The Press.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—American Art and its Appreciation; The Government of the Territories; Pulpit Portraits, No. 2—Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.; Letter from New York; Paid Fire Department.

FOURTH PAGE.—General News; Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday; Marine Intelligence.

Public Sentiment.

It is significant, in reading over the newspapers, that the results of the Reading Convention seem to be generally regarded, if not in express terms, at least by implication, as a complete defeat of the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. Even the delegates to Charleston are not counted upon as entirely certain to vote blindly, according to the dictates of the secession leaders. Our correspondent "Occasional" makes some allusions to this feeling in his letter this morning.

General FOSTER's particular friends in Western Pennsylvania are rapidly rallying under the flag of DOUGLAS. The old Democratic paper at Greensburg, conducted by that veteran editor in the ranks of the party, JOHN M. LAIRD, flies the banner of DOUGLAS and FOSTER; while the Pittsburg *Post*, the Washington *Review*, and the Armstrong *Democrat*, all circulating under the very threshold of the Democratic candidate for Governor, enthusiastically assert the same preferences. Whether this indication will have any effect upon Charleston remains to be seen. Whether that body will consult public sentiment, in any respect, is doubtful enough. The delegates to the Charleston Convention have the destinies probably of the country, certainly of the Democracy, in their hands. They can elect FOSTER, or they can defeat him. They can restore most of the free States from the Opposition, or they can seal them utterly to that Opposition. Honest men never have any difficulty in doing right; but, as experience has shown in Pennsylvania since 1858, party Conventions are too frequently controlled by adverse counsels, too frequently used to sustain weakness in power, and to punish independent men out of it. Will Charleston be honest and exceptional?

Jews in the Austrian Empire.

The tortoise may reach the goal earlier than the hare, after all, as old Æsop said, long ago. Austria is really carrying out some of the reforms which FRANCIS-JOSEPH promised last year. Such, for instance, is the partial emancipation of the Jews. An imperial decree, dated Vienna, February 21st, concedes to the Jews of Lower Austria, Moravia, Silesia, Hungary, the Voivodina, and the Banat, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, and the littoral districts, the right of possessing real property. They cannot, however, exercise the rights of patronage, jurisdiction, or scholastic representation attached to such possession. They may become agricultural proprietors if, in compliance with the law, they are domiciled upon their establishments, and cultivate the land themselves. In Galicia, the Bukowina, and Cracow, the rights enjoyed by Christians connected with the possession of real property are granted to those Jews who have been educated at the colleges, or at commercial, nautical, or mining academies, or who are officers in the army. Other Jews may at present only acquire such real property as was permitted by the law before 1848, and may farm landed property belonging to the Crown, but not real property of the kind styled Ruskkali farms.

Superintendent of Common Schools.

It is a mistake that THOMAS H. BURROWS, Esq., recently appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools by Governor PACKER, is a member of the Republican party, as we see stated in some newspapers. He voted for JAMES BUCHANAN in 1856, and WILLIAM F. PACKER in 1857, and, indeed, for every Democratic candidate for President and Governor for the last seventeen years, and for Democratic candidates generally. The truth is, he was voting the Democratic ticket years before WILLIAM B. REED, JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, and other gentlemen—who have received signal proofs of their Democracy being appreciated by the National Administration—had cut themselves loose from the Whig party. The position of Superintendent of Common Schools should not be a party one. Nothing but the eminent fitness of Mr. BURROWS, both by education and experience, should be taken into account. The report of his being a Republican doubtless originated from the fact that he ran as an independent candidate for Mayor of Lancaster, against the regular Democratic nominee.

Public Amusements.

Musical Fund Hall was so crowded last night, at Handel and Haydn Society's performance of the Oratorio of *Judas Maccabæus*, that every standing-place was occupied, and scores of people had to go away, unable to obtain admission. We are not surprised, for *Judas Maccabæus* is one of Handel's masterpieces. The chorus was by himself considered one of his finest and best-sustained efforts, placing above it only. "He saw the lovely youth," at the end of the second part in *Theodora*, and then the grand chorus in *The Messiah*. We are entitled to consider *Judas Maccabæus* as a sacred opera, the subject and the treatment making it so. It was rapidly produced, Handel having written it in thirty-two days. It was first performed in April, 1747, became popular at once, and continued so, after a lapse of considerably more than a century.

Of the performance last night we must say that the chorus was by far the best; it was, indeed, wonderfully good, and perfect in what we may call its *oneness*. The instrumental department was supplied by the Germania Orchestra, and those who delightedly heard the response to Mr. Hazelwood's "Sound the Alarm," (which he executed very well), will not soon forget the mingled power and sweetness of this fine combination of wind instruments. The same may be said of the grand burst in the semi-chorus, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," in which the trumpets and drums united to swell the triumph. It may be new to some of our readers that *Judas Maccabæus* was written to commemorate the Duke of Cumberland's victory over the "rebels," at Culloden, on April, 1746, and that, in "Conquering Hero" chorus did not originally belong to *Judas*, but to *Joshua*, which was subsequently composed, (first performed in March, 1748), and so much excited the admiration of the audience then, that it was transferred to *Judas*, where it has since remained. Victor Schœlcher, in his *Life of Handel*, says "Where have the Pindaric Odes expressed the idea of triumph more brilliantly and more enthusiastically than the chorus in *Judas Maccabæus*, 'See the conquering hero comes!' The battle-cry in the same oratorio, 'Sound an alarm,' is just such another spark of musical electricity as our *Marseillaise*, which has made myriads brave, and is alone sufficient to immortalize the name of Rouget de Lisle. Mr. Hazelwood did this noble air ample justice. In his recitatives, his articulation was not very clear, but he executed the *solos* well.

Mr. Heisler, also, sang up to the measure of his reputation—which is high. But we cannot understand why his part (of Simon, brother to *Judas*) was divided with another basso, Mr. C. B. Burrell, who, moreover, is not so good a vocalist. Fancy Mr. Wheatley playing half the character of Charles Surface or Young Mirabel, and Mr. Dolman coming in and playing the other part!

Of the female singers, we need particularly mention only Mrs. Reed and Miss Shaw—they eclipsed the others, and we have neither time nor space for more than a glance at the performance. Mrs. Reed, it seems to us, has the finer voice and the more artistical execution—but she does not sing as if she felt the full meaning of the sentiment and music as Miss Shaw does. She sang "Come over-smiling Liberty" very clearly and sweetly, and, even yet better, the air, "Ah! wretched, wretched Israel"—the chorus to which was finely given. Miss Shaw's "Wise men, flattering, may deceive you," was a finished performance, worthy of the applause which greeted it; but we submit to Mr. Carr Cross, Conductor of the Society, (and, therefore, the responsible person,) whether it is usual, or indeed correct, to admit *encores* in Oratorios? At any rate, it is new to us.

The third part, the animating spirit of which is a combination of prayer, praise, and exultation at the victory over Nicanor, went off even better than the preceding parts. The grand chorus, already alluded to, was magnificent, and a chorus of joy fifty concluded this most dramatic of all Handel's oratorios.

There can be no doubt that if the Society will repeat this Oratorio, they will again fill Musical Fund Hall to its extent.

MISCELLANEOUS PERFORMANCES.—There will be performances, this afternoon, at the National Theatre, at Signor Blitz's, and at Thildon's Art Museum. That unsurpassed equestrian spectacle, the English Steeple Chase, which Dan Rice has brought out this week, with a vast pecuniary outlay, and a completeness which seems to bring the actual sports of the English gentry before the spectators, will be repeated, and also in the evening, with a variety of other feats. Mr. Tony Pastor, the new Clown, is well worth seeing and hearing.

Sale this morning, Walnut-street residence and furniture, on the premises. Sale this evening, elegant London books, continued at the auction store. See Thomas & Sons' catalogues and advertisements for both sales.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1860.

The resolutions agreed upon by the Senatorial Committee, intended as instructions to the Charleston Convention, were quietly introduced a few days ago by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, and some curiosity is felt as to their fate, whether it is the purpose of the engineers of this movement to bring them up formally for discussion, or to allow them to sleep the sleep of death upon the table of the Senate. It appears that Mr. Bigler and others regard them with a good deal of alarm, notwithstanding our illustrious Senator gave them his sanction at least, and carried them in his breeches-pocket to Reading, where he failed to induce the committee on Resolutions to accept them as the gospel of the faith of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. Some of the Southern Senators who may vote for them look upon the example they propose to set as in the highest degree questionable; and that frank, fearless, and honest statesman, Governor Brown, of Mississippi, will charge, if they should ever be called up in the Senate, that some of the very men who have blustered most in favor of Southern rights have been detected in an attempt to pare down their lately adopted extreme platform, and to conciliate the very, prejudices in the free States against which they have so violently and frequently arrayed themselves. Senator Brown will bring up all such aspirants with a round turn, and will insist upon a direct vote in favor of the rights of the Territories, arguing that if the Southern people believe that the Constitution carries slavery into these Territories, it is the sworn duty of every Southern Senator and Representative to insist that slavery shall be protected, no matter what the ballot-box may say to the contrary.

Of all the Southern men, there is not one who looks upon this great Territorial question with more upright and statesmanlike motives than Senator Brown. He is sincerely for a slave code in the Territories, because he believes that the Constitution carries slavery there; but, if I know the man, he feels much more respect for such a Democrat as Stephen A. Douglas, who, taking the opposite view, follows it to its irresistible conclusion, than for those Southern schemers who shout so loudly in the Index, and, after working up their people to the highest pitch of resentment against the Northern States, coolly abandon or compromise their ground for simply selfish purposes.

I see that Collector Baker, of your city, is one of the visitors in Washington, and one of the guests, I believe, of his Majesty the President. It was a keen manœuvre on the part of the office-holders of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other places to elect themselves delegates to the Charleston Convention. They have to deal with a peculiar character in dealing with Mr. Buchanan. Had they permitted others to represent them in the National Convention, the Chief Magistrate would have captured their substitutes, and, instead of thanking them for their generosity, he would, if he could, have conferred his favors upon the men who were to throw certain votes in the struggle for the Democratic nominee for President. Now, however, that Collector Baker, Naval Officer McKibbin, Postmaster Browne, and others occupying similar positions, will go to Charleston to act for themselves, they will possess a new hold upon the venerable and ambitious man who occupies the Presidential chair. The reins are in their hands, and as they are entirely entrusted, they can be for or against him or his favorite, precisely as their interests or circumstances may suggest. Besides, the sands of the life of the Administration are running out, and a collector, a postmaster, and a naval officer may, particularly in their capacity as delegates to Charleston, so play their cards as to keep themselves in office for another four years, while they bid adieu to the man who originally placed them there.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, is again a candidate for the Presidency. I do not think that his chances are good. While the Southern politicians admit the purity of his private and public character, and his uncommon abilities, they deny to him nerve, or firedness of purpose. They allege that he is a dreamy, transcendental sort of statesman, and claim more resolution and consistency as elements in the man whom they will support with their votes at Charleston and at the polls.

Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, is said to be in league with General Cushing, of Massachusetts, and others, including some of the politicians of Pennsylvania, to put Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, forward, and the latter is evidently not ignorant of this plan, inasmuch as it is evident that he has been playing a crafty game to secure the aid and comfort of the Administration and its officials on and after the 23d of April coming. Mr. Davis has lately become one of the most conservative of men. He has dropped his military tone, and now takes pride and pleasure in delivering the most conciliatory and patriotic arguments whenever the occasion is presented to him. There is a good deal of mettle in the character, and a vast deal of interest in the history, of Jefferson Davis. I do not think he could be chosen President, occupying, as he does, a platform which, to be consistent with himself, he must maintain, and which, duly enforced, would be destructive to the best interests of more than one half of the Union. But he is, in reality, one of the first men of the country, and would make, if put into the Chief Magistracy, an honest and intrepid ruler.

In the midst of all these intrigues, however, while the friends of Mr. Breckinridge are quietly and industriously urging him forward, screened all the time behind vague declarations that he is not in the field, the sentiment is gradually ripening and strengthening that the nomination of Douglas is essential to the success of the Democratic party in November next. The evidences in the South of this fact daily multiply. A better and a kinder feeling towards Douglas is beginning to be exhibited in both branches of Congress, and among the politicians located here. Within the last few days he has carried delegates in Maryland and North Carolina. His friends claim among his supporters such Representatives as Cobb and Houston, of Alabama, Warren Winslow, of North Carolina, Craig, of Missouri, Rust, of Arkansas, Prior, of Virginia, and others, and it is well known that John Forsyth, of Alabama, Pierre Soulé, of Louisiana, Knox Walker, of Tennessee, and men of equal prominence in the slave States, are enthusiastically supporting his claims. Now, all that Douglas needs to give him the nomination is a strong body of supports from the Southern States, and it looks as if he would achieve this desideratum. Mr. Bigler, Mr. Plumer, and others from Pennsylvania, make it a point to declare that he can never get the majority of the delegates from your State, and as the Administration have put upon its ability to control the New York delegates, and the delegates from New Jersey, many of the hopes of the friends of Judge Douglas may be disappointed, even when the fruit is supposed to hang luscious and near before their eyes.

I had the pleasure of seeing the "Little Giant" at his lady's reception on Saturday last. He was in rugged health, looked bright and cheerful, and mingled with the happy throng as gay as the youngest man present. I never saw Mr. Douglas look more lovely than she did while receiving the salutations of the crowds who visited her hospitable home.

We had another evidence yesterday of the manner in which the peculiar friends of the Administration in the House treat the important interests of Pennsylvania and other States, upon the propositions of Mr. Morrill, asking leave to introduce a bill in the House, the object of which was the payment of the outstanding treasury notes by a loan, and the regulation and fixing of the duties on imports, and for other purposes. From what I have heard of this bill, it is generally acceptable to our friends, and if passed, would have given great satisfaction; and yet, upon the motion to print and refer to the Committee of the Whole, the only Administration men who voted with the majority were Florence and Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, and Whiteley, of Delaware. Every Administration Democrat from the South, and all the Administration Democrats from the North and Northwest, voted "no," with the exceptions referred to.

Let me do our old friend Florence the justice to say that I believe he is always disposed, whenever he can get loose from the trammels of the office-holders here, to do his best for his constituents, and the interests of Pennsylvania. There is no one to be found a kinder-hearted man than the "Honorable Tom," none more willing to do a service for a friend, and none whose public services have resulted less to his own advantage. I have had to complain of him because of his pliant yielding to the Administration on the Kansas and other questions, but when I see how ready he is to assist any one in distress, and how glad to show a generous appreciation of a fair opponent, I feel like forgiving and forgetting all the past.

Things continue to drag along slowly in both branches. I am more than ever convinced that little or nothing will be done during the first session of the present Congress. Parties are so close in the House, and the sectional spirit so rife in the Senate, that no conservative measure seems to have the slightest prospect of success. I almost despair of the Pacific railroad, and you have seen the fate of the first effort to provide for a reasonable recognition of the wants of the great industrial interests of the Middle States. The appropriation bills will be reported in all of this week, and the discussion upon them will consume most of the time prior to the meeting of the three great National Conventions.

I had the pleasure of being present, among some twelve or fifteen others, last evening, to hear the last lecture of the series which have created so much sensation in this city, delivered before the Smithsonian Institute, by the Right Reverend Bishop Spalding, of Louisville, Kentucky. He is one of the luminaries of the Catholic Church, a native-born citizen of Kentucky, and a gentleman of extensive acquirements, great learning, and uncommon eloquence. Having heard him spoken of by his numerous friends in Philadelphia, I sought the first opportunity to hear him, and I must say that I shall never forget the ingenuity, ability, and power with which he treated the subject of civil liberty in this his last lecture. Speaking to an audience more than two-thirds Protestant, he vindicated the claims of his own Church to the character of having been the friend of the oppressed and the friend of liberal principles during the dark ages, without giving offence to a single one of his vast auditory, and without using a single term that the most sensitive sectarian could object to. It was a spectacle worth remembering, to see under the roof of this noble Institute, dedicated to liberty and to learning, one of the oracles of the Catholic Church, boldly speaking in defence of that Church in the presence of hundreds who were known to be attached to other denominations. Let this generous and genuine American spirit continue to preside over the Smithsonian, and it will flourish to the end of time like Oxford itself, and be looked up to in coming generations as one of the noblest proofs that here, on the soil honored with the name of Washington, toleration and freedom of opinion and of speech are carefully cultivated and recognised. The venerable Bishop was introduced by Professor Henry, the accomplished head of the Smithsonian Institute, so well known in Pennsylvania, and, notwithstanding all the opposition which has been made to him here, so widely respected in other parts of the country. He is now warmly seated in his saddle, and I am glad to know that his policy in the management of the Smithsonian is producing the best results. I propose, when opportunity will permit, to give you a sketch on the present condition of this unrivalled institution. Within the last five years it has made giant strides, alike in public estimation and in its own more perfect organization.

OCCASIONAL.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE NORTH AMERICAN AT PORTLAND.

The Russo-Austrian Alliance Authoritatively Contradicted.

ANOTHER FURIOUS GALE ON THE COAST.

The English Budget Progressing Favorably.

THE ANNEXATION OF TUSCANY TO PIEDMONT TO BE ABANDONED.

France to Obtain her Laborers from India, and Abandon the *Coolie System*.

Speech of Sir Robert Peel Denouncing Napoleon.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE ITALIAN DIFFICULTIES.

COTTON DULL—CONSOLS 95¾@96.

PORTLAND, Maine, March 13, 1860.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool on the 29th ult., arrived at this port at six o'clock this evening.

The North American touched at Queenstown on the 1st inst., and Moville on the 2d, to take on board the mails and passengers for Europe.

The North American brings no list of the passengers who left in the steamer Hungarian.

The steamship City of Baltimore sailed in company with the North American from Liverpool for New York.

The departure of the steamship Fulton for New York had been postponed till the 8th of March.

The steamship North Briton arrived at Queenstown on the 28th ult.

The loss of the American ship Luna, near Cherbourg, is confirmed. Only two, of the one hundred and seven persons on board, reached the shore alive, and one died at cost immediately after. The sole survivor is an Italian, named Clemens.

Another rumored sale had visited the English coast, accompanied with the loss of all on board. Several vessels in the Mersey had dragged anchor.

The ship Robert Mills, bound from Liverpool for Galveston, was totally wrecked near Point Lynas. The crew lost, and the cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

The ship New Empire, from Mobile for the Clyde, ran into Troon bay on the 27th ult., for shelter. She had to throw away all her deck load.

The ship Georgiana, which had left Liverpool for New Orleans, had put back into port.

The alliance, which was reported to have been formed between Russia and Austria in the mutual settlement of contested points, has been authoritatively pronounced.

Mr. Gladstone's budget is progressing through the House of Commons in a very favorable manner.

It is reported that the project for the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont is to be abandoned.

THE REPORTED RUSSO-AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE. The Paris *Monitor* contradicts the statement published on Saturday afternoon, that Russia had offered her alliance to Austria in the Italian war. *The report had received considerable attention from the European press.*

The Loire *Journal* has first recorded the statement as at least premature, but, in a subsequent leader, said it believed that figures had been exchanged between Austria. No treaty had yet been signed, but there was every appearance of the friendly relations between these two Governments.

The *Independance Belge* utterly disbelieved the authenticity of the report.

The Paris *Pays* and *Patrie*, and others of the Paris journals, are decidedly pacific.

The following is the latest intelligence regarding the matter:

The London *Globe* of the 28th ult. announced, by authority, that the Austrian Government had stated that their reported alliance with Russia was entirely devoid of a foundation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, Earl Hardwicke called attention to the naval reserves of the country, and complained of their insufficiency in numbers and efficiency.

The Duke of Somerset explained the state of affairs, by saying that there was, including the naval and coast volunteers, a reserve force of from 11,000 to 12,000 men, whose services would never be required, except in the case of an emergency.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell stated that the recent despatches which had been received from China by the Government did not contain any material intelligence additional to that already made public, but he hoped to be able to make his full statement on the subject on Friday next, which was six days.

He also announced that the French Government had tendered to England the privilege of modifying the article in the commercial treaty lately entered into relative to the duties on French brandies, so that their duties should be such modification.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the budget resolutions, which were agreed to.

In the House of Lords, on the 26th, the ministers explained the provisions of a scheme by which France will be allowed to appoint emigration agents in India, for the purpose of procuring laborers for the sugar crops, on the condition that the objectionable Coolie system shall be given up.

The House of Commons had agreed to the motion calling on the Government for the production of the correspondence between Lord Wodehouse and Baron Gros, on the proposed annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

A feature of the debate, which was had on the question, was a speech of Sir Robert Peel, in which he took occasion to denounce the Emperor Napoleon, and to declare that his power was not broken by the late Emperor Napoleon.

Further improvements had been made with the budget. In a division had on an amendment proposed by Mr. Dunscombe relative to the duty on cork, the Government was sustained by a majority of 19.

The regular meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held on the 26th ult. The report of the directors says the board is disposed to defray, from its own means, the expenses of keeping the company in existence.

A committee were constituted some time back by the Board of Trade to report on deep-sea soundings, and their conclusions will shortly be laid before Parliament. The chairman and officers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were among the members of it. It was believed that the information acquired in such as to demonstrate that *never a line of this character* is much easier accomplished than the most sanguine hitherto supposed. The Board of Trade, it is known, has been encouraged by these investigations to attempt the laying of a telegraphic cable, and the restoration of its working order. It was proposed to form a new company, and to issue shares, unless the existing subscribers agreed to join on the proposals of the Board of Trade, and the Board of Trade had unanimously another twenty-pound share in case of success.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

According to Berlin despatches of the 27th, the new [illegible] *Prussia* [illegible] *failed mainly because England declined to allow* [illegible] *eventually a free discussion of the treaty of 1856.*

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester from M. Thouvenel, dated the 21st of January, to the French ambassador at Rome, in which he (Thouvenel) congratulated to Count Reoberet. With regard to Central Italy, the inhabitants heavily refused to recognise their former Sovereigns. As regards the Romagna, he expressed regret that the Pope has allowed the state of things there to become so aggravated. France would still, however, consent to a less radical combination than the one proposed, the dismemberment of the States of the Church, on condition that the principle of non-intervention be adhered to.

A Turin despatch says the Russian ambassador, in the name of his Government, has represented to Count Cavour the heavy responsibility which rests upon Sardinia, if, at the very moment the European Powers are endeavoring to prevent a war, Sardinia should threatening, she were to take steps for the annexation of Central Italy. It said the ambassador thereupon left, and following the advice of France, all projects with reference to Central Italy will be suspended for the present.

A circular has been issued by the Sardinian Minister of Public Worship, and *ad interim* of the Foreign Minister, to the effect that the Sardinian Government will be prepared for a new Concordat, and that many New Ecclesiastics were, from representations, to believe that Douglas had resolved to abandon the Democrats and join the Republican party. Mr. Pantborne remembered that Mr. Wilson had stated publicly that he knew that Douglas was "all right," and intended to act with the Republicans, and had represented Republicans committed a fatal mistake in running Lincoln and not supporting Douglas. Other sentiments concerned with Mr. Wilson, but Mr. Pantborne remembered that the Republicans of Massachusetts distrusted Wilson's influence.

Mr. WELLIGG said there was some significance in the letter which required more than or many of conversation. He had proved that Mr. Wilson had consultation with Mr. Bonjing at his own house; that after the consultation the Republican member of this Legislature made a speech in favor of Mr. Douglas.

He was interest to another fact in front of the subject, and read from Douglas' letter to Mr. McClernand in which Mr. Douglas first quotes Mr. Kellogg's charge that Mr. Greeley was in conspiracy with Mr. DOLFAX, to defeat parties planning and scheming for his re-election; and then adds the charge is not true, for Mr. Greeley assured that Mr. Greeley's letter entirely refutes that of Douglas, by a fair construction of language. He proceeded to publish the letter, which Douglas "thought proper to assert." If wherein the writer recites a conversation between Douglas, who, it is presumed, was at Washington, and Mr. LOGAN again asked whether Mr. Rainey was not an enemy of Mr. Douglas?

Mr. KELLOGG replied that Mr. Rainey is a violent politician, editor of a Democratic paper, head of the Democratic party, and postmaster of Peoria. He belongs to the Administration in Congressional district.

Mr. LOGAN. Have you colluded with this Rainey?

Mr. KELLOGG. No. When he was in this city, he intimated those facts to me. After he left, I wrote to him at Peoria.

The two different political elements met night and day, and what were the fruits? A Representative from Massachusetts here proclaimed, "We proclaimed for Douglas. (Voices—"Name him!" "Who was it?") He would rend from the gentleman's speech, which he did, to show that the gentleman had in other speeches exhorted to stand by Douglas, and to keep the whiteness of their souls. Was not Mr. Rainey asked, then, to go to the future? (Voices—"Who was it?" "Name him!")

Mr. KELLOGG replied, Burlingame—a name the Democracy delights to honor! (Laughter.) They had accusations against Douglas, and the charge was had been with them, in company with their high priest, Greeley, to aid the consultation.

Mr. Douglas was not injured, but, as he had not got more than half through, he was compelled to go on.

He repeated that he had shown that Greeley favored, and endeavored to secure, the re-election of Senator Douglas.

Mr. YANCE, of North Carolina, made a point of order. The question was not relevant to the pending consent. For aught he cared, Douglas and the Republicans might tear their eyes out.

Mr. KELLOGG said he could do a good thing. (Laughter.) He now produced a letter from Mr. Vandalia, one of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*, in which the writer says he had a conversation with Mr. Greeley, in the latter's office, in August, 1858, and Mr. Greeley remarked: "The Republicans made a great mistake in not taking Douglas for their candidate." Mr. Vandalia remarked that the Republicans did not desire success on such terms as would demoralize the party; whereupon Mr. Greeley said "another party would arise."

He read another letter, dated Dec 28, 1859, from Mr. Powell, superintendent of the Chicago *Journal*, in which the writer says that pending the Lecompton bill, in the spring of last year, Mr. Greeley was addressed to the Republicans of Illinois, commending the course of Douglas, and urging, both from motives of policy and strict justice, that the Republicans should forgive Douglas to the Senate. There were a number of letters to which Greeley answered similar views.

He read an extract, as copied into the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a Democratic organ, from a speech of Abram Lincoln, in which he said that Mr. Greeley had told Mr. Lincoln, who was represented as saying that Douglas was the man who would bring such a fit influence that Republicans could not stand against him. (Laughter.)

He read a letter from Mr. Pangborne, of Massachusetts, who stated that Senator Wilson and other Republicans had expressed a desire that Douglas be the election of Douglas to the Senate, and that many New Englanders were. In conversation, he (Wilson) believe that Douglas had resolved to abandon the Democrats and join the Republican party. Mr. Pangborne remembered that Mr. Wilson had stated publicly that he knew that Douglas was "all right," and intended to act with the Republicans, and had represented Republicans committed a fatal mistake in running Lincoln and not supporting Douglas. Other sentiments concerned with Mr. Wilson, but Mr. Pangborne remembered that the Republicans of Massachusetts distrusted Wilson's influence.

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He read another letter, dated Dec 28, 1859, from Mr. Powell, superintendent of the Chicago *Journal*, in which the writer says that pending the Lecompton bill, in the spring of last year, Mr. Greeley was addressed to the Republicans of Illinois, commending the course of Douglas, and urging, both from motives of policy and strict justice, that the Republicans should forgive Douglas to the Senate. There were a number of letters to which Greeley answered similar views.

He read an extract, as copied into the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a Democratic organ, from a speech of Abram Lincoln, in which he said that Mr. Greeley had told Mr. Lincoln, who was represented as saying that Douglas was the man who would bring such a fit influence that Republicans could not stand against him. (Laughter.)

He read a letter from Mr. Pangborne, of Massachusetts, who stated that Senator Wilson and other Republicans had expressed a desire that Douglas be the election of Douglas to the Senate, and that many New Englanders were. In conversation, he (Wilson) believe that Douglas had resolved to abandon the Democrats and join the Republican party. Mr. Pantborne remembered that Mr. Wilson had stated publicly that he knew that Douglas was "all right," and intended to act with the Republicans, and had represented Republicans committed a fatal mistake in running Lincoln and not supporting Douglas. Other sentiments concerned with Mr. Wilson, but Mr. Pangborne remembered that the Republicans of Massachusetts distrusted Wilson's influence.

Mr. WELLIGG said there was some significance in the letter which required more than or many of conversation. He had proved that Mr. Wilson had consultation with Mr. Bonjing at his own house; that after the consultation the Republican member of this Legislature made a speech in favor of Mr. Douglas.

He now turned to another fact in front of the subject, and read from Douglas' letter to Mr. McClernand in which Mr. Douglas first quotes Mr. Kellogg's charge that Mr. Greeley was in conspiracy with Mr. DOLFAX, to defeat parties planning and scheming for his re-election; and then adds the charge is not true, for Mr. Greeley assured that Mr. Greeley's letter entirely refutes that of Douglas, by a fair construction of language. He proceeded to publish the letter, which Douglas "thought proper to assert." If wherein the writer recites a conversation between Douglas, who, it is presumed, was at Washington, and Mr. LOGAN again asked whether Mr. Rainey was not an enemy of Mr. Douglas?

Mr. KELLOGG replied that Mr. Rainey is a violent politician, editor of a Democratic paper, head of the Democratic party, and postmaster of Peoria. He belongs to the Administration in Congressional district.

Mr. LOGAN. Have you colluded with this Rainey?

Mr. KELLOGG. No. When he was in this city, he intimated those facts to me. After he left, I wrote to him at Peoria.

The two different political elements met night and day, and what were the fruits? A Representative from Massachusetts here proclaimed, "We proclaimed for Douglas. (Voices—"Name him!" "Who was it?") He would rend from the gentleman's speech, which he did, to show that the gentleman had in other speeches exhorted to stand by Douglas, and to keep the whiteness of their souls. Was not Mr. Rainey asked, then, to go to the future? (Voices—"Who was it?" "Name him!")

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