our citizens.

The earthquake extended to Springfield, Illinois, where the shocks were felt distinctly.

CENTRALIA, Illinois, October 8.—This morning, between four and five o'clock, three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here, at intervals of about five minutes between them. The first shock was so violent that several chimneys were demolished, and our citizens were aroused from their slumbers, and much alarmed by the unusual occurrence.

The New Orleans Money Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Money continues tight. first-class paper being worth 2¼@4 ⅌ cent. a month. No failures of consequence have yet occurred. There is no money for exchange, and no movement is possible, until sterling can bring cash in New York, but banks are exerting every facility to factors. All departments of business is cheerful. Freights are at a stand.

Steamship Tennessee.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—The steamship Tennessee, which sailed from New York lately, supposed to be bound on a filibustering expedition, has arrived at this port. She is advertised to run to Vera Cruz.

Revolting Murder near Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8.—A revolting murder was committed near this city last night. Three persons entered the house of an aged German, named Wiseman, who lived with his daughter in a secluded spot on East Liberty road, Pittsburgh. Their object is supposed to have been to commit a rape on the daughter. The latter was the first to discover their entrance into the house. Mr. Wiseman, while protecting her, received several blows with a heavy iron bar on the head, fracturing his skull. He died shortly after.

Three men were arrested to-day, on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the murderous deed. Their names are James Kelly, John Richards, and Daniel Denny. The circumstances strongly implicate them.

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, October 9—The Royal Mail Steamship Niagara, from Liverpool via Halifax, with the mails to the 26th ultimo, will arrive at her wharf at 10 o'clock tonight.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BOSTON, October 8—10 o'clock—The Niagara is detained below by the ebb tide. She will probably come up at midnight.

The Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 8.—The returns from the Eighth congressional district give A. H. Stephens, the Democratic candidate, a majority of 1,257.—In the Sixth district, James Jackson, Democrat, is certainly elected, his majority being at least 1,000.

Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—A locomotive on the New York and Erie Railroad ran off the track this morning, when near this city. Seven passengers were seriously injured. The train was heavily loaded with visitors to the State Fair.—No person was killed.

Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt., October 8.—The Legislature of this State convened to-day. George F. Edmunds, of Burlington, was chosen Speaker of the House. The Governor's message will be received to-morrow.

United States Senator from Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, October 8.—Andrew Johnson has been elected as successor to Hon. J. O. Jones, in the United States Senate.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—Cotton—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales. Prices are irregular. Flour quoted at $4 30. Corn has a declining tendency. Red Wheat quoted at $1 10. Mixed Corn 76c. Lard in bbls 17½c.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Special Session of the Legislature.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTERS.

[Exclusive Correspondence of the Press.]

HARRISBURG, October 8, 1857.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock A. M.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The Clerk of the House presented a joint resolution relative to the exhibits of the several banks of this Commonwealth, passed by that body, for the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. WRIGHT presented the proceedings of a meeting held in the city of Philadelphia, which shows the grounds assumed by those who favored the issuance of relief notes and shinplasters; which were read, and then referred to the select committee.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a communication from the State Treasurer in reply to the resolution of the Senate of yesterday, calling on him for certain information with reference to State funds. It recapitulates as follows:

Amount deposited with banks, saving institutions, &c.	$398,179.38
Bank notes	31,485.00
Check.—J. M. Baum, collector of tolls—deposited in bank Oct. 7	1,700.13
Relief notes	22,514.00
Old notes	817.30
Depreciated bank notes	1,079.00
Payments on account of appropriations made to public officers, &c., for which receipts are held, to be hereafter settled in general account	20,435.42
Compound interest	5,276.00
Payments made since 1st instant	53,179.28
	535,264 51

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the communication was laid upon the table, and one thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. BROWN presented the memorial of merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, and other business men of Philadelphia, that the banks be protected against the penalties of their suspension of specie payments; which was referred to the select committee on the subject.

Mr. FLEMMKEN read in place a joint resolution for the payment of printing for the late Revenue Commissioners; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. STRAUB reported back, from the Committee on Elections, a House bill relative to a place for holding elections in Scranton; which was laid over for future consideration.

Mr. KNOX presented petitions from Montgomery county, relative to the present crisis; which were referred to the select committee.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the select committee on yesterday.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to strike out these words: "And this act shall extend also to all banks, saving, and trust insurance companies and corporations, with banking privileges, chartered or re-chartered under any law for periods hereafter to commence, and to the payment of stock to all banks incorporated by the Legislature at its last session."

Mr. SOUTHER stated that the amendment would place the banks chartered last winter in a condition entirely different from older banks. The latter are allowed to go on without a specie basis, while the former are not allowed to go into operation because they cannot provide a specie basis.

The gentleman from Philadelphia stated that the general banking law of 1850 required subscriptions for bank stock to be paid in specie, and in that statement the gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. WRIGHT made no such statement.

Mr. SOUTHER would vote against the bill if the amendment was not adopted. He meant to protect the country as well as the cities.

Mr. WILKINS presumed that the object of the amendment was to destroy the banks chartered at the last session of the Legislature.

Mr. WRIGHT stated that such was not his object. If he could do that he would be glad, but such was not his design. His object was to prevent those banks from going into existence during the period of suspension, in the event of the passage of the pending bill. He desired to prevent them from commencing the banking business on a paper basis. His amendment would not affect their charters. They would begin when specie payments were resumed.

Mr. WILKINS said that the gentleman did not mean to wipe out the charters, but he meant to place those charters in a condition of abeyance. Why not give them the opportunity in the interim to go into operation? Why throw them for six months into a state of inactivity? If they go into operation it must be on a specie basis. They have a lesson before their eyes in the present monetary embarrassment which they will not disregard. They must start on the basis of coin, and coin alone. Give them the advantage of their charters. Some of the banks which went into operation under the law of last winter, pay specie, while older institutions have suspended. The amendment, in his opinion, would defeat the bill, if it were agreed to. He distinction should be made between the old and new banks. In their charters they have vested rights, of which they should not be deprived.

Mr. WRIGHT said that he had been misapprehended in his remarks and in his amendment. His amendment did not affect the Allegheny City Bank and the Citizens' Deposit Bank of Allegheny, but only those not organized yet.

Mr. GAZZAM differed from his colleague, Mr. Wilkins, in relation to the weight of the remarks just delivered by the city, but because he believed the gentleman from the city (Mr. Wright) was right. If these new banks go into operation, it must be on an inconvertible paper currency. This is their misfortune, not to be able to go into operation on a sounder basis of specie paid into their vaults.

This Legislature is not accountable for this condition of things, but the monetary crisis in the country. Justice, and duty to the banks in existence, require that bank-noteholders, stockholders, and all parties doing business with the banks, demands that there shall not be created any more paper money, to be thrown into circulation. He was in favor of the bill generally; he desired the relief of the community.

Mr. TAGGART said that some of the banks, chartered last winter, had paid into their treasuries a portion of the amount of their stock; some of them had received a large portion of their capital stock. If they are not to have the privilege to receive the balance of the amount of their stock; some of them had received a large portion of their capital stock. If they are not to have the privilege to receive the balance of their stock, they would be able to wind up their affairs in a short time, and pay off their indebtedness. Some of them have received a portion of their capital stock. If they are not to have the privilege to receive the balance of their stock, they would be able to wind up their affairs in a short time, and pay off their indebtedness. Some of them have been paid in will be tied up until after the present suspension—one, two, or three years hence.

Mr. KILLINGER would state that this bill were for city banks alone, he was against it. These offete banks of Philadelphia were first to suspend. The amendment was *ex post facto* and unconstitutional in its character. They were all in one boat, and if one was thrown over, all should sink. If we are not considered, they shall not have anything.

Mr. GREB wanted to know who *they* meant?

Mr. KILLINGER meant the city banks, if the gentleman pleased.

Mr. GREB was opposed to the bill.

Mr. KILLINGER thought that was a responsibility for the gentleman.

Mr. GREB would take it.

Mr. KILLINGER believed that unless conservative men stood by the amendment, the proposition would be stricken out, there would be danger in the bill.

Mr. WRIGHT did not want to include in his proposition banks rechartered last winter. He only desired to prevent from going into operation banks not yet organized. He moved, in addition to his amendment, to insert this proviso:

"*Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to banks, saving institutions, insurance or loan companies, or other corporations heretofore chartered."

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. SOUTHER, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Gazzam, Ingram, Knox, Steele, Walton, Welsh, Wright—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Cresswell, Flenniken, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Jordan, Killinger, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Schofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Taggart, Wilkins, Finney, (Speaker)—20.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILKINS would have the assurance, after what seemed to be the determination of the Senate on this subject, to move to extend the time of suspension until the 4th day of July, 1858, instead of the first Monday of February, 1858, as it now stands. He would not be intended to do this by the tie vote on the motion to extend until the fourth Monday of March, 1858. He wished the resumption of specie payments to take place on the 4th of July, that glorious day of our redemption from foreign thraldom. He wished that day to be the day of Pennsylvania's redemption from disgrace and dishonor, signalized upon her by the conduct of banks.

Mr. WRIGHT stated that 4th of July was not a banking day.

Mr. WILKINS modified his amendment so that it would read; 1st of July, 1858. His object was not to relieve the banks, but the laboring community. He stood not up for the banks; no—he had left his home with feelings of indignation against the banks, because of the disgrace and dishonor they had brought upon the State. At this Extra Session they could not have the free-State men had complete possession of the polls, and were casting all the votes. If the entire vote was not polled on Monday, the election would be continued on Tuesday.

Mr. MILLER said that the gentleman did not mean to wipe out the charters, but he meant to place those charters in a condition of abeyance. Why not give them the opportunity in the interim to go into operation on a specie basis? Why throw them into a state of inactivity? If they go into operation it must be on a specie basis. They have a lesson before their eyes in the present monetary embarrassment which they will not disregard. They must start on the basis of coin, and coin alone. Give them the advantage of their charters. Some of the banks which went into operation under the law of last winter, pay specie, while older institutions have suspended. The amendment, in his opinion, would defeat the bill, if it were agreed to. He distinction should be made between the old and new banks. In their charters they have vested rights, of which they should not be deprived.

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Mr. MILLER—I appeal to the gentleman to withdraw his motion as it is not in order.

Mr. BAIRD—I will then withdraw it.

Mr. PARKER—Then I will renew it.

Mr. MILLER—I appeal to the gentleman from Philadelphia to withdraw his motion, and to save anything else