The Press.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1860.

The Democratic State Convention.

We have long predicted that the disgraceful thraldom in which the Democracy of Pennsylvania have been held since JAMES BUCHANAN proved false to the pledges of 1856, and inaugurated a disgraceful era of proscription, would be destroyed; and the proceedings of the Convention which adjourned yesterday, while they are of a peculiar and somewhat inconsistent character, afford ample proof that there was a powerful under-current at work, which foiled most of the schemes of the Administration managers at Reading, and left them nearly powerless.

The Convention was an immense improvement upon the reckless and unprincipled convocations of 1858 and 1859, which blindly registered infamous Presidential decrees. It is true, that by dint of threats and promises, and a rigid application of the thumb-screws of official power, the Democracy of the State will be subjected to the misfortune of being misrepresented at Charleston by such men as BIGLER and BAKER; but they have as their colleagues MONTGOMERY and DAWSON, who will, we presume, be disposed to fairly reflect the wishes of their constituents; and as the delegations of the various Congressional districts were selected by the delegates to the State Convention representing them, and as the efforts of the Administration to compel the delegation to vote as a unit were unsuccessful, there is a fair prospect that the real wishes of Pennsylvania may find a partial expression in the formation of a Presidential ticket and the platform of the campaign of 1860.

The nominee for Governor, Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER, is a citizen of Westmoreland county, which is one of the strongholds of Democracy and of anti-Lecomptonism in our State. He possesses a high character as a lawyer, and has taken an active part in politics as an advocate of the Democratic party. He was member of Congress from the Westmoreland district from 1843 to 1847, and a member of the State Legislature in 1855, 1856, and 1857. In 1858, he was a candidate for Congress, and, in consequence of his partial avowal of anti-Lecompton views and his personal popularity, received a much larger number of votes than the Democratic State ticket in his district. He possesses superior talents as a public speaker; and this fact, united with his extensive political experience, will doubtless render the present Gubernatorial campaign an exciting one, as the two opposing candidates—FOSTER and CURTIN—will find in each other "foemen worthy of their steel."

Our Relations with Mexico.

While Great Britain is being congratulated by the statesmen of the United States on account of the late treaty, said to have been arranged by Sir RICHARD COBDEN, with LOUIS NAPOLEON, a convention which promises to be so beneficial to both England and France as to put out of sight all the irritating questions threatening the disturbance of peaceful relations between the two countries, we are happy to see that the Administration of the General Government is pressing with all its energy the confirmation of the treaty concluded by the American minister in Mexico, Mr. McLANE, with the liberal Government of that Republic.

Should this treaty be ratified, the experiment will be tried which has so frequently been suggested, whether the intervention of the United States in the affairs of Mexico (having now been invited by a Government recognised by our own) will be productive of any practical, permanent advantage. The terms of the treaty, as we understand them, cannot fail to be highly beneficial, not only to the commerce of the South, but to the manufactures of New England and Pennsylvania.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, a Republican paper strongly committed to the fortunes of Mr. SEWARD, has the following reference to it:

"Our merchants are looking with some interest to the action of the United States Senate on the Mexican treaty. The tenor of the latter is such as, if adopted, to give a new and highly important impulse to the export of American manufactures to Mexico. The proviso to enter, free of duty, such articles as, buggies, salted and smoked provisions, type, books in paper covers, plants, flour, lard, tallow, &c., will in itself give a stimulus to our trade with this country. Then, again, no concession is made on the part of the United States to which exception can be taken. We should endeavor to recover a part of the trade lost since 1840. Our exports to Mexico were in

10 years, 1831-1840	$46,736,090
10 years, 1841-1850, only	18,375,000

"But the most important feature of the treaty is the privilege of crossing the Isthmus—'the right of way by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from one ocean to the other, by any kind of road, now existing or hereafter constructed, in perpetuity.'

"Our capitalists are ready to enter upon this large field of enterprise, wherein the solemn contract, now so liberally considered, shall be confirmed. The Senate will, no doubt, consider this matter with a view to the good of the whole country. We hear no objections urged to the confirmation of the treaty—it is, in fact, one of the grand features of the age—indicating PROGRESS. It may be the means by which the United States, as we urged a few days since, may, 'commercially, her right arm stretching across the Pacific, sweep the steppes of Asia, while the fingers of her left hand shall *play upon the keys of traffic in every mart of Europe*. Encircling the globe in her embrace, she need know no boundaries, no limit.'"

Every day adds to the importance of this great question. Not only the anarchy that reigns supreme in Mexico itself, but the border warfare which has grown up within the last year, imperilling the peace of the State of Texas, and bathing the whole frontier with innocent blood, will demand either the armed intervention of our Government in the affairs of Mexico, under the terms of the treaty, or probably the maintenance of a permanent military force for the protection of our own territory and for the protection of the interests and rights of our people, engaged in peaceful enterprises in the interior of Mexico herself. It gives us great pleasure to express our satisfaction at the progress of the treaty, and to indulge the hope that it may be speedily ratified by the Senate.

News from Canada.

We have a private letter from Canada, (Toronto), giving a frightful account of the outrages committed in that Province by the Orangemen, whose evil spirit is rampant there. The Prince of Wales will certainly cross the Atlantic, in May, to lay *that* last stone on the Victoria Bridge, on June 4th, the birthday of his great-grandfather, GEORGE the Third.

It is expected that the Canadian Ministry will be defeated at an early day on the Seat-of-Government question, which is again to be revived by the Opposition.

The Hon. J. C. MORRISON, of Toronto, (who visited Philadelphia last year), has re-entered public life, having been sworn in, a few days ago, as Solicitor-General. He was formerly Treasurer of the Province, and is an eloquent man, with a great deal of influence and information.

The three Canadian members of Parliament, supposed to have been lost in the *Hungarian*, are Messrs. DAWSON, MCKELLAR, and MARCUS TALBOT. The latter is a son of the late Editor of the *Leinster Express*, (in Ireland), an élève of Trinity College, Dublin, and was just married to a daughter of the late Captain ECCLES, formerly of Dublin.

Mrs. Anna Cowell's "Marguerite."

Passing by the photographic rooms of Mr. McClees, Chestnut street, we were attracted, at the door, by a faithful and characteristic likeness of Miss Emma Taylor, of the Arch. Up-stairs, we recognised a life-size head, very much reminding us of Benjamin Franklin's, of Mr. Thayer, of Walnut-street Theatre; and a full-length, life size, of Mrs. John Drew, whose performance in "The Octoroon" is so permanently attractive at the Arch.

There, also, we saw a photograph which might be called a cabinet picture. It represents Mrs. Anna Cowell, as Marguerite, sitting by her spinning-wheel, before her cottage door—meditating, not sadly but thoughtfully, after she has first seen Faust. It will be remembered that in the piece called "Faust and Marguerite," which had a successful run at Walnut-street Theatre last year, and during the present season, Mrs. Cowell was a charming representative of the heroine. In fact, she has completely identified herself with this delicate and artistical personation. Mr. McClees has produced one of the best character-portraits we ever saw. Form, feature, and expression are faithful and unflattered. Independent of its being a portrait of a pretty woman and popular performer, this photograph is eminently artistical in its back-ground and scenic accessories. It was not quite completed when we saw it, but it is finished now, we understand.

SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C.—Birch & Son, No. 914 Chestnut street, sell by auction, this morning, at ten o'clock, a large stock of household furniture, pianos, &c.; and at twelve o'clock, stereoscopic views and boxes.

LECTURE AT NORRISTOWN.—This evening, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association Fund, a lecture will be delivered at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Norristown, by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, of *The Press*.

The Hon. Edward Bates.

As the Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, is among the eminent persons spoken of as likely to receive the nomination for President, no small curiosity exists as to what manner of man he is. Mr. Brady, the well-known photographer of New York and Washington, (his portrait galleries in both cities are exhibitions of very great interest and value,) has sent us a three-quarters portrait of Mr. Bates, which, we are assured on the authority of a friend who lately saw the original at St. Louis, is as accurate a likeness as scientific art could produce. It shows us a face, proportionably with more length than breadth; hair well off the forehead; brow rather square than high; eyes, well set in the head, and surmounted with full, straight eyebrows; nose, rather long; mouth, remarkably firm; and a grisly beard finishing all. Intelligence and firmness are the characteristics of this face.

The biographical notice of Mr. Bates, in Appleton's *New American Cyclopædia*, states that he was born in Virginia, about the year 1790 or 1791. Some men bear their years well, and this is the case with Mr. Bates, for he does not look more than sixty, if so much.

At an early age he emigrated to Missouri, where he became an eminent lawyer at a comparatively early age. He was a member of the Legislature of Missouri for many years, and finally represented that State in Congress. His first great demonstration in public life was in 1847, when he delivered a splendid speech in the Internal Improvement Convention, which met at Chicago. He subsequently declined office in Missouri, and also in Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet. He was an adherent of Henry Clay in politics. In 1854 he opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and has since shown "hostility to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution."

New Steam Engine.

LEBANON, March 1.—At the office of the *Courier*, published in this town, a steam engine of a peculiar description is now at work. It was invented by Mr. Peter Weimar, formerly of Reading and now of Lebanon, and Mr. Worth, editor of the *Courier*, says that it works off his whole edition (about 3,500) at a cost of some eighteen cents for fuel. A lad can attend it, and it can scarcely get out of order, with ordinary fair play and attention. It drives a machine, on which the *Courier* is printed, without noise or perceptible vibration. It occupies not much more space than a large parlor-stove.

Dr. Shelton Mackenzie lectured here last night, in the Court House, to a large and appreciative audience upon "Irish Law and Lawyers." When he had concluded, a remarkably diminutive gentleman gave notice that he intended giving a lecture, in the same place, on Friday or Saturday, the proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes—the distribution to be made *by* himself *to* himself. The sax-horn brass-band, which has improved into "quite an institution" here, played some fine pieces before and after Dr. M.'s lecture.

It is intended to establish a Corn Exchange at Lebanon.

ADELINA PATTI.—The extraordinary success of this gifted young prima-donna has secured for her a brilliant engagement in London, which will *shortly commence. Her American admirers* will, therefore, have but few opportunities of seeing her. In no character has she achieved a more complete success than in *Rosina*, in the Barber of Seville, which has been selected, on account of its attractions, for her benefit, at New York, this evening. The cast for the performance of this opera, at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next, is a very strong one, including, as it does, not only Patti, but Brignoli, Ferri, Amodio, and Susini.

We understand that a large number of tickets for the first three nights were sold yesterday, and the indications are that the performances next week will meet with a degree of success unprecedented in the operatic annals of our city. The sale of tickets will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

STOCKS and real estate, Tuesday next, at the Exchange, at twelve, noon, and seven in the evening. Catalogues to-morrow.

ELEGANT residence and furniture, on Wednesday, on the premises, Penn Square. Catalogues ready. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements of both sales.

Democratic State Convention.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

READING, February 29, 1860.

This has been a most exciting and eventful day. The expulsion of James F. Johnston was effected after a most exciting struggle. Nothing could have accomplished it but the most complete and perfect drill in the Administration forces. The oratorical contest between Randall and Johnston was very characteristic and interesting. They are both men of ability, although Randall is decidedly the best politician. Randall bore himself like one who felt confident of victory. He knew his men, and accordingly he did not trouble himself much about his argument. The blemishes in his record were covered over by unlimited assertions of devotion to the Union, loyalty, and all that. His sneer at those who went to "the heights of Altoona to plant the platform of discord" was cheered by every postmaster in the room; but when Johnston reminded Randall of his former Whig and American associations, and stated the fact that he himself had always been a Democrat, never omitting an election, and never scratching a Democratic ticket, there was a shout of applause from the crowd within and without the bar, and such a look of disappointment among the office-holders as might be expected after a deduction from their wages of a month or two of their salary. Johnston returned home in the next train, anxious to avoid anything like a general demonstration.

On the vote for permanent president, Senator Welsh, of York, received a very large vote, considering that he was opposed by a man as eminent as Judge Cunningham, of Beaver. The opening speech of the president was a splendid effort, and was enthusiastically received. Mr. Welsh is a fine speaker, a talented man, and a very fair and excellent presiding officer. Mr. Welsh is a man of about five feet seven, and spare in proportion. He *is dark complexioned, with raven-black hair. His face* is closely shaven, and he is certainly not more than thirty years of age.

There was a spirited discussion to-night on the proposition of Mr. Schell, of Bedford, to give the selection of Charleston delegates to the delegates from each Senatorial district. This was opposed by Searight of Fayette, Plummer of Venango, and Jack Cummings, naval storekeeper of Philadelphia, who is here as a delegate from Snyder, by a kind of official ubiquity that I need not describe. Cessna of Bedford, Hakeman of Harrisburg, Vaux of Philadelphia, Schell of Bedford, Montgomery of Washington, and others, defended it in eloquent and forcible speeches, which were loudly applauded. After two hours debate the proposition was adopted, amid long and loud applause.

We had an episode to-night during the debate in the shape of a declaration in favor of Breckinridge, by Mr. North, of Lancaster. It did not amount to anything definite, and I merely chronicle it as an episode of the evening.

The vote for delegates to Charleston developed a series of interesting incidents. Some of the delegates made quite a family affair of it. Thus, Randall, of Philadelphia, voted for his father, the Hon. Josiah Randall, while George Washington Baker and Lafayette Baker, like affectionate brothers as they are, voted for J. B. Baker, the Collector of the Port; and the high priest of Pennsylvania Lecomptonism, Bigler, was elected without difficulty on the first ballot—a result which was obtained by repeated and persistent importunity. The Governor is excessively delighted with this result, and I am happy to say, is in admirable spirits. Dawson's election was granted by the friends of Witte on condition of his retirement. The way the salaried men rallied to Baker was something to behold. They were closely watched by John Hamilton, Jr., Lafayette and George Washington, and an attempt at flinching would have cost them a month's wages, or a sinecure situation.

SEMI-OCCASIONAL.

READING, March 1, 1860.

The selection of the Hon. William Montgomery as a delegate to Charleston is considered a Douglas gain. Montgomery, you know, is very decidedly and very openly for the Senator from Illinois. The Administration men were compelled to take him, or lose Baker. It was only by trading off Montgomery for Baker that they put the Collector through. The Convention remained in session until after midnight, balloting. When the result was announced, three cheers were given for Montgomery with a will. An enthusiastic inspector arose and proposed three cheers for Baker. *This was replied to by a storm of hisses over the house,* mingled with applause. The effect was startling. Schell, of Bedford, an anti-Administration man, arose and begged, for the sake of harmony, that there be no repetition of such a scene. Mr. Montgomery hoped that the president would prevent these demonstrations, while the president, who looked annoyed for the first time in the Convention, said he need not condemn such a practice among Democrats, as it carried its own condemnation with it.

Mr. Buchanan's name has been mentioned many times during the debate, and in very complimentary terms, such as the "Old chieftain," "The glorious old representative of Pennsylvania Democracy," "The sage of Wheatland," &c., but he has never yet been honored with a cheer. Considering how much Democratic Conventions are given to cheering, this is remarkable. The prevailing feeling is one of commiseration and contempt, and enthusiasm cannot be fired up for him. The Convention will pass a series of formal resolutions, of an indefinite character, and, I think, (considering that Cessna, of Bedford, is chairman of the committee), very moderate and conciliatory. The Convention will not pass extreme resolutions very easily. Any attempt to adopt them will be fought with desperate courage by eloquent men. Neither Mr. Witte nor Mr. Fry wishes to go on such a platform through this State. Indeed, I am told that Mr. Witte, in particular, has directed his friends to take Buchanan-Lecomptonism in homeopathic doses—or rather, to insert traps enough in the platform to permit as much ground and lofty tumbling as may be necessary for the people. As *De Boots* says in the comedy, "What is the use of a friend if you can't make a stranger of him?" and so might these candidates say, what is the use of a platform unless you can arrange it to suit everybody?

I won't attempt any conjectures in relation to the Governorship, as the telegraph will have told you the result, in all probability, before you receive this. As things now look, the contest will be between Fry and Witte, with the chances about equally divided Sanderson is in the ring, as a compromise candidate in case of a protracted contest. I dropped into Witte's rooms, at the Keystone, to-day, and found him surrounded by a room-full of friends. He has three large parlors on the second floor of the hotel, and displays *himself and his hospitalities with a great deal of ostentation.*

On the same floor with the rooms of Mr. Witte, Mr Fry has his room. It is a small, narrow room, the usual size of hotel chambers—or rather, to be more definite, a room eight feet by twelve. Mr. Fry was surrounded by a dozen personal and political friends, many of whom are farmers from Berks and surrounding counties, who are congratulating the ex-Auditor General in the most faultless Pennsylvania Dutch. Mr. Fry is a noble-looking man, with a large head, and a fine bearing. He is not an accomplished nor a brilliant man, but is quiet, unpretending, and upright, devotedly attached to Democracy, and gifted with more than an ordinary share of practical talent.

I close this letter on the floor of the Convention, while Mr. Cessna is moving for a ballot for Governor. Mr. Cessna is a Witte man, although not as devotedly attached to him as he might be. I can say nothing about the chances of any of the candidates. Witte and Fry appear to be the favorites, but I would not be surprised to see the Convention drop both, and take up George Sanderson, of Lancaster, Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, or some other third party equally as good. The delegates are in the temper for anything.

Mr. Cessna's motion has been carried, and, as the clerk calls the first name on the roll I sign myself

SEMI-OCCASIONAL.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

READING, March 1—1 o'clock A. M.—The concluding proceedings last night were as follows: After Bigler and Dawson were chosen delegates at large to Charleston, a third vote resulted as follows:

Montgomery	78	Plumer	57
Baker	77	Vaux	52
Wright	22		

Hon William Montgomery and Hon. Joseph B. Baker having a majority of all the votes, were declared elected.

The following gentlemen were announced as composing the Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. Cessna, Ward, Baker, Montgomery, Plumer, Baer, North, Stine, and Hageman.

The Convention then, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Henry D. Foster Nominated for Governor!

Speeches of Hon. Jacob Fry, Jr.; Hon. Geo. Sanderson, of Lancaster; Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., Hon. Richard Vaux, and Daniel Dougherty, Esq., of Philadelphia; Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette; Senator Bigler; Hon. William Montgomery, Hon. Richard Brodhead, and others.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO "THE PRESS."]

READING, March 1, 1860.

At nine o'clock this morning the Democratic Convention assembled in the Court House at Reading, William H. Welsh, the president, in the chair. The attendance was immense, although the rainy weather prevented the crowd in the street from being as large. The opinion among the delegates appears to be that the deliberations of the Convention will be concluded to-day. There will be an animated contest for Governor, many of the members declaring they will nominate, if possible, before dinner. The Committee on Resolutions has not yet had a meeting, but there is a probability that they will report definitely this afternoon.

The President declared the first business before the Convention to be the election of two electors at large for the electoral ticket.

Mr. Lawrence, of Philadelphia, nominated James F. Johnston, of Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen were also nominated: R. Vaux, Geo. M. Keim, Edward George, Jacob Dillinger, George W. Woodward, and Edwin Dyer.

At the request of Mr. James F. Johnston, his name was withdrawn.

The Convention proceeded to a ballot, with the following result:

Number of votes cast	131
Necessary to a choice	66
Richard Vaux	89
George M. Keim	102
Edward George	6
George W. Woodward	48
Dyer	1
Henry D. Foster	4

Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, and George M. Keim, of Berks, having received a majority of the votes cast, were declared to be chosen electors. The result was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Cessna, of Bedford. Mr. Chairman, I now move you that we proceed to a ballot for a candidate for Governor.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chairman. Nominations are now in order for a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair of the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cessna. I nominate William H. Witte, of Philadelphia. [Applause.]

Mr. Raub, of Lancaster. I nominate George Sanderson, of Lancaster.

Mr. Gilson. I nominate Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette.

Mr. Gerhard. I nominate Hon. Jacob Fry, Jr., of Montgomery. [Applause.]

Mr. Fogel. I nominate Jeremiah Schindel, of Lehigh.

Mr. Gilfillan. I nominate Hon. Nimrod Strickland, of Chester.

Mr. Montgomery, of Washington. I nominate Colonel Wm. Hopkins, of Washington.

Mr. Rankin. I nominate Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne.

Mr. Keller. I nominate Hon. A. S. Wilson, of Mifflin.

Mr. Crawford. I nominate Hon. John Cresswell, of Blair.

Mr. Cessna. I move that the nominations now close.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Calhoun. I ask leave of this Convention to place in nomination Hon. Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland. [Applause.] I would have done so before had I obtained the floor.

The President. There being no objections, the gentleman has permission.

Mr. Graham, of Westmoreland. I desire to say that Mr. Foster will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate. I am instructed by him to withdraw his name.

Mr. Cessna. This wish on the part of Mr. Foster has been communicated in writing.

Mr. Searight, of Fayette, rose to make a statement. He said that many Democrats, outside as well as inside of this Convention, desire that harmony and conciliation should characterize its proceedings. He shared largely in that desire, and hailed it as an auspicious augury. He rose for the purpose of removing one question from the deliberations of this Convention. He came here to support the Hon. John L. Dawson for Governor, and he did so because he believed him to be eminently qualified to be our standard-bearer in the coming contest, and because he knew that to be the ardent desire of the Democracy he represented. It was with the utmost reluctance that Mr. Dawson had consented to allow his name to be used in this connection, and he had peremptorily refused to allow the Convention of his district to pass resolutions recommending him for the gubernatorial chair, regarding that position as one of too much dignity and importance to be sought for by the ordinary appliances of electioneering. [Applause.] It is thought by a number of persons that the West has just and strong claims for the next Governor, and it was only after being persuaded by many Democrats of his section that his name would serve as a rallying point for them, that Mr. Dawson consented to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Searight now withdrew that name, and hoped that the Democrats would unite upon some man equally worthy and well qualified for the office. Mr. Curtin, the Opposition candidate, had boasted that he would plant the Black Republican banner on the shores of Lake Erie, and carry it to the banks of the Delaware. He would say, however, that every inch of ground in Erie would be fiercely battled for by the stalwart arms and brave hearts of the Democrats of that region; and when Mr. Curtin comes into the western counties of the State he will find that, instead of seeing his flag waving triumphantly there, he will see it paled before the gorgeous and dazzling folds of the banner of the Democracy. [Applause.] He knew Mr. Dawson and his friends well enough to assure the Convention that he and they will rally to the support of any candidate that may be nominated. [Great cheering.]

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

Number of votes cast	133
Necessary to a choice	67
Witte	48
Fry	30
Sanderson	11
Strickland	6
Hopkins	13
Wright	13
Foster	4
Cresswell	4

When the name of Mr. Straub, of Schuylkill, was called, he arose and said that he wished to give the reasons which actuated him in casting his vote as he did. It had been the custom of the Democracy of Schuylkill to send their delegates to the Convention uninstructed. At the last election for delegates, a meeting assembled and instructed himself and his colleagues to vote for Mr. Fry, of Montgomery. He had every possible respect for Mr. Fry, but he did not recognize the right of this informal meeting to pass such instructions. If they had been passed by the Convention he would have cheerfully obeyed. He did not consider himself bound to vote for Mr. Fry, and, accordingly, he would vote for William H. Witte, of Philadelphia. [Applause and hisses.]

Mr. Schell, of Bedford, said he would protest against the outrage upon the party and the State, manifested by the hissing. He thought it a most infamous thing that the deliberations of the Convention should be marred by these proceedings.

A voice. The hissing comes from the outside.

The President said he had no words to express sufficiently his disapprobation of these disgraceful proceedings. He was empowered by the rules of the House of Representatives, which had been adopted, to remove any one who was found hissing. He would, therefore, direct the officers of the building to do this whenever the hissing again occurred. This order he would execute without fear or favor. [Applause.]

The Convention then proceeded to a second ballot, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast	133
Necessary to a choice	67
Witte	55
Fry	31
Sanderson	11
Foster	11
Hopkins	10
Strickland	8
Wright	5

When the name of Mr. Hendler, of Schuylkill, was called, he said that his reasons for voting for Mr. Fry were not those referred to by his colleague, Mr. Straub. He entertained no unkind feelings toward Mr. Witte, but would generously support him if nominated by the Convention; but he voted for Mr. Fry because he preferred him to be the choice of the people of his district for the high office of Governor, [applause,] and because he would vote for no one whom he regarded as a mere politician, and accordingly asked that his vote be registered for Jacob Fry, of Montgomery. [Applause.]

When the name of Mr. Wetherill, of Schuylkill, was called, he said there seemed to be a misunderstanding in relation to the affairs of Schuylkill county. The delegates had been instructed to vote for Jacob Fry. He would vote, however, for William H. Witte, believing that he was the most suitable person for Governor of this Commonwealth [applause and hisses], and he thought that at least three of the delegation from Schuylkill considered that by such action they would not only do what was best for the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, but that they would express the sentiment of the masses of that county.

Mr. Johnson, of Cambria, asked that the nominations be opened for the purpose of again placing the name of Henry D. Foster in nomination. From present appearances in this Convention there seemed to be a little acrimony and feeling between the friends of the different candidates. We have met here to harmonize the Democratic party, so that we might present a united front to the enemy, and to place such a candidate in the field as every Democrat can vote for, and one who can work for himself. He was sorry that Mr. Foster had declined having his name presented to the Convention for the nomination of Governor, but he held that no good Democrat—and he knew Mr. Foster to be as good a one as ever breathed the air of heaven—has a right to decline an office when the country requires his services. Now, although his name has been withdrawn, the delegates are still voting for him, *guided by that impulse of admiration and respect that* all entertain who are acquainted with him. Mr. Johnson came here entirely uninstructed, as free as his own mountain air, but he well knew that the people of his section of the State can poll a larger vote for Mr. Foster than for any other man that could be nominated. He knew him to be the universal favorite of his county, as well as of all the working Democrats of this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In this great citadel of the *Democracy of Berks—in this court house of Reading,* the Gibraltar of Pennsylvania—the name of Henry D. Foster was first named as a candidate for Governor, and the delegates were instructed to support him. It was fitting that Berks county should present to the sterling Democracy of Pennsylvania such a man as the gallant Democrat of Westmoreland. We know him to be an honest and a pure man—a man for the masses. He was not here seeking a nomination, but away from the scene of the Convention and its excitements. He had declined the office, *refusing to be in the way of other men.* A similar instance had occurred in New York in 1844, when the nomination of Governor was offered to Silas Wright, and repeatedly declined by him. The Convention forced the nomination upon him, and the kind of candidate he was in New York Foster will be in Pennsylvania. [Loud cheers.]

The Convention then proceeded to a third ballot, with the following result:

Witte	54
Fry	30
Strickland	4
Sanderson	7
Hopkins	8
Wright	5
Foster	24

Mr. Sansom, of Fulton. I came here, Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Democratic party, and with no preference on the subject of Governor. I have, heretofore, voted for Mr. Witte, but now change my vote to Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland. [Applause.]

Mr. Essex, of Berks. Mr. Chairman, the Convention of Berks county instructed their delegates to vote for Mr. Foster. That gentleman is now in nomination, and I feel it a duty I owe to the Convention of Berks to vote for him. I change my vote to Henry D. Foster. [Loud cheering.]

Mr. Baer, of Somerset. I have a desire, Mr. Chairman, that the candidate for Governor should be able to take the field and meet the leader of the Opposition. This Mr. Foster is eminently qualified to do. [Great applause.] I intend to change my vote, and in doing so I wish to show no disrespect to Mr. Witte and his friends; but when I see the name of Henry D. Foster presented to this Convention [renewed applause] I feel it to be my duty to do all in my power to bring about his nomination. [Cheers.] The principal thing to be done here is to put a man upon a proper platform—a man who will be able to meet the Opposition candidate on every stump in the State. [Cheers.] I therefore change my vote to Henry D. Foster, a man whom the people are now seeking for the office. Our success with him will be certain. [Cheers for "Foster," and applause.]

Lafayette Baker now changed his vote to Henry D. Foster, and was followed by Mr. Searight. The changes were greeted with loud applause, and led to an intense excitement.

A number of delegates arose, vociferously screaming "Mr. President," with the intention of changing their votes to Mr. Foster. Prominent among these was the form of Mr. McGrath, of Philadelphia. The President, after vainly endeavoring to restore order, gave the floor to Mr. Dietrich, of Lycoming.

Mr. Dietrich. I now move you, Mr. President, that Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, be nominated as the candidate for Governor by acclamation.

Mr. Calhoun, of Luzerne. I second the motion.

[The scene that followed baffles all attempts at description. Nearly every delegate in the room, as well as the spectators beyond the bar, arose and mingled in the scene of general excitement. In vain Mr. Cessna clamored, "Mr. President." A hundred others were doing the same thing. The President gave up all attempts at preserving order, and took his seat. The confusion lasted some eight minutes, when Mr. Cessna, who was the leader of the "Witte" forces, managed to be recognized.]

Mr. Cessna. I ask, Mr. Chairman, that the vote on the last ballot be announced. Until this is done the motion of Mr. Dietrich is out of order. When the result is announced, I will offer an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Lycoming, Mr. Dietrich.

Cries of "question," "question," "question," amid the greatest possible confusion and enthusiasm. The President used his gavel most energetically, and endeavored in vain to bring the Convention to order.

At last the President said: Gentlemen—The motion of the gentleman from Lycoming is carried, and I declare Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland county, the nominee of the Convention.

[This announcement of the President's increased the confusion and excitement. Delegates were running to and fro, hastily conferring with each other, and endeavoring to stem the torrent. Mr. Cessna at last forced his way through the crowd, and mounted the reporters' table, taking his stand amid a mass of hats, caps, clothing, reporters' notes, manuscripts, and copies of the *Evening Journal*, and a sheet called the *Keystone*, which had been placed there for the use of members. After screaming himself hoarse, he managed to be heard.]

Mr. Cessna. I desire to say but a few words, and trust that I shall have the attention of the Convention. [Cries of "Go on."] I know I shall say nothing to dissatisfy any person present. [Applause.] I came here as the friend of no particular man, but as a friend of the Democratic party. [Cheers.] I came here to support some man who would be able to go before the people, and at least listen to the "Curtin" lectures that will be scattered all over the land. [Laughter and applause.] I think it very appropriate that this Convention was called on the 29th of February, the anniversary of leap year, when the young ladies can propose to the young men, and the old ladies can have the privilege of delivering "Curtin" lectures [laughter and applause] to their husbands. I have voted for Mr. Witte because I saw he was the favorite of this Convention, an eloquent and an available man. [Cheers.] I have no personal feelings against Mr. Foster, or any other man presented to this Convention. Should he be chosen, I will go through every district of Pennsylvania, and advocate his claims as loud as the loudest, and as ardently as the most ardent supporter in this Convention. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. Leech, arising amid the general excitement, managed to obtain the floor, and said: Mr. President, I have no disposition to interfere with the will of the Convention in nominating Mr. Foster. I desire that the yeas and nays be called, and our votes go on the record.

Mr. Sansom. They are on the record now. The Convention stands as one man for Henry D. Foster.

Mr. Cessna. Let us have the yeas and nays. We want the record clear.

Mr. Leech. That is what I desire. I do not think there is one man in this Convention but who will record his vote for Henry D. Foster. [Cheers.]

The President. The gentleman asks for the yeas and nays. Are there any objections?

Loud cries of "no, no," and "call the roll."

The President. There being no objections, the clerks will proceed to call the roll.

The roll was then called, amid the most intense excitement, every delegate recording his vote for "Henry D. Foster."

The President. Gentlemen of the Convention, the clerks agree in their tally. One hundred and thirty-three votes have been cast for Mr. Foster, and I now declare Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland—God bless him!—to be the unanimous choice of this Convention of the united Democracy, as their candidate for the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania. [Loud cheers and applause, lasting for several minutes.]

Several gentlemen arose to their feet, exclaiming: "Mr. President."

The President. The gentleman from Luzerne has the floor.

Mr. Calhoun. I move that a committee of five be appointed to inform Mr. Foster, by telegraph, of his nomination. [Cheers]

Mr. Baer. I was about to make that motion, and I cheerfully second it.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Schell, of Bedford. I now move that all the candidates for Governor before this Convention, and at present in the city, be invited to address this body.

Unanimously agreed to, amid loud cries for "Witte," "Fry," "Dawson," &c.

The excitement which was prevailing in the hall now began to be transferred to the outside. A band of music entered the hall, and stationing themselves in the aisle, played the "Star Spangled Banner." A number of citizens procured a cannon and fired a salute in front of the hall in honor of the nomination. The shouts within and the yells without—the music and the cannonading—the excitement and tumult, all combined to form one of the most extraordinary scenes ever beheld in a Convention. John L. Dawson, of Fayette, was the first candidate to enter the hall, which he did amid great enthusiasm. After three cheers had been given for him, the President introduced him to the Convention.

Mr. Dawson said he came there to endorse the nomination, and to say that he would support it cordially. It was in every sense a nomination fit and proper to be made. [Applause.] The great West, so long neglected, would now have, in the person of Henry D. Foster, a champion worthy of her cause, and worthy of herself. [Cheers] The contest was one of no ordinary importance. Upon its issue will depend the triumph of great principles and the perpetuity of free government. There was no use in disguising the fact that the time had arrived when this experiment of free government is to be tested, and a candidate for Governor was now presented who was equal to the emergency. Pennsylvania, in common with other States, had suffered from having the attention of her people withdrawn from her own interests by a sectional agitation which tends only to the disturbance of the national harmony. The task upon which the Democratic party is to enter in the present contest is that of disabusing the public mind of the mischievous fallacies to which it has become a prey. With a republican system like ours—framed upon the idea of popular government in our State and national organizations—a system that is perfect both in theory and in practice—it would be vain to hope for any improvement. It is one in which the rights of all classes are recognised and protected, and was framed by our fathers, in the fullness of wisdom *gathered from the records of the past ages as well as from the experience of their own.* With such a Constitution, what more is necessary to the consummation of our political happiness than a loyal discharge of the mutual obligations it imposes upon us?

What is the reverse to this picture? Why now do the friends of the Union despond and fear that the pillars which sustain the beautiful fabric are beginning to totter? The reason can be given in a word; and it is because we have allowed the vestal fires to die out upon the sacred altars. The Democratic party has ever been the firm supporter of popular government, and shall it flinch now, when those principles are assailed at a vital point by an inveterate foe? [Cheers, and cries of "no," "no."] Everything looks well for our success in October. [Applause.] The place in which we are assembled, we must remember, is upon the soil of Old Berks, and the scenes around us are connected in history with the perils and sacrifices which were endured in the cause of our independence. It was here that Muhlenberg left his pulpit to engage in the good cause. With the example of such men before us, let us go into the present contest, resolved to use our best endeavors, and success will most assuredly crown our efforts in October next. [Mr. Dawson retired amid great applause. Three cheers were given for the speaker, "The Keystone Club," and nine cheers for the nominee.]

Loud cries were made for Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., of Philadelphia, who came forward in obedience to the call, and was received with great enthusiasm. He said:

Mr. President: For the very handsome compliment the Convention has bestowed in calling upon me to address you, I return my heartiest thanks. The distinguished gentleman who preceded me talked about endorsing this nomination. Words fail to endorse it. [Loud cheers.] The people on that night have made it, and, therefore, it needs no endorsement. [Applause.] I, sir, perhaps, may be charged with being a politician, and therefore have been placed on the lists of the management or manœuvring fully before such an uprising as we have seen to-day. [Cheers.] Henry D. Foster has been selected in a way no other man in the history of this Commonwealth has ever been complimented with. [Cheers.]

I have the honor of knowing that gentleman well, and nine years ago I cast my vote for him for United States Senator. A distinguished, leading, and prominent Democrat of Western Pennsylvania, he has since then always battled in the cause of Democratic truth. [Applause.] Henry D. Foster has not only a fair and proper record; not only is he a pure and honest man, but he will go upon the stump ready to meet and answer the arguments of any man. [Applause.] He is bound to no particular issue; he is connected with no particular set of people. He is the very embodiment of the cardinal principles of the party. Lecompton and anti-Lecompton men may stand up and look him in the eye. [Great applause.]

Every man may congratulate himself that he will be *called upon to vote for Henry D. Foster*, to vote for a constitutional Democrat. [Cheers.] The people of all sections of this great Commonwealth, protectionists and otherwise, may stand up in October and say here is our man. [Cheers.] He is the bearer of our standard, and if you want to see the embodiment of Democratic truth, look upon this Henry D. Foster. [Great applause.] I can say, coming here as a representative of the Democracy of Philadelphia, that he will be heard of in October in a manner that will gratify every Democrat in the land. Mr. Witte's friends, Mr. Fry's friends, and those who were unsuccessful in having their especial candidate nominated for this position, will go hand in hand together to battle in the cause of this great champion. [Applause.]

I regard it as beyond a doubt that Philadelphia will be redeemed from the municipal misrule that is now cursing it. [Cheers.] And in October, when the polls shall close, there will go up a shout from that old county of Philadelphia, that will echo and echo through the Commonwealth, until it will be met in Westmoreland with an equal shout of Democratic triumph. [Long continued cheering.] Permit me to congratulate you upon your action to-day, and I say that it is but to be candid, that there were things done by this Convention that I did not approve. [Cheers.] but I am willing to say, let the past be buried and forgotten. [Great applause.] From this day out we will buckle on our armor and do battle in the great cause. Gentlemen, look to Philadelphia, take my word for it, and I speak with something like prophecy when I say, that this champion will redeem that great city in the campaign of the coming October.

Mr. Cassidy sat down amid the most enthusiastic cheering. Loud cries were made for Mr. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, who was quietly sitting in a corner a spectator of the exciting scene. After a great deal of persuasion, Mr. Dougherty came to a position on the floor in front of the Chair.

Voices. "Get up on the platform." "Mount a chair," "Get on the table," "Down in front," and others.

Mr. Dougherty. Gentlemen, I am a Democrat, and will do as I please. [Great laughter and applause.]

A Voice. "Go on, Dan, where you are."

The President. I have great pleasure, gentlemen, in introducing to you the Honorable Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia. [Great applause—three cheers for Dougherty.]

Mr. Dougherty said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I tender to you my profound acknowledgment for the distinguished honor you have conferred in inviting me to address you—the representatives of the Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention assembled. Permit me to say, I am not a politician, I am a Democrat; one of the rank and file [applause]; one who is willing that offices and honors should be bestowed on others; one who cares nothing for Administrations; who came here to be the partisan of no particular candidate, but as one who is ardently devoted to the principles—aye, the time-honored principles—of the Democratic party [great applause], who has never swerved from its organization, and who believes that the prosperity of our beloved Pennsylvania, the integrity of the Federal Constitution, and the perpetuity of the Republic, are indissolubly linked with its success. [Tremendous cheering.] I am for conciliation, for burying the tomahawk, and smoking the pipe of peace. [Renewed applause.]

I *am for the nomination which has just been made*, and, as an humble Democrat, will fight in the ranks from now until success crowns our efforts with a glorious triumph. [Cheers.] Four years ago, the grandest of political struggles took place. On it was staked the government of an empire. Against us were arrayed the combined factions of every creed and color. The Democracy stood forth boldly and defiantly, united, and, therefore, invincible. Here, in Pennsylvania, the fight was thickest; here, the battle raged wildest and most fiercely; *here, the enemy brought their boldest* warriors and most experienced generals; here, Democrats! we met them face to face and front to front. We conquered them, and placed the candidate of our choice in the chair of Washington. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Two years since, dissensions crept into our camp. Our ranks were broken—our legions scattered. Our banner, which had so often waved in the winds of victory, trailed in the dust of ignoble defeat. Heaps of the wounded were lying all around, and some of our gallant chieftains fell, pierced with a thousand wounds.

The foe, which, after the decisive struggle of '57, could not summon a squad to mount guard, reunited and in power and might, moved on from victory to victory, like Napoleon in his recent campaign in Italy. They have invaded States which had disowned them; they have conquered Commonwealth after Commonwealth; and now, with exultant shouts, they are marching on to seize, in November, the Capitol of our common country.

One more chance is left to gain or give up all. At such a time as this dissensions must disappear. Differences are to be forgotten. [Protracted and enthusiastic cheers.] Every soldier who believes in our principles must volunteer for the fight; leap into the ranks. The raw recruits, and deserters from the foe, must be driven to the rear; the old guard, they whose presence will speak courage to each column, must be placed in the van; the command given to the pure, the able, and good—like him, who, by the spontaneous voice of every delegate, has just been chosen; then, fiery ardor glowing on every cheek, and making quick the beating of every heart—advance our standard, draw our willing swords, charge on the foe; lift our bleeding party from the dust and make her again victorious.

What if you and I differ upon one question shall we tamely stand by and see the Government surrendered to the gripe of those with whom we differ on all? What if you believe that Kansas should have been admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, and I from my soul believe that she should not, is this sufficient for breaking up forever our glorious organization? Ah, no, no, the organization of the Democratic party is too precious to our country. [Cheers.] When a giant corporation sought to grapple with the Government to the prejudice of the people, the Democratic organization in the person of the heroic Jackson, slew the monster and saved the State.

When, in 1844, the fires of religious persecution were ignited, and citizens who had fled to the woods looked back to see their homes in flames; when altars erected to the worship of the living God were desecrated and destroyed by miscreants misnamed Americans; when, in 1854, midnight conspirators met in secret council, some of whom, to our shame be it spoken, have been too soon forgiven and placed in power. [Great applause.] Aye, as it seems to start a shout, I will repeat it. Some of those same conspirators who sought to crush the adopted citizens have been elevated to distinctions, while men ever true have been thrown to the dust. Yet the Democratic organization stood by the oppressed and saved them from their jeopardy.

When the storm of fanaticism burst over these Northern States, endangering the constitutional rights of our brothers of the South—when even the pillars of the Republic trembled—the Democratic organization stood like a tower unshaken, until the fury was spent and the skies again serene. These are the trophies of the organization.

"Goddess of bright dreams! My country,
Shalt thou lose us now when most
Thou need'st all thy worshippers?"

No! never, never! gentlemen of the Convention. I implore you to reaffirm the faith of '56, and here, as on an altar, sacrificing every personal feeling, we will vow our determination to sweep the Republicans from the State. [Cheers.]

O! Democrats of Pennsylvania, when leaving glorious old Berks, for our respective homes, let us at once raise the battle cry and prepare for the struggle. If, then, the gallant champion of the Opposition lifts, as he boasts he will, his standard on the shores of Lake Erie, there will be those who will strike it to his side. If it again is raised on the shores of the Delaware, the Democracy of Philadelphia will wrest it from his grasp and trample it beneath their feet; while our ensign, borne aloft in triumph, will speed from county to county, and then, planted on the highest peaks of the Alleghenies, will, fanned by the winds of heaven, float the symbol of a united Democracy victorious in the cause of constitutional liberty.

Mr. Dougherty retired amid perfect thunders of applause, and it was many minutes before the enthusiasm subsided which his eloquence had engendered.

Loud cries were made for the Hon. William Montgomery, who, on appearing on the platform, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

After the applause had subsided, Mr. Montgomery said: I come here, fellow-citizens, in the name of Western Pennsylvania, to thank you. I speak not the ordinary word of conventional politeness when I say that I thank you, but it comes from the inner cells of my heart. You have done us honor, and we will try to show you, when the ides of October arrive, that we fully appreciate your action. [Cheers.] We will not only elect your candidate for Governor, but will help you to elect a President of the United States. "There's a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will." The name of Henry D. Foster was not before this Convention as a candidate for Governor. Is it not strange that the name of one who was not introduced before you as an office-seeker should receive the united vote of this Convention? The nomination of Henry D. Foster is another evidence of the interposition of an overruling Providence, and I accept it as such.

The speaker, continuing, said he could not but regard this nomination, or, rather, the circumstances under which it was effected—circumstances so marvellous and extraordinary—as a special interposition of Providence for the good of the country, and the perpetuation of American liberty. [Cheers.] What were the requisites possessed by any one of the candidates that were not also possessed by Henry D. Foster? He combined all the qualities embraced in these gentlemen. He was as honest and upright as old Jacob Fry, [cheers;] he was as eloquent and accomplished as the eloquent and accomplished Witte, [cheers;] he was as brave and true as the noble old Hopkins, [cheers;] in short, every quality presented in any candidate was to be found in Henry D. Foster. The people demanded a man such as Henry D. Foster is, and they would second the nomination by over ten thousand majority. [Cheers.]

After further allusions to the candidate, Mr. Montgomery said, I have another duty to perform. I have to invite you to another ceremony. I will not ask you to shed a single tear. I do not want a single man in this house to be sad, but to rejoice with exceeding great joy that the time of the harvest has come, and that the dead have gone to their final account. [Applause.] I am about to pronounce a funeral oration over the dead body of old Lecompton. [Laughter and continued cheers,] and in the same grave in which Lecompton is to be buried I am going to bury a thousand feet deep anti-Lecompton upon its bosom. [Applause.] This is the glorious funeral to which I have invited you. [Laughter.] We are going to have a glorious tea-party; [laughter]; a sort of a love-feast, [laughter,] in which the anti-Lecompton man will extend the right hand of fellowship, and the Lecompton man will open his arms and take the other to his heart. [Loud and long-continued cheers.]

We have had enough of the age of humbug. [Cheers.] We have something else to do besides discussing the dead issues of the past—we have the live issues of the future to discuss, and we have selected our standard-bearer. We will carry the living issues of the day into action; we will save the Constitution, protect the Union, and preserve civil liberty, not only for ourselves, but for all the nations of the earth. [Cheers.] Is it not a good thing that these old gentlemen are dead? [Laughter.] Is it not a good thing that we can forget them, and rejoice over the fact that they are dead, and buried so deep down that the hands of no political resurrectionist will ever dig them up? Having performed these funeral services, we have nothing to do with Lecompton and anti-Lecompton any longer, but we are old-fashioned, thorough-going Jefferson and Jackson Democrats.

Mr. Montgomery went on to show by an argument that the question of slavery in the Territories was a judicial question, and should be settled by the Supreme Court. The quarrel between Black and Douglas was nothing more than a legal difference between two judges, and the Supreme Court was the tribunal to decide the quarrel. After alluding again to the flattering prospects of success, complimenting the Convention on their nomination, and thanking them for his reception, he retired amid great applause.

After Mr. Montgomery had taken his seat, the band played "Auld Lang Syne," amidst which loud cries for Mr. Bigler were heard.

The President introduced Mr. Bigler, who was warmly greeted. He said:

Members of the committee: The first thing that becomes me is to tender to the committee my hearty thanks for the compliment which they have extended to me in delegating to me an authority on the part of the Democracy of this State to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, at Charleston. For this honor I offer you my sincere thanks. I shall endeavor, as best I can, in the exercise of my feeble judgment, to carry out what I believe to be your will, and what I regard as best calculated to promote the success and harmony of the Democracy, the success of which party I believe to be inseparably connected with the perpetuity and future greatness of this country. Fellow-citizens, you will pardon me for an allusion to a scene which took place in this hall, of which I have a lively recollection. Nine years ago I was honored with a nomination for the chief office of this Commonwealth in this hall. I can almost recollect the same scene. [Applause.] That nomination was brought about in nearly the same manner in which you performed the task to-day. After canvassing candidates that were presented I was nominated by acclamation. That nomination was ratified at the polls, and I trust—nay, sir, I have a firm belief that this nomination to-day, brought about by a concurrence of sentiment, as *marvellous as it was unaccountable*, the like of which was never here or anywhere else before, will be alike ratified at the polls. I am here for the purpose of discussing no one of the great questions which will be involved in the approaching campaign. I intend to perform my duty during its progress. I desire to say that I congratulate this Convention upon the harmony of its action and upon the auspicious results at which it has arrived. [Applause.]

Any allusion to the nominee, to his character, to his *qualifications for the place*, and to the marked modesty with which he has borne himself since the day his name was first mentioned, is unnecessary. No man of either party will dare to say he is not an able, pure, and honest man, and eminently fit for the position for which you have presented him. On behalf of my section of the State I stand here to pledge, without fear of failure, the largest Democratic vote you have seen for ten years. [Applause.]

I heartily respond to all that has been said here in *favor of promoting conciliation and harmony* in the Democratic party. With the gentleman who has just retired, I bury old Lecompton and anti-Lecompton side by side, to sleep forever. [Applause.] On the sod overlying that silent grave will grow up in exuberance a Democracy that will carry us triumphant in the future.

It is right to say in the midst of all the acrimonious disagreements and controversies on that vexed question, (and I make the statement with pride,) that I had the right hand of fellowship for every Democrat, whether he agreed with me upon it or not. [Applause.] I feel that this is the happiest hour of my life. When complimented with the nomination for Governor, nine years ago, I do not believe that I felt the inexpressible pleasure that animates me to-day. Then I felt some natural gratification, because I had been chosen by the Democracy of my own State. I have been complimented on this occasion, and I feel it deeply—the honor of being sent to Charleston from this great State. On the result here will depend the result in the Union.

After alluding to the aggressions of the Republican party, he said that we could have no peace—have no guarantee of future progress and unity—until this Black Republican party, organized on the sectional idea of hostility to the South, is wiped out. [Applause.] After repeating his convictions that the nation of to-day would be ratified in October, he retired amid much applause.

After Mr. Bigler had concluded, Mr. Cessna, the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, asked that the committee have permission to retire for the purpose of deliberation. The request was granted, and the committee retired.

Loud cries were heard from all parts of the hall for Mr. Vaux, of Philadelphia, who appeared in response to the call and was most enthusiastically received.

Mr. Vaux said, he trusted and believed, from the present temper of the Convention, that it was about to practise what had so long been preached—union and harmony, concession and conciliation [Great cheering.] He trusted the inspiration which had so miraculously settled down upon the Convention would be felt through the State, and that the Convention of Charleston, to which delegates had been elected to day, would look to this Convention, and profit by its example. [Cheers.] The fortune of this nation required such a course—a course of harmony and union from that Convention. None of us had made any sacrifice to our principles by the course pursued to-day. We had only yielded, on all sides, in a filial spirit, for the sake of peace and consolation. [Great applause.]

We had come here as representatives of the Democratic party, to achieve results such as these, and the demonstration before him told that it was a success. There was a Power above us greater than ourselves, and the influence of that Power produced the results to be seen. We had pointed out to Pennsylvania the right road to success, and he predicted that in October the Sebastopol of Abolitionism would fall before their terrible assault. [Cheers.] After praying most fervently for such a result, and promising to do all he could to produce it, Mr. Vaux thanked the Convention for its kindness to him, and retired amid great applause.

The President. I have the honor to present to you the Hon. George Sanderson, of Lancaster, the winner of the first campaign in 1860.

Mr. Sanderson was enthusiastically received. He said he felt great reluctance in attempting to address this immense assemblage of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, especially after the very eloquent remarks they had just heard. But inasmuch as his name had been introduced into the Convention in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination, he deemed it proper to say that he was with them to endorse the choice of the Convention, and he pledged Lancaster county to heartily unite with the Democracy in giving an enthusiastic adhesion to the candidate selected. [Applause.]

He had long known Mr. Foster as one of the leading Democrats of this Commonwealth, and he was free to say, that a better man could not have been chosen. He was worthy of the position in every respect. He had heard a good deal about Lecompton and anti-Lecompton to-day, and he heartily concurred in the recommendation of Mr. Montgomery in regard to them. We, as Democrats, have a perfect right to differ in opinion about any measure, but that makes us none the less Democrats. He thought, on the whole, that here, at this ancient gathering of the Democracy in the citadel of old Berks would have a happy effect upon the whole party, and he was glad to see that we have not been disappointed. The action of this Convention he regarded as an auspicious omen for the approaching struggle.

The speaker regarded the omens auspicious for the coming campaign. The Democratic party was the party of the white men. He commenced his political life as a Democrat, in 1828, by voting for old Gen. Jackson, [cheers,] and he had never since had any reason to desert the old Democracy. [Cheers.] These Lecompton and anti-Lecompton quarrels were like the fog of men's views, who fought among themselves until the third party interfered, when they united and gave them a thrashing. The third party had interfered in Pennsylvania, in the shape of Abolitionism and treason, and the Democratic party, united to-day, would thrash them in October.

After thanking those friends who had placed him in nomination, and expressing a determination to support the candidate of the Convention, he retired amid great applause.

The President. I see in the audience one who has done gallant service in the party in days gone by—a man of whom the Democracy should feel proud. I refer to the Hon. Richard Brodhead, of Northampton, and would call on him to address you. [Cheers.]

Mr. Brodhead made a very brief speech in acknowledgment of the compliment. He knew Mr. Foster well, and could say he never knew his equal for purity of purpose and nobility of soul. [Cheers.] He was a man whose pretensions never exceeded his real merits. [Applause.] He would do all he could as a Democrat and as a man to secure his election. [Applause.]

As Mr. B. concluded, Hon. Jacob Fry entered the room and was received with the most enthusiastic cheers. The whole assembly arose as one man, and cheered him for several minutes.

The President. I beg to present to you, gentlemen, a man who is beloved by thousands of Democrats throughout this Commonwealth—a man who, though not the choice of the Convention as a candidate for Governor, *yet will live in the hearts of the people of this State for generations to come as "honest old Jake Fry, of Montgomery."* [Great applause and nine cheers for "Fry."]

Mr. Fry, evidently moved by the imposing demonstration, made a brief speech in response. He would go hand and heart for the nomination of Mr. Foster. He always looked upon him as essentially and truly a good man. [Cheers.] He thanked those men who had come here to vote for him. Whatever votes he had received were free, unbiased, unexpected, and unsolicited. He had never asked a man to vote for him—never spent an hour in electioneering for any nomination. The manifestations he had seen of regard for him he felt most deeply, and would cherish them as evidences of confidence more desirable than any nomination could be.

General Keim, of Berks, made a few remarks in response to a call, after which the Convention adjourned until three o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at three o'clock P. M., and was called to order by the President.

The President suggested that this was the proper time to receive the reports of the delegations from the several Congressional districts.

Mr. Vanzant, of Bucks, moved that each of the several districts be now called on for their nominees for two district delegates to the Charleston Convention, and one district elector. Agreed.

The following names were then reported:

DELEGATES TO THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Districts.		Alternates.
I	Lewis C. Cassidy,	Wm. M. Reilly.
II	Josiah Randall,	Chambers McKibbin.
III	Hugh Clark,	John Robbins, Jr.
IV	H. M. Phillips,	N. B. Browne.
V	Owen Jones,	John Roberts.
VI	E. C. Evans,	George McHenry.
VII	Thos. B. Wilson,	F. Vansant.
VIII	H. Clymer,	F. Lauer.
IX	H. B. Swarr,	H. M. North.
X	C. D. Gonniger,	R. J. Haldeman.
XI	F. W. Hughes,	Chas. Holterstein.
XII	Hendrick B. Wright,	Warren J. Woodward.
XIII	Richard Brodhead,	Asa Packer.
XIV	C. L. Ward,	H. A. Guernsey.
XV	Henry H. Dent,	— Ross.
XVI	A. J. Glossbrenner,	John Reifsnyder.
XVII	John Cessna,	James Nill.
XVIII	A. H. Coffroth,	George N. Smith.
XIX	H. W. Wier,	Israel Paynter.
XX	James Lindsey,	John J. Shutterly.
XXI	Rody Patterson,	John G. Dunn.
XXII	James A. Gibson,	L. Z. Mitchell.
XXIII	Thos. Cunningham,	Samuel P. Johnson.
XXIV	Arnold Plumer,	K. L. Blood.
XXV	Wm. A. Galbraith,	Jos. Derrickson.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Districts.		Districts.	
I.	Frederick A. Server.	XIV.	Isaac Reckhow.
II.	Wm. C. Patterson.	XV.	Geo. D. Jackson.
III.	Jos. Crockett, Jr.	XVI.	John Ahl.
IV.	John G. Brenner.	XVII.	Joel B. Danner.
V.	G. W. Jacoby.	XVIII.	J. R. Crawford.
VI.	Chas. Kelley.	XIX.	H. N. Lee.
VII.	Oliver P. James.	XX.	Josh. B. Howell.
VIII.	David Schall.	XXI.	N. B. Fetterman.
IX.	Joel Lightner.	XXII.	Saml. Marshall.
X.	S. S. Barber.	XXIII.	Wm. Book.
XI.	Thos. H. Walker.	XXIV.	B. D. Hamlin.
XII.	S. S. Winchester.	XXV.	Gaylord Church.
XIII.	Jos. Laubach.		

The reports were unanimously adopted.

Mr. North moved that William H. Welsh, president of this Convention, be appointed chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee for the ensuing year.

The motion was responded to with acclamations.

Mr. North then moved that the delegates of the several Senatorial districts choose each one member of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Cessna moved to amend that the chairman appoint the additional members of the Committee, together with such members at the seat of Government and city of Philadelphia and county of Allegheny as he may deem proper.

Mr. North accepted the amendment, and the motion, as modified, was adopted.

Mr. Schell moved that the chairman appoint a corresponding secretary in each county of the Commonwealth on consultation with the delegates. Adopted.

Mr. Johnston, of Cambria, being called on, made a humorous speech, which kept the Convention in a roar of laughter and applause.

Mr. Dietrich, of Lycoming, also addressed the Convention in support of the nominee for Governor, and the doings of the body generally.

On motion of Mr. Schell, a committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Witte and request him to meet with and address the Convention.

Mr. Schell, of Bedford, moved that a committee be appointed to wait on Mr. Witte and invite him to address the Convention. Agreed to.

After some delay, occasioned by the absence of the committee, Mr. Witte was escorted to the hall by Mr. Schell, the chairman. On entering the room he was greeted by long, loud, and enthusiastic applause, lasting two or three minutes. Silence having been restored, Mr. Witte said his presence was to be regarded as a tribute of fealty of a personal and private character to the Democratic party. The result could not have been more unexpected to any member of the Convention than it had been to himself. He had hoped to receive a majority of the delegates in support of his claims for a nomination. The Convention had spoken quickly, very quickly, but honestly no doubt, and when it had spoken, it spoke for him. [Laughter.]

He would say, however, that the time might come when the history of the last three days would be written. There never was an occasion when conciliation, concession, compromise, and harmony were more necessary. Rash judgments had been entered and heart-burnings produced. The action of the Convention was nevertheless to be regarded as binding. He would echo the sentiment expressed to-day, and say, imperatively, let the dead past bury its dead. [Cheers.] The old condition of things in Pennsylvania must be renewed. It was a humiliating spectacle, when, in the House of Representatives, but three out of twenty five were found voting against the Republican candidate for Speaker. Pennsylvania was great in geographical position, and, under the rule of the Democratic party, might become as great in political position. More than once she had stayed the tide of error and treason when it swept like a whirlwind over the country. To-day every interest was paralyzed. Commerce feels the blow; agriculture feels it; the mechanic feels it; the professional man feels it; the man of business feels it. We should endeavor to remove it, and once more reassure our friends of the South. When this is done then again will Pennsylvania be the "Keystone of the Federal Arch." He had no more to say. He came to the Convention with pleasure—not so much pleasure as if the result had been different. He was used to these defeats. He had experienced them before. [Laughter and applause.] But he felt quite sure that it was in his power to say that he had experienced such a defeat for the last time. [A voice. "No! May you never think so."] Gen. Foster was a personal friend of his. In his patriotism and purity he had the most unlimited confidence. Months ago he had told the General that if he ran as a candidate, the speaker would retire. The General declined it, and now that this nomination had been forced upon him, no one would give him a more cordial support than himself. After thanking the Convention, Mr. Witte retired.

Mr. Cessna, of Bedford, the chairman of the Committee of Resolutions, reported the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That, as the representatives of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, we do hereby reiterate and reaffirm our adherence to, and our unshaken confidence in, the fundamental principles of the party, as proclaimed and declared by the Baltimore Democratic Convention in 1852, and that of 1856 at Cincinnati.

2. *Resolved*, That we deprecate the continued agitation of the slavery question in Congress, among the Representatives of the different sections of the Union, believing, as we do that it tends to weaken the bonds of our common Union, to excite animosities and create heart-burnings between the members of the same great family, and accomplishes no possible good.

3. *Resolved*, That we continue firm in the opinion that Congress has no right nor power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States, nor has it the right or power, nor would it be expedient for Congress to establish slavery in any Territory, or to exclude it therefrom.

4. *Resolved*, That the question of the right of the citizen to hold his slaves in the Territories or in the States is a judicial, and not a legislative question, and its decision is exclusive.

5. *Resolved*, That whilst it belongs to Congress to legislate, and to enact all laws upon such subjects as are placed within their jurisdiction by the Constitution, and to the President to execute all the laws and decrees of the different departments of the Government, it belongs to the judiciary to interpret all such laws, and to determine all questions in law and equity arising under the Constitution and the laws, and upon all such questions their decision must be final and conclusive. When once made, such decision should receive a controlling and hearty obedience from every citizen without regard to his own individual views upon the subject. Any other course of action would lead to anarchy and confusion. The remedy of any error of the court in *such a case as this is a decisive one* when provided by the Constitution and laws, and not by appeal to the higher law of individual opinions.

6. *Resolved*, That the doctrine of an irrepressible conflict between the North and the South, as proclaimed by the champion of the Republican party, is dangerous to the best interests and dearest rights of the people of this Confederacy.

7. *Resolved*, That the Union of the States is above and beyond all price, and that it is the duty of every true patriot to frown indignantly upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate one portion of the Union from the rest; and for this reason, we deprecate all forms of sectional parties, and will resist every effort of any such party to obtain the control of the Government, formed, as it was, for the common good of our whole country.

8. *Resolved*, That in our country all sovereignty rests with the people, who hold the power to conduct the Government through their representatives, and the principles on which the Government rests, and on which alone it can continue to exist as a Union of States, sovereign and independent within their own limits and in their internal and domestic concerns, but bound together as one people by a General Government.

9. *Resolved*, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution the States adopted the same act severally, as free and independent sovereignties, in delegating a portion of their powers to the Federal Government as an increased security of each against danger, domestic or foreign; and any intermeddling of one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of another, under any pretext, whether political, moral, or religious, with a view to their subversion, is a violation of the Constitution and endangers the domestic peace and tranquillity and repose for which the Constitution was formed, and by a necessary consequence serves to weaken and destroy the Union.

10. *Resolved*, That the provisions of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, for the security of which the laws of 1790 and 1850 have been adopted, and which have been approved for nearly seventy years by the highest judicial authorities in the land, have unquestionable claim to the respect and observance of all who enjoy the benefits of our compact of union, and that the action of certain State Legislatures to defeat the purposes and nullify the requirements of that provision are hostile in character and revolutionary in their effects.

11. *Resolved*, That we regard the domestic and foreign policy of President Buchanan as eminently Democratic, pure, conservative, and just, and look upon the success that has crowned his labors as the best and proudest indication of their propriety and wisdom.

12. *Resolved*, That we concur with the views and recommendations on matters of State policy and interest as expressed by Governor Packer to the State Legislature, in his last annual message; especially his exercise of the veto power on improper legislation, and his prompt and patriotic action in delivering to the authorities of Virginia the fugitives from justice who participated in the Harper's Ferry outrages of assassination, treason, and murder.

13. *Resolved*, That the convictions of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania remain unshaken in the wisdom and justice of adequate protection for the iron, coal, wool, and the other great staples of the country, based on the necessities of a revenue system for the General Government, and that we approve of the views of President Buchanan on the subject of specific duties, and desire our Representatives in Congress to procure such a modification of the existing laws as the unwise legislation of the Republican party of 1857 renders absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the great industrial interests of Pennsylvania.

The fourteenth resolution endorses heartily the nomination of Henry D. Foster for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, pledging the best efforts of the delegates for his election, and also of the nominee of the National *Democratic Convention, to assemble at* Charleston.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, with prolonged cheering.

After a brief address from the president, in which he congratulated the delegates upon the results attained, and the cheering prospects of triumphant victory in the election of their candidate for Governor, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

READING, March 1—9 o'clock P. M.—A grand ratification meeting is now being held, and addressed by many able Democratic speakers. The utmost enthusiasm prevails, and every mention of the name of the nominee "brings down the house." All the speakers promise the most earnest support to Mr. Foster, and advocate the harmonious action of the party, in order to secure a victory so desirable as the election of the next Governor of Pennsylvania.

Reception of Gen. Foster at Home.

ILLUMINATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS—RATIFICATION MEETING—SPEECH OF THE NOMINEE—ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION.

GREENSBURG, Westmoreland county, Pa., March 1.—The people here are enthusiastically rejoicing over the unexpected nomination of General Foster for the gubernatorial chair.

The houses and public buildings are brilliantly illuminated.

A ratification meeting was held to-night, at which Gen. Foster appeared and cordially accepted the nomination. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Clarke, Laird, and Kuhns, and adjourned with three cheers for General Foster and the Democratic party.

Processions, headed by bands of music, are marching the streets, and will serenade Mr. Foster and other prominent men of the borough. *Bonfires are kindled in the streets*, and every kind of enthusiastic demonstration is manifested.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Commissioner of the Land Office has certified to the Secretary of the Interior an aggregate of over three hundred and eighteen thousand acres for the benefit of the Minnesota and Pacific railroad, under act of Congress. This is the first instalment for that object.

Speaker Pennington has appointed Hon. William H. English, of Indiana, Hon. Benjamin Stanton, of Ohio, and Hon. D. J. Gartrell as Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, on the part of the House of Representatives.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have had the subject of a Pacific railroad under consideration, but have come to no conclusion. As a preliminary, they have instructed their chairman, Mr. Curtis, to ask for the printing of the several bills referred to that committee, including that matured and agreed upon by the select committee at the last session, providing for a central route. The idea is entertained of uniting this with the Southern route. The plan of aid, in the form of postal and transportation allowances, unites the Government and private means, and is now the generally conceded plan of construction.

Mr. W. W. Ratcliffe has been appointed chief clerk of the Land Office.

If the present disposable military force should be found insufficient to protect the frontier of the Rio Grande the President will, it is said, bring the subject to the attention of Congress in a special message.

In the absence of the necessary information relative to the events in that quarter, the members of Congress generally are not willing to make an appropriation to bring the mounted regiment of Texan volunteers, heretofore authorized, into service, nor resort to any other measures of protection.

The bill reported in the House to-day by Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, from the Committee on Commerce, enacts that every master, officer, seaman, etc., on American vessels, who shall, during the voyage, by promise of marriage or otherwise, seduce any female passenger, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars; but a subsequent marriage to the party seduced may be pleaded in bar of conviction. It also prohibits the officers, seamen, and others, from visiting or frequenting such parts of the vessel as may be assigned to the emigrant passengers, excepting by direction or permission of the master, the penalty being a forfeiture of the wages accruing during the voyage. The masters are prohibited from giving such permission, except for the performance of the necessary duties under a penalty of fifty dollars fine for each offence. The fine for the seduction of a passenger may, in the discretion of the court, be appropriated for her use, or for her child or children, but legal proceedings must be brought within a year.

Missouri Opposition Convention.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The Opposition State Convention met at Jefferson City yesterday. The attendance was large, and much enthusiasm prevailed during the proceedings, which were exceedingly harmonious. *Abel Leonard was elected president of the Convention.*

On taking the chair, Mr. Leonard announced the object of the Convention to be the nomination of Hon. Edward Bates for the Presidency.

A series of resolutions was adopted opposing the arrant heresies of the Democratic party in regard to slavery in the Territories, the reopening of the slavery agitation and the African slave trade, and to the treasonable avowal that in the election to the Presidency, by a regular and constitutional mode, of the candidate of any party, is in itself a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union; in favor of granting free homesteads to actual settlers; opposed to the doctrines of secession as promulgated by the ultra-Southern leaders, and declaring Edward Bates the choice of the Convention for the Presidency. These resolutions were adopted amid tremendous applause.

On motion, a committee was appointed to report an electoral ticket, and the Convention adjourned.

From the Pacific Squadron.

BOSTON, March 1.—Advices from the Pacific squadron to Dec. 14th, have been received.

Capt. Armstrong, of the U. S. steamer San Jacinto, has been suspended for disobedience of orders and sent home.

Lieut. Donaldson and Carpenter Dibble have also been sent home on account of illness.

The U. S. steamer Mystic was about to proceed to St. Helena, with a requisition upon the Governor for the officers and crew of the slaver bark Orion, to be conveyed to the United States for trial.

From California.

[By Overland Mail.]

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The Overland Mail, with the *San Francisco papers of the 6th and telegraphic advices of the 7th ult.*, has arrived here.

The news is not important, being only a day or two later than the advices by the steamer.

There was almost a total eclipse of the moon on the night of February 6th, fairly visible at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.—Trade with the country is temporarily active. Clear Pork is quoted at $9 62½ ℔ half barrel. Spirits of Turpentine 67c.

Terrible Casualty at Cincinnati.

FALL OF THE WALLS OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH—LOSS OF LIFE.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—This morning, while a body of workmen were engaged in tearing down the St. Xavier Catholic Church, the walls fell in, burying twenty persons.

Ten of the bodies of the unfortunate victims have been *already taken out of the ruins.*

Sales of 2 000 boxes of Candles, per the Eagle Wing, at 20½c. 4 000 gallons of Turpentine were sold at the quotation given, and 100 half barrels of clear Pork.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—A fire occurred yesterday in the mill of Messrs. Babros & Ellis, on Cherry street, which, with the Pike's Peak Saloon, was entirely destroyed. The boiler manufactory of Edward Boyle was considerably damaged. Loss six thousand dollars, partially insured.

The Anglo-Saxon at Portland.

PORTLAND, March 1—The steamship Anglo-Saxon has arrived from Liverpool, via Queenstown. Her dates are the same as received at New York by the steamer Edinburgh.

NO LIST OF THE HUNGARIAN'S PASSENGERS.

PORTLAND, March 1.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon arrived at this port at three o'clock this afternoon.

She brings no duplicate passenger-list of the Hungarian, but her officers put the highest estimate of the number at thirty-five.

Loss of a Western Steamer.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The steamer Challenge, from St. Louis, for the Illinois river, was sunk on Tuesday night, near St. Louis. Her cargo has been saved, but the boat, which was valued at $8 000, is a total loss.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Flour is firm, with an active demand; the Howard street brand is quoted at $5 50 ℔ bbl. Wheat active at $1.32@1.35 for red, and $1.45@1.57 for white. Corn active, but less firm; white 67@73c; Yellow 71@72c. Pork steady; Mess Pork $18; Prime $14 50. Lard firm at 11¾@11⅞c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 29.—Cotton advancing; sales of 3,000 bales.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

U. S. CAPITOL, Washington, March 1.

SENATE

The Senate met at noon, but there was a very slim attendance.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved to take up the bill to extend the benefits of the swamp-land act to Oregon and Minnesota. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, offered the series of resolutions as modified by the caucus of Democratic Senators, in place of those heretofore offered by him. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to take up the bill to amend the act regulating the collection of duties on imports, &c. It alters the time in which the collector of the port shall take possession of a vessel from five days to one day. Taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, of California, the Military Academy appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, offered an amendment appropriating $1,000,000 for the support of a regiment of mounted volunteers to defend the frontiers of Texas, to be raised in pursuance of the act of 1818.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, thought the motion out of order.

Mr. WIGFALL said it was in order under the rules, as it carried out the provisions of an existing law.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, said that he would like the matter referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, so that they could report upon it.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, said that, unless the Government acted speedily, Texas would act herself and bring on a state of war between this country and Mexico.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, wanted to reduce and not increase the army. There were plenty of troops now to protect the frontiers. He thought there was no necessity for such a regiment until the existing force is shown to be insufficient.

Mr. WIGFALL said the State of Texas had a line of frontier of one thousand miles, for the defence of which there were three companies of cavalry, numbering in all a hundred and fifty-nine men; and there were a hundred and ninety-two other troops. Additional troops were needed there, because the northern frontier was in a state of war.

This measure meets the approbation of the Government and the regiment would have been called into service, but for this embarrassment. Women had been outraged, and then stripped and left to come home without clothing. If such outrages occurred on any other frontier, public indignation would come down upon those who opposed an appropriation to stop them.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said that as far as his belief was concerned, sufficient money had been expended in contracts to have raised and maintained one regiment for a year.

Mr. WIGFALL asked the Senator not to talk till the hour expired, and thus defeat the appropriation. If wrong, vote it down.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he must debate the proposition. The Presidential election was approaching. The Administration had neglected to protect the frontiers, and then charged the consequences upon the Republicans. Besides this, it was sought to press upon them other measures, which could not be spoken of in open session. He also wanted to hear from the Government on the subject.

Let the President tell us what he needs, and why no troops can be spared to protect the frontiers. In matters of this sort, let us proceed in a regular manner.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, in reply to Mr. Hale, said that not more than eleven thousand men of the army are available for actual service. The Committee on Military Affairs has not reported a bill on the subject under consideration for the reason that it had not heard from the War Department. It was known that the Mexican marauders had invaded Texas. Texas had retaliated, and unless this state of things was terminated an actual state of war will exist between the two countries. The fact stared us in the face that a portion of our country had been invaded, and if Congress did nothing to stop this invasion, war would result.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, said they had no reason to suppose that the President regarded any such measure necessary. He wanted to hear from him first. It was altogether wrong for us to initiate a matter of this sort. The President had control over the army and navy, and he (Mr. Crittenden) suggested that this increase of the army, if necessary, should be advised by him. If Texas was necessitated to call out troops to protect her borders the fault was with the President, who had neglected his duty. It was not according to the scheme of our Government that the State should act for herself, and then ask the Government to foot the bill.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, said the President had not been so tardy as the Senator from Kentucky had represented. At the last session the President recommended the increase of the army by the addition of three or four new regiments, but Congress did not carry out his wishes; they did authorize the establishment of three regiments of volunteers, but did not provide appropriations for their support. All that was desired now was appropriation of money to carry out the existing law. There was an ample and urgent reason for passing this measure. The representations received here were that the people of Texas thought the only way to put an end to the difficulties was to seize the northern provinces of Mexico, and they would do so, unless Congress acted. Then we would either have to make war on Texas to release Mexico, or war on Mexico to protect Texas. All that was now asked was to provide for the calling out of one of the regiments already authorized by law.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, and the Senator from Virginia admitted that there was a communication from the Governor of Texas in the hands of the President, relative to the difficulty on the frontier, and yet he has made us no communication on the subject. He inferred from the Senator's remarks that the President was so much offended because his recommendations at the last session were not carried out, that he would not make any further recommendation, though a State of this Confederacy was actually invaded.

Mr. MASON denied that his remarks were susceptible of such an inference. He had said that the night before last the President received such information from the Governor of Texas as satisfied him that the Senators from Texas were right in asking an appropriation to provide for the protection of the frontier of their State.

Mr. FESSENDEN wished to do the Senator from Virginia no injustice. He still thought the President was to not inform the Senate what measures he deemed necessary for the defence of the frontier. The Senate could not be expected to act on newspaper reports, or statements of individuals. He believed that the Texas frontier was purposely neglected to produce a war with Mexico, in order that certain ulterior purposes be accomplished. He feared that the difficulties had been purposely fomented by the people of Texas, and charged that the President had grossly neglected his duty.

The special order, Mr. Brown's resolutions coming up on motion, their consideration was postponed until Tuesday next, at two o'clock.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, the homestead bill was made the special order for Wednesday, at half past one o'clock.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, discussed Mr. Wigfall's amendment. He took it for granted that Texas would send troops to the Rio Grande. The only question was whether it should be under the State or Federal authority. He preferred the latter, and therefore urged the immediate passage of the amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, moved to refer the bill and its amendment to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WIGFALL said this was one of those cases of pressing necessity which admitted of no delay. He had the most incontestable evidence of this necessity, and the same character of evidence had been accumulating in the War Department for the last *three or four* months.

Mr. FESSENDEN said as the War Department made no recommendation to the Senate, we must not believe the evidence.

Mr. WIGFALL said that the inference drawn by the Senator from Maine was incorrect. There could be no doubt of the existence of a state of war on the Rio Grande, and action should be promptly taken.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs was lost.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked if the same proposition was before the Committee on Military Affairs?

Mr. DAVIS said the committee was awaiting a report from the War Department.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till next week.

Mr. GWIN, of California, thought it would be better to refer the bill to the committee, and not postpone its consideration.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said the Governor of Texas had asked for protection, and the Senators from Texas are demanding the same. He thought the facts were well known and should vote for the appropriation. The Administration had grossly neglected the State of Texas, but he would not imitate its example. He would not stand on technical points. He would vote for the appropriation and take the responsibility. The whole military department of the Government had been grossly mismanaged. The army should be removed from *Utah, where it was only enriching Mormons by its presence.*

Mr. HALE said he had arrived at a different conclusion. He believed the Administration inefficient, and therefore would not vote to place eleven hundred thousand dollars in its hands. What on earth was the army doing? What was it for? As soon as a little difficulty arises, an increase is asked for. He would vote against this amendment, and would vote against appropriating another dollar for West Point. He was in favor of abolishing that institution. In 1843 there was a test vote in the lower House, which declared, by a vote of 97 to 70, that it was inexpedient to maintain the Military Academy. He at that time acted on instructions from the Democratic Legislature of New Hampshire, which was then called the South Carolina of the North. He wished it understood that he was not a candidate for the Presidency, and therefore what he said should not be taken as the programme of any political movement.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, moved to refer the bill and amendment to the Committee on Military Affairs. Carried.

Mr. HALE moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn till Monday.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, opposed the motion, Friday being set apart for the consideration of private bills, and one hundred and fifty of them were now on the calendar, and ought to be acted upon.

The motion was lost.

Mr. GWIN, of California, moved to reconsider the vote by which the military academy bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It was never usual to refer appropriation bills to any other committee than that of Finance.

Pending this motion,

On motion, Mr. Davis' bill, authorizing the sale of arms to the States, and requiring the superintendents of armories to be appointed from the ordnance corps, was taken up.

Mr. HALE opposed taking the appointment of superintendents of armories from civilians, and read extracts from a report made in the House some years ago in support of his position.

Mr DAVIS replied, controverting the facts stated in the report referred to by the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, moved to strike out the first section entirely. Arms could be better made in private establishments than in those of the Government.

A long debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. MASON said that Virginia found it necessary, owing to the relations the States now bore to each other, to appropriate $500,000 for the purchase of arms, and would continue that course from year to year until she was prepared for any emergency. She had sent to Europe for estimates, and would be very cautious how she bought arms made in the Northern section of this Confederacy. He denied that the arms made in private factories were equal to those made under the supervision of the officers of the army, whose word, as men of honor, is better than any bond.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, opposed the bill. It would bring the Government in competition with private individuals. If the officers of the army are so much superior, it would be better to give them all the posts in the Government. With no disrespect to them, he would say that a private citizen was quite as reliable for these duties, and he would never vote to put officers of the army in civil employments.

Mr. DAVIS made a sharp reply.

Mr. PUGH said the tone of the Senator's remarks was improper. He had the right to make objections to any bill, and should do so.

After some further debate,

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said he had an amendment to present,

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New Jersey, rose to a question of privilege, desiring to reply to the censures cast on the committee appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the statue of Washington.

Messrs. FARNSWORTH and LOVEJOY, of Illinois, CRAWFORD, of Georgia, and others, objected.

Mr. ADRAIN thought it most unjust to the character of the committee and of this House that some explanation was not permitted to be made when the censure *has been cast by Mr. Carter's resolution.*

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, called him to order.

The SPEAKER said that Mr. Carter's resolution was not in the possession of the House, objections having heretofore been made to its reception.

The resolution presented by Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, yesterday, asking for information in relation to the difficulties on the Texas boundary, was passed.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back, with an amendment, *the bill to establish an assay office in St. Louis.*

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of abolishing a portion of the land offices, or reducing the expenses connected with that branch of the public business.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act providing for the safety of passengers on boats propelled in whole or in part by steam.

A brief running debate ensued, in which the propriety of placing the bill in a position to be reached, with a view to its passage, was generally admitted. The consideration was then postponed for three weeks.

A resolution was adopted authorizing eleven of the principal standing committees, each, to employ a clerk, at four dollars per day.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the better protection of female immigrants on the high seas. He caused to be read a memorial from the New York Emigrant Commissioners, showing the vile abuses committed by captains and others on such passengers. He said the bill had the sanction of the Senate and two of the committees of this House.

The bill was read for information. It makes the violation of the persons of females, or illicit connection with them while passengers, under a promise of marriage, or by threats or the exercise of authority, or by solicitation, through gifts or presents, a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment.

Further proceedings were terminated by the expiration of the morning hour.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The bill to carry into effect the treaties with the Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories, ratified in March last, was taken up.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, would not vote another dollar for ratifying these treaty stipulations until he was satisfied that the South were to have *equal rights in the* Territories, from which it was the object of the Republican party to exclude her.

No action was taken on the bill.

The committee then rose, with the view of proceeding to the execution of the special order of the day—the election of printer.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, moved a postponement of the election until to-morrow, saying, that five Democrats and two Republicans, not paired off, were absent.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, favored this, saying he and others did not know that the election was set to-day as the special order.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, remarked that the gentleman ought to have known it.

Mr. HOUSTON said there were a thousand things they ought to know but did not know.

Mr. KILGORE replied that he at least ought to know his duty here.

Mr. HOUSTON said the gentleman ought to be beaten with many stripes for his encroachments on the rights of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. KILGORE. The charge is unfounded.

Mr. HOUSTON. You are a living evidence of the fact. [Calls of "Order."]

Mr. CLEMENS favored a postponement. A vote to-day can and will be prevented by dilatory motions.

Mr. BRANCH was willing to compromise by understanding that the vote shall be taken to-morrow, after *the call of the House.*

Mr. FLORENCE objected to this proposition, saying that to-morrow will be the first private-bill day.

It was agreed to postpone the election till to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President's annual message.

Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, as a Southern man, had looked on the growing distrust and antagonism between the North and South, in the hope that some fortuitous circumstance would arrest this condition of things, but he had been sadly and seriously disappointed. The South had never demanded more than their constitutional rights as to slavery. The North were worse than mad to agitate the question, and doubly mad when they talk about coercing the people of the South. If they choose to take any action which their interest or policy may dictate—if the gage of battle were offered, the South would meet the North on foot or horseback. The South, in such a conflict, could sustain themselves better than the North. Their four millions of slaves would not only enable them to keep constantly in the field five hundred thousand men, but they would have a surplus product for the market. With regard to the reopening of the slave trade, he did not believe there were three thousand voters in South Carolina to-day in favor of such a measure. In his district he had met but two men who were.

But he desired no hostile struggle between the North and South. The Union could not be dissolved without a clash of arms.

He was, in common with other Southern Democrats, willing to make one more effort to put into the Presidential chair a fair exponent of the Constitution, in order that the rights of all sections may be guarded. He expressed his concurrence in the views presented in the message of the Governor of South Carolina, and the action of the Legislature of that State in reference to a Conference of the Southern States.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

STEAMER EDINBURGH AT NEW YORK.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The English Budget Opposed in Parliament.

LORD ELGIN GOING TO CHINA.

Spain Preparing to Attack Tangier.

AFFAIRS THREATENING AT NAPLES.

COTTON STEADY.

CONSOLS 94½.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamship Edinburgh arrived this afternoon. In consequence of the fog she was compelled to anchor below. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 14th ult., and, via Queenstown, she has advices of Thursday, the 15th ult.

The royal mail steamship Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 13th ult.

The position of the Italian question is unaltered.

Mr. Gladstone's budget has been actively opposed in Parliament. It is reported that the conservative members have resolved to oppose it.

The Government of Spain has refused all offers of negotiations towards a peace with Morocco, until the capture of Tangier.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, an interesting debate had taken place on Chinese affairs.

Lord Palmerston promised a full exposition of the diplomatic course pursued by the Government in its relations with China, at an early day.

The Italian question had been debated in the House of Lords, and a strong sentiment expressed against the proposition of France to annex Savoy.

The death of Sir William Napier is announced.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the objection of the Austrian Government to the proposals of England for a settlement of the Italian question have been received by the Paris Cabinet.

The session of the Legislatif Assembly of France had been postponed to the 1st of March.

It is reported that the French Government has purchased the *Débats* newspaper, for a free-trade organ.

SPAIN.

Spain is preparing to commence active operations against Tangier. Her determination to capture this point seemed to be fixed, and negotiations for a peace were to be delayed until this was accomplished.

NAPLES.

Neapolitan affairs are of a most threatening nature. It is rumored that a conspiracy exists in the army of the King.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LONDON, Feb. 15.—It is announced that Lord Elgin is about to proceed on a second mission to China, in the hope of being able, by his personal influence, to secure the ratification of the treaty and the entire cessation of hostilities.

The English funds opened steadily to day at firm prices, but subsequently declined one-eighth, owing to the unfavorable advices received from the Paris Bourse.

Advices from Vienna state that France has requested the Pope of Rome to make proposals by which a settlement of so much of the Italian question as concerns his possessions in Romagna may be effected.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Midnight.—The steamship Edinburgh is at anchor in the lower bay, owing to the fog, but we have succeeded in obtaining the following additional summary of her news:

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Le Nord says that the reply of Austria to the English proposition for the settlement of the Italian question has reached Paris. Count Rechberg states that Austria cannot retract from the engagements of Villa Franca and Zurich, and therefore cannot admit *de jure* facts contrary to those engagements and the treaty between France and Austria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th, the Duke of Newcastle stated that, until the resources of British Columbia were more fully developed, it was thought better not to put in force the act of last year, in reference to the jurisdiction of the Hudson Bay Company.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell stated that the French and English Commissioners, appointed to inquire into the Newfoundland fisheries, had reported to their respective Governments.

Mr. R. Osborne called attention to the state of their relations with China, attributing the present difficulty to Lord Elgin's demand for a resident minister at Pekin which was offensive to the Chinese. He severely denounced the proceedings of Mr. Bruce and Admiral Hope.

The subject, after a lengthy discussion, was dropped at the request of Lord Palmerston.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th, the proposed annexation of Savoy to France was pretty generally denounced.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell said the Government was not aware of any preparation being made for placing the French forces in Italy.

General Sir William Napier is dead. He was seventy-four years of age.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

[By the Edinburgh.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 14.—The Cotton *market is quiet*, but steady. The sales of the three days foot up 18,000 bales, including 3,500 bales to speculators.

THE LATEST—(By Telegraph.)—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—The Cotton market continues quiet; the sales to-day are estimated at 6,000 bales, at last Friday's rates.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester continue favorable; the markets were generally firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The breadstuffs market is firm with an advancing tendency. Messrs. Richardson & Spence report flour firm, but quiet. American 25s@28s 6d. Wheat firm and partially advanced 1d. Corn has an advancing tendency, and in some cases an advance of 6d@1s was obtained. The market closed quiet at 32s@33s 6d for yellow.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—The Provisions market continues steady. Beef is quiet; holders offering freely, but showing no disposition to press sales. Pork steady. Bacon steady, but quiet. Lard quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar firm. Coffee quiet. Rosin steady. Turpentine Spirits firm. Rice steady.

LONDON MARKETS.—Barings report that wheat has advanced 1s. on fine qualities. Sugar is steady. Rice quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Feb. 14.—Consols are quiet at 94⅜. The money market is slightly easier. American Securities are without change.

Detention of the Edinburgh Below.

NEW YORK, March 1—10 o'clock P. M.—The steamer Edinburgh will probably be obliged to remain at anchor below all night. The fog is very dense. Her news has been received by telegraph, from Sandy Hook, which accounts for the meagreness of the report.

THE CITY.

☞ *See Fourth Page.*

CITY COUNCILS.—Regular meetings by both branches of the municipal legislature were held yesterday.

IN SELECT BRANCH.—The market-clerks reported that during the past season they had seized the following articles of provender: 3,523 lbs butter, light weight; 51 lbs lard, do do; 199 lbs sausage meat, do do; 1,341 lbs unwholesome meat; 1 shote pig meat, do do; 1 pig, 1 old cow, 1 monkey calf, 35 turkeys, 197 spring chickens, 53 baskets, and 8 bags of fruit not marked with quantity contained, according to law; 185 boxes and 4 baskets of beans, do; 140 baskets and 5 bags of vegetables; 198 false measures; 230 do weights; 15¾ do scales; 67 do steel yards and spring balances.

The clerks report that nearly all the butter was taken from either farmers or their agents. The vegetables and fruit seized for lack of marks upon them belonged to farmers.

The committee of conference relative to the bridge across the Schuylkill, at the Falls, reported in favor of its purchase for $14,000, the money to be raised by loan. Accompanying the report was an ordinance appropriating the money, which was agreed to by a vote of 13 to 4.

Mr. Neal (City Property) presented a report enclosing the complaint of the lessees of the tobacco warehouse, that the terms upon which they rent the building are too onerous, and that the sum of $5 600 per annum, with a lease, would be nothing more than reasonable. The committee did not recommend the petition, and were discharged.

Mr. Neal explained the circumstances under which the report was made. It was then adopted.

A resolution was introduced by the Railroad Committee memorializing the Legislature for a change in the mode of electing directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to represent the stock held by the city.

Mr. Davis wished to amend, by also increasing the number of the directors but withdrew his amendment, and the resolution then passed.

A report of committee relative to the purchase of the land upon the west bank of the Schuylkill, opposite Fairmount Park, was ordered to be printed.

An ordinance authorizing the Mayor to raise a loan of $100,000, at six per cent., redeemable within thirty years, the money to be appropriated for new school buildings, was adopted.

The Chamber now entered upon the consideration of a memorial and resolution, introduced by Mr. Cuyler, relative to iron pavements, (which the owner must advertise), which was referred to the Committee on Highways.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Leidy, petitioning the Legislature to pass an act making February 22d, the birthday of Washington, a legal holiday. Agreed to.

The Chamber then continued the discussion of the school bill, going into committee for the purpose.

An effort was made to insert an item of $4,800 for night schools in certain districts. [At the last sitting of the committee, *all* the appropriations for night schools were cut out, by a considerable majority.]

The debate upon the subject, though long, developed nothing additional to the debate previously published, and the amendment was lost.

Some petty amendments in appropriations were made, when the committee rose and reported progress.

The amendment inserting $4 500 for night schools in certain quarters was now reintroduced, with a proviso that no other books should be used than those already provided. Mr. Neal made a speech relative to the book-making and book-changing propensity prevalent among the controllers and the publishers.

The amendment was agreed to, and thus the bill passed the Chamber.

Mr. Wetherill offered a resolution adverse to the construction by the Hestonville Railroad Company of a track in Callowhill street, and that the Legislature and Governor be thereof notified. Adopted.

Mr. Parker called up his resolution for the loan of $64 000 to complete the improvements in the Water Department, and instructing the Finance Committee to prepare an ordinance accordingly. Adopted.

That making appropriation of $11,750 to the City Treasurer's department, was taken up and passed *without amendment, except the erasure of an item* to pay the expenses of certain recent contested elections.

A bill, remodelling the election precincts of the Twenty-fourth ward was introduced. It was debated at some length, and agreed to by a vote of sixteen to four.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $67,100 to the Fire Department, (items already published,) was brought up as passed by Common Council. It passed this Chamber without amendment.

The appropriation of $10,000 to rebuild the bridge over the Schuylkill, at the Falls, was taken up.

An amendment of $3 000 was voted down, Mr. Jones explaining that for $3,000 a hemlock bridge would be made, instead of pine.

The ordinance passed finally.

An ordinance paying $800, an old claim against the late Guardians of the Poor by Charles Murphy, was passed.

By a vote of 11 to 5, the vote by which was refused a request by the sheriff for appropriation to pay him for having furnished his office, was now reconsidered, and the discussion laid over until next meeting.

The Chamber adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.—The chair submitted the twelfth annual report of the Directors of the Girard College.

Also, a petition for market houses on Girard avenue between Seventh and Tenth.

Mr. Backer, of the Committee on Finance, submitted an ordinance appropriating $5 200 to pay the Police Magistrates and the Vaccine Physicians. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance in regard to liens for registered taxes, which was passed.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $87.68 to Charles Murphy, former steward of the Almshouse, for boarding the assistant resident physicians. Agreed to.

Mr. Potter called up the ordinance authorizing the Mayor to purchase suitable lots for the erection of station houses. Agreed to.

Mr. Bullock *reported a resolution authorizing* the grading of Brandywine street, from Twentieth to Twenty-first street. Agreed to.

Another, authorizing the paving of Sansom street, from Twentieth to Twenty-second street. Agreed to.

Another, authorizing the construction of a bridge over Dark Run, in the Twenty second ward, at a cost not exceeding $1,000. Agreed to.

Another, authorizing the grading of Powder Mill lane, in the Twenty-third ward. Agreed to.

Another, *authorizing the Chief Engineer* and Surveyor to give notice of the opening of Wharton street from Sixteenth to Eighteenth street; Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth streets, from Wharton to Prime street; a portion of Moore street, and Franklin street, from Oxford to Jefferson street. Agreed to.

Mr. Dyer submitted an ordinance appropriating $10,000 to the rebuilding of the superstructure of the bridge at the Falls of the Schuylkill.

Mr. Manuel presented a deed dedicating Columbia avenue, from Ridge avenue to Twenty-fourth street, and Twenty-fourth street, from Columbia avenue to Ridge avenue, which was accepted.

The ordinance making annual appropriation of $33,450 to the Tax Department was taken up. The Chamber going into committee. The ordinance passed as it came from Common Council.

The resolution authorizing the City Commissioner to invite proposals for a fire-proof building one hundred and twenty feet on Chestnut street by two hundred feet on Sixth street, at a cost not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, was called up.

Mr. Bullock moved to amend that the cost shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars.