The Press.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Periodical Literature; Publications Received; The Lake Michigan Catastrophe; The Filibuster in Honduras. FOURTH PAGE.—Hayti and Colored Emigration; General News; Robbery of *Mrs. Hoey*, the Actress; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

We have later advices from Europe. We are gratified to learn that the weather in England is at last favorable to husbandmen. As a consequence, there was a buoyant breadstuffs market. Smith, Sinclair, & Co., an extensive linen-draper firm, had failed to the amount of £150,000. We learn from Naples that Garibaldi and his forces were at Salerno. It was expected that he would immediately march on Naples. The King was on the point of leaving for Gaeta. A number of Sardinian vessels were in the Bay of Naples. We notice a rumor to the effect that the appalling massacres in Syria are about to be renewed, several murders having been committed at the town of Balbec. All this, too, in spite of the work of Sultanic retribution. Consols are quoted at 93½@93¾ for money, and 93½@93¾ for account.

Later and more interesting details have been received from Vera Cruz relative to the engagement in which Miramon was recently so disastrously defeated. It seems that several successive actions were fought, in which Miramon lost almost everything he had, barely escaping himself by precipitate flight. He succeeded, however, in reaching the city of Mexico, where he immediately convoked a Council of State, and had himself declared President—Zuloaga having meantime, by some means, been got rid of. The Liberal party was at last dates in such force around the capital as to render it necessary only for them to make the attack to insure them its capture. Their available strength was reckoned at 20,000 men, while it was considered impossible that the Church party could muster more than a tenth of that number.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the case of Robert Thompson, convicted of murder in the first degree, was concluded. The motion was for a new trial, and Judge Allison delivered the opinion at great length. There were many new points of law involved, and the members of the bar felt a deep interest in their decision. The motion was overruled, the court, however, intimating that it would be well to have the opinion of the Supreme Court upon the various points raised. A motion will yet be made in arrest of judgment, and argued on next Saturday.

Mayor Henry heard the case of the political rioters yesterday at the Central Station. There was no evidence adduced to criminate any one party more than another. The Mayor took occasion to illustrate his theory of political ethics. He thought that it was a breach of courtesy for one party to pass the meetings of another. Political clubs he regarded as a nuisance. He had his preferences, and at the polls would express them, but nevertheless he would suspend any one of his officers who took an active part in political organizations.

We learn from Omaha, Arkansas, that the first through United States mail from Denver City had arrived, with dates from Pike's Peak to the 7th. The Vigilance Committee were driving the gamblers from the mines. The Pawnees were troublesome, and a skirmish had recently taken place between them and the United States troops.

The Virginia Legislature will hold a special session in January.

We have later and more important news from California and China, by the pony express, which arrived at St. Joseph yesterday. Attempts were being made to fuse the friends of Douglas and Bell. In Tuolumne county a rich quartz mine had been opened. The Broderick will case was still in court. The news from China is interesting.

The estimated population of Iowa is in the neighborhood of 750,000, which, under the new apportionment, will entitle that State to six members of Congress. This will be the greatest proportionate increase of representation of any State in the Union.

Signs of revolution are being manifested in Hungary. The great festival of St. Stephen, on the 20th of August, was celebrated in the most patriotic style in all the cities, towns, and villages. The universal cry was, "let us have our ancient constitutional rights." Many speeches were made in the spirit of the cry.

The General Land Office is now engaged in the preparation of instructions to the land offices in Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, for giving effect to the act of Congress, approved 22d June 1860, for the final adjustment of private land claims in those States.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

The meeting of the Democracy last evening, at Independence Square, was one of the enthusiastic kind. It was participated in by many of the most influential of the Democratic leaders, and it would be folly to deny that the masses of the party were present in enthusiastic force. The resolutions carefully avoid Presidential issues, and General FOSTER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, substantially repeated his Somerset speech, denying to Congress all power over the question of slavery in the Territories, and asserting that, in his judgment, the Territorial question would at last become a judicial question. The feature of the meeting, however, that stood out most prominent, and that most addresses itself to General FOSTER, and to all candidates for office in Pennsylvania at the October election, was the irresistible feeling in favor of DOUGLAS, and the manifest determination of the Democracy of Philadelphia against all fusion with Disunionists in November.

This feeling could not be restrained. Every allusion to the doctrine of non-intervention was answered by instant and uproarious cheers; and when Mr. BREWSTER, heretofore a friend of BUCHANAN, stated if he had been at Charleston and Baltimore he would not have voted for DOUGLAS, but that he would never have left the Convention, and would be bound by the action of the regular Convention, instead of skulking out of it, the vast concourse responded with quick, repeated, and earnest shouts. The custom-house officers, anticipating the fate that was in store for their prepared scheme of turning the meeting into a fusion meeting, withdrew from the deliberations of the committee, and boldly refused to contribute to the payment of the expenses. Several of the original anti-Lecompton rebels took part in the meeting, among whom were Hon. JOHN C. KNOX, the able Attorney General of the State, and Gen. W. H. MILLER, the latter of whom unfurled the flag of non-intervention, and was loudly applauded for his pluck. But we leave the proceedings to speak for themselves.

Liberated Naples.

Long before this, we take it for granted, the Bourbon dynasty has ceased to reign in Naples. The news by the *Melita*, which left Liverpool on the 5th inst., was that VICTOR EMMANUEL resolved to interfere in behalf of Italy, was about sending a fleet to Naples, and to transport thither an army of 30,000 men, commanded by General DELLA MARMORA, who fought so gallantly in the Crimea. The steamship *Java* brings two days' later news, to the effect that GARIBALDI was on his march to Naples, where he was anxiously expected, that the King of Naples was preparing to seek safety by flight to Gaeta, and eight Sardinian frigates were in the Bay of Naples, with two regiments on board.

The flight of the King of Naples may be said to wind up his brief reign. He loses a throne solely by his incapacity, weakness, and tyranny, and few will regret the downfall of such a wretch.

Book Trade Sale.

The fifty-fifth sale commenced yesterday morning at Thomas's Trade Sale Rooms, South Fourth street, and was well attended. This day there will be a much larger company of publishers and buyers. Among the invoices sold were Brown & Taggard, *Boston*; Uhlids & Peterson, *Philadelphia*; Charles Desliver, *Philadelphia*; Thayer & Eldridge, Boston, &c. This day Petersons' large invoice will be disposed of. Prices of good books have ranged rather high.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The attention of purchasers is requested to a large and valuable assortment of boots, shoes, and brogans, gum boots and shoes, hats, &c., embracing samples of 1,000 cases prime fresh goods, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue on a credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 418 and 415 Arch street.

LARGE SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, at Birch & Son's auction store, No. 914 Chestnut street, will be sold a very assortment of superior household furniture, new and second-hand.

Thomas & Sons' Sales.—Stocks and real estate to-day, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange. See catalogues. Real estate to-morrow at 4 o'clock, on the premises, Chestnut Hill, a valuable country seat, Mr. Ben. Smith's.

Peremptory Sale of Gold, Seventh street, near Chestnut street.—Mr. Gould will dispose of his splendid fall stock of the above instruments. Prices and terms most liberal.

Death of the Chilian Minister.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Don Juan Bello, the Chilian minister, died in this city last night.

A Hint to Farmers.

The New York *Tribune*, in an article upon the approaching New York State Agricultural Fair, throws out a suggestion to which we are willing to give additional publicity. It says: "It is the great 'harvest home' holiday of American farmers in this and adjoining States; and it is an occasion that, upon some of the days of its continuance, should call out every farmer, and their wives and sons and daughters, and men servants and maid servants, within easy reach of the place where these annual exhibitions of the rich products of the State are held. Not only as visitors should farmers attend, but as exhibiters. Let every one carry something that will assist to make up the grand aggregate that always proves so interesting to the visitors." It then tells how this may be done, viz:

"Take a dozen fine ears of corn, which one can just as well as not take in one's hand, and lay upon the table, with similar contributions from a hundred others. Who would not be interested in looking at just such an exhibition of corn—nothing but Indian corn? Let each distinct variety be plainly labeled with the name of the corn, the name of the grower, and the place where grown. For example, thus: Twelve ears of improved King Philip corn, grown by John Smith, Binghamton, N. Y., for exhibition only."

But it is not the mere *exhibition* of these ears of corn which is to accomplish any good. It is their interchange among other exhibitors. There is no seed nor tuber which can be kept on growing, year after year, in the same soil, without experiencing more or less deterioration. Therefore, there should be a constant change of seed—Pennsylvania with New York and "the Jerseys," and so on all round. This should be borne in mind at *our* next State Fair.

Point Breeze Park Association.

The programme which we publish in another column clearly gives particulars of the Fall Meeting, which commences on Wednesday, October 10, and concludes on Friday, the 12th—the running taking place in those two days. The great feature of the first day will be a handicap race of one mile; entrance $100; half forfeit, and $500 added by the Association: To name and close *on next Thursday*. There will be a purse of $500 also run for on the same day, in two-mile heats, and for a third race sweepstakes for colts and fillies three years old, mile heats, $100 subscription and half forfeit; the Continental House adds $250. On the second day, October 12, there will be a sweepstakes for all ages, 4 mile heats, $200 subscription, an half forfeit, and the Association adds $1,500. The second race that day will be for $500, Association Purse, mile heats. All these races will be run according to the rules of the Fashion Course, New York.

Upon this most liberal programme *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, the leading sporting journal in this country, says: "The purses to be given, and the amount of money to be added to the stakes by the Point Breeze Park Association, are so liberal that good horses are sure to be attracted, and fine sport may be confidently expected. The opportunity of winning some of the rich prizes at this meeting will be a further inducement to the owners and trainers of the South and West to bring on large strings of horses, to take part in the sports which will be inaugurated with such *eclat* upon our Fashion Course and continued with so much ardor and energy at Point Breeze Park."

We agree, to the fullest, in this. The owners of horses ought to come forward liberally in contributing their stock to compete for the different stakes, so unusually liberal in amount. Upon the success of this experiment will depend the re-establishment of racing here, and we need not say that if it be re-established a new market will thereby be opened for Southern and Western blood racing stock. The high character and respectability of the Point Breeze Park Association are already well known and appreciated, and their liberality on this occasion shows how deservedly.

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It would appear that we are not likely to have the pleasure of hearing Madame Cortesi, or our stout friend, Amodio, though Madame Fabbri and Madame Colson, Signorina Patti, Signor Brignoli, Signor Susini, and, above all, the *Misses* Heron Natali, will certainly sing here, Patti commencing to-morrow evening in "La Sonnambula." There has been a series of withdrawals from the Italian troupe, and we take the following, because it seems to be the fairest and clearest account, from the New York *Times* of yesterday: "The opera has been sickly this last week, and is reputed to be suffering from a complaint in the chest. On Wednesday the 'Trovatore' was substituted for the 'Traviata,' and on Thursday, at the last moment, when numerous carriages were, drawn up at the doors, ready to set down their lovely burdens, an announcement was put forth that Madame Cortesi, who had been sunning herself on Broadway but a few hours before. It seems now that Cortesi has seceded; and, with a wing of the operatic army, embracing Musiani and Amodio, with Anschutz as conductor, has gone over to Niblo's, where she will open a season on Tuesday as 'Traviata,' and will play on alternate nights with the great American tragedian, Mr. Forrest. We are, therefore, to see, as in the spring, a repetition of the operatic war of the rival roses, which, however amusing to the public, must end, of course, in the ruin of one or both the contending houses. The upshot of this sort of thing will be to make operatic enterprise so perilous as to do a fatal injury to art. The opening of two rival operas in London has had that effect, the competition raising the demands of artists to a point at which it was impossible for opera to 'pay.' The secession of the Cortesi party must, at this moment, seriously derange Mr. Strakosch's plans, and involve him in considerable difficulties. He had, previously to the secession, engaged the Academy of Music at Philadelphia, and intended opening there on Monday with Cortesi. The duty of sustaining that branch must now rest with Colson and Patti, who is too tender and delicate a plant for such tough times. To-night Strakosch brings out Fabbri, who led the opposition at the Winter Garden last spring with so much brilliancy, and on her hang the fortunes of the house of Strakosch and Ullman. If she fails to attract, who can prophesy that the sceptre of song will not once more pass into the hands of the indomitable MAX? In the meantime the burden of battle belongs to Strakosch. His little companion is in Europe, building a number of castles most pleasant to look on at a distance, but which, when touched, are too often found to be but rosy fictions. The battle cannot now be che cked. We can only cry "*Vo Victis*."

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—A large audience heartily greeted and warmly appreciated Mr. James W. Wallack, Jr., last night. He played the character of *James V*, in the Scottish play of "The King of the Commons"—played it with dignity, force, and many delicate touches of pathetic and passionate feeling. Mrs. Anna Cowell made all that could be made, without overdoing it, of the up-hill character of *Madelaine*, was richly and appropriately costumed, and looked extremely well. We have to report favorably of Mr. Edwin Adams' *Malcolm Young*—not a very good part, but well played. His declamation is good, but he must eschew the conventional pronunciation of "ma heart," and endeavor to avoid giving too prolonged a sound to the final *r* in words. This gentleman is full of promise, and is likely to become an acquisition to the stage. Mr. Young, as *Sir Adam Wier*, was impressive and correct, and Mr. Vining Bowers played a military fop "of the period," (*Mungo Small*,) in a manner which assures us of his marked improvement since he joined the Walnut-street Company. This evening, Mr. Wallack will play one of his best parts—*Benedick*, in "Much Ado about Nothing."

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—The Florences revel and riot in the broad humor and eccentric fun of "Lalla Rookh," which will be performed every night this week. The general cast might have been better than it is, but the getting-up of the piece, especially the last scene, is splendid, and the Florences are very amusing in their parts.

CONTINENTAL THEATRE.—For some years, while the late W. E. Burton had his New York theatre, his tenor and soprano were Mr. and Mrs. George Holman, who enjoyed, and deserved, no small share of popularity. It is their children, two girls and two boys, who, in conjunction with themselves comprise the Holman Company, which appeared for the first time, in Proverb Operas and Parlor Entertainments, at the Continental Theatre, Walnut street, last night. The parents sing very well, and Mrs. Holman, who is a good pianiste, supplies the music. There are two lads, respectively aged about 14 and 12, and two little girls—Sallie, aged 9, and Julia 6. From the appearance of these children, (to say nothing of their mother's still blooming aspect,) we think the ages are correctly stated. These are really very surprising little people—worth a ship-load of such squeaking youngsters as the Marsh troupe. They have good voices, and have been very well instructed by their parents. They sing, act, dance, and change dresses with the ease, effect, and skill of practiced performers of much older standing. They have no small share of the *vis comica*. The eldest girl has a wonderful voice for her age,—full, clear, and expressive. We have not space nor time now to give a detailed criticism—but need only say that this is the best, nay the very best, juvenile company we have ever seen. A female dwarf, about the size of a loaf of bread set up on end, also sang, and remains with this *troupe*, during their stay here. We shall not be surprised to find every seat in this theatre nightly occupied, chiefly by children, during the performances of the Holman FAMILY.

JEWISH NEW YEAR FESTIVAL.—Sunday was the commencement of the service of holy days among the Jewish community, commemorative of their new year. The festival will continue until this evening, and is known as *Rosh Hashanah*. The services of this festival comprise prayers of a three-fold kind—"of homage," "of remembrance," and of "sounding the cornet." With this festival begins the annual era called the "ten days of repentance," which terminates on the tenth day with the Day of Atonement.

THE DEMOCRACY IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

Speeches of Gen. Foster, Judge Knox, Col. Page, Frederick Fraley, Esq., Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., Wm. H. Witte, &c.

SPEAKING FROM TWO STANDS.

Enthusiasm and Pyrotechny.

Last evening was anxiously looked to by the Democratic masses as the first appearance of General Foster in Philadelphia. It was expected that he would define his position upon the Territorial question, and give a plain exposition of the principles he intended to advocate in his canvassing tour through the various districts of the Commonwealth. General Foster arrived in town at six o'clock yesterday morning. He was visited at his rooms in the Girard House during the day by a large number of Democrats.

The preparations in the Square were of the usual character. A platform was erected at each end of the main walk, and the permanent gas-fixtures at the northern platform were relighted.

The star of jets blazed beautifully up, and along the bow-shaped tube the various lights fluttered in the slight breeze, and revealed beneath a dense mass of men extending along the whole length of the long walk, and upon each side to a great depth. The stand at the southern end was for the time being almost deserted; General Foster's speech was the great attraction, and not until that gentleman sat down did any great number of men gather around it.

The meeting was silent until half past seven o'clock. At that time Colonel James Page advanced to the front, and made a few introductory remarks.

COLONEL JAMES PAGE'S REMARKS.

He said that the duty that he had to perform was a very simple one, and was generally performed by a person selected for that purpose without any preliminary remarks. He would not make a speech, for he was physically unable to do so, but would merely indulge in one or two remarks. He was there for the first time in many years to take a prominent part in a public meeting, and he did so with pleasure because, for the first time in many years of political experience, he was permitted to vote for a man who had not sought the office for which he was a candidate. [Great applause and cheers for Foster.] He believed that he spoke that which their common sense would approve and their judgment endorse, when he said that the man who did not seek an office is, in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases better fitted to fill it than the man who does. [Cries of that's so, and cheers.] There were many sensible people on all sides who thought that in this nomination for the Chief Executive office of the State there was too much of partisan feeling manifested. Now, the people of Philadelphia and the people of the State of Pennsylvania have the opportunity offered them of showing whether they prefer an independent, independent candidate for Governor, a man who has been put in nomination by the party machinery.

If he had a thousand votes, he would rather give them for the man who had not sought the office to give to the man who seeks the office. If the people of this Commonwealth should not *foster* this nomination, and carry it to a triumphant success, it would be a sad blow to the partisan *curtis* of the wire pullers of the Black Republicans. (Applause.)

In conclusion, Colonel Page introduced you the following names for officers of this meeting:

President:
FREDERICK FRALEY, Esq.

Vice Presidents:

John Alexander.	Hugh Clark.	Richard Ludlow,
Edward G. Fenimore,	Thomas Cooper, Jr.,	Thos. Robins,
W. V. McGrath,	Stephen Taylor,	D. S. Seideman,
Chas. J. Biddle,	Aquilla Haines,	Dr. E. Morwitz,
Lewis C. Cassidy,	Richard Vaux,	Alfred T. Jones,
James Ryan,	Joshua T. Owen,	Jesse Noce,
Joseph A. Clay,	H. W. Ditman,	Thos. McGrath,
Theodore Cuyler,	Thos. Mathews,	Jos. Roberts,
Geo. G. Thomas,	Stephen Benton,	John Davlin,
T. J. Hemphill,	Thomas Daley,	G. Metzger,
J. B. Mansfield,	Andrew Miller,	George Gee,
Daniel M. Fox,	Alfred Day,	William Field,
Adam Mase,	Jas. C. Sandoe,	Alfred Crease,
Dr. J. Pancoast,	Chas. Palmer,	Geo. Nichols,
J. R. Nicholson,	J. P. Johnston,	R. L. Wright,
E. P. Dunn,	John Dunn,	A. L. Bonnaffon.

Secretaries:

Dr. Thos. Jones.	Wm. C. Kluze.	Samuel Duckett,
Wm. N. Tisdale,	Peter Fisher,	A. C. Conberry,
Samuel F. Flood,	Adam Hartman,	Otto Maas,
Geo. P. Moore,	Geo. Williams,	Jas. Dougherty,
E. C. Thompson,	Jas. P. Nichols,	H. W. Hildebrandt
John B. Makins,	Saml. Clemens,	Geo. Lupington,
Wm. McCandless,	Geo. W. Duffield,	M. Rivers,
John F. Tasse,	H. M. Dechert,	Michael Magee,
F. A. Vaughan,	Robt. McCreary,	G. F. Tyler,
Chas. A. Lincoln,	Robert McCay,	J. Fullerton, Sr.,
Jacob Nullett,	Thomas Murray,	P. McManus,
James Thompson,	Jas. Coughlin,	Wm. H. Kirkpatrick,
Albert Lawrence,	John Keish,	John Winpenny,
Geo. R. Berrill,	R. J. Barr,	John Roberts,
J. K. Greenback,	Jas. Preston,	Jas. Dougherty,
Jon. J. Morrison,	Robt. T. Kane,	Jno. B. Chapron.

The above officers were elected by acclamation.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Fraley advanced to the front and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF FREDERICK FRALEY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have come together on this great national anniversary, and on this spot, dear to every American by so many patriotic associations, for the purpose of promoting the success of the Democratic State ticket at the election in October next.

Having this important object in view, let us no divided purpose; all is union and harmony, and the consciousness of strength which these give is nearly an achieved victory. Of the fitness of the election of our Governor; and our candidate, Henry D. Foster, is a man of whom any party might well be proud. Uniting in his nomination the Democratic qualities of honesty, truthfulness, and capability, who will hesitate to commit the destinies of the Commonwealth to his keeping?

Trained in integrity to Democratic principles, and having been intrusted by the Democracy with the confidence of his fellow-citizens had hitherto called him, he is now, as a peculiar season and in a time of great national emergency, the fit man to lead the hosts of the State Democracy to be tried. It is well for the Commonwealth, well for the Union, that he is the standard-bearer.

His caution, moderation, and firmness will keep the party together during its season of peril, and the announcement of his success will be the signal to our party so to unite as to insure a like victory at the November election. Success!

All the noise, the processions, and speeches of the Republican party have not frightened the people of this Commonwealth from the course to vote we will find that the Anti-Slavery party lives under the three-fifths rule, and that out of every five slaves in the South, three are Free-Soil, Anti-Slavery, Republican Invincibles, and juvenile torch-bearers, only have votes.

I think, fellow-citizens, that this is a sound estimate of their strength, for in all the great national political contests in which I have taken a prominent part for thirty years the opposition to the Democracy has had two victories, although the yellow covers and the mass meetings of the Whigs, Know-Nothings, and music have been as abundant as we see them now.

It is an unfortunate feature of the Republican organization that it depends for its strength on prejudices, passions, and prejudices of the people. It deserts principles for success, and by appeals to what are generally considered the best and most exciting traits of human nature, hopes to get votes.

It thus, to gratify the anti-slavery and Abolition feelings of the North, would, if it succeeded, put out upon fifteen States of the Union, and would disfranchise their citizens in all the Territories of the United States, by declaring in the Constitution of the Union that no slavery in any Territory, and thus, fully carried out, means that there never shall be more than fifteen slave States in the Union. Now whatever may be our desire to enlarge the area of freedom, we say that we can find no warrant for such legislation in the Constitution of the United States, nor any such intention under it since it was adopted.

With the exception of the Northwest territory, which became national domain by cession and under stipulations with the seeding States, which were in the nature of treaties, the Union, when it first came into existence itself, freemen from the North, their families, apprentices and laborers, and freemen from the South with their families and their slaves and their property, and all the hitherto unsettled territories, been equally protected by Congress, and allowed, when they entered the family of States, to come in with or without slavery, as the people desired. On any other ground than this there can be no equality of citizenship or of State ship. For if the Congress of the United States can directly or indirectly forbid or prevent the creation of a slave State, you can by parity of reasoning forbid or prevent the creation of a free State.

The Constitution is silent as to whether the new States shall be required to be free or slave. It dealt with slavery as it found it existing in the States, for as to its power in the representation and its responsibility in taxation, but beyond these it wisely left slavery in the States to the exclusive jurisdiction of the States respectively, and the people of each State, and there we of the Democratic faith say it should remain, and there we so far as we are concerned shall ever remain.

All who concur with us in this view will therefore heartily vote for our friend, D. Foster.

Pennsylvania Democracy also believes and insists upon the imposition of sufficient duties on imports to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the people of the United States. In these views we are in perfect harmony with the Republican party, which would raise sufficient revenue for all the proper objects of national concern, and incidentally protect domestic manufactures. By Democratic principles we do not mean necessary for independence or defence, and by specific duties in all cases where they can be conveniently adopted so that fraud on the revenue may be prevented; by the maintenance of a sound currency of gold and silver, and the exclusion of bank notes of small denominations which are the chief means of circulation, which affect the wages of labor. Pennsylvania Democracy desires to give sufficient and permanent protection to American industry. We believe that such a tariff on these enduring foundations will vote for Henry D. Foster.

We believe that the public lands are the property of all the States, that they should be offered on such terms as will insure steady settlement and cultivation, that the prices should be graded so as to be reduced, but we gravely doubt the *propriety* of making them free gifts.

An experience of upwards of sixty years has demonstrated that our land system has worked well, that it has opened the country to a sufficiently rapid settlement to meet the requirements of the proper balance of political power; and, thus believing, we are not prepared to pull down the superstructure of every fifth year, by making a distinction between hitherto the hardy bands of men who have won the great West from the wilderness, feeling determined prices for their land, or at least, leaving it to be done by the States.

On the great issues of the day—slavery, tariff, and the public lands—we repeat we are in perfect harmony with the Republican party, and we urge you keep it there by voting for Henry D. Foster.

Fellow-citizens, I have thus briefly and imperfectly shadowed forth the objects of this meeting, and the principles of our party. It will be for others, and especially the gentlemen who will follow me, to enlarge upon and illustrate them as they deserve.

To them I now commit the task, and I close with the hope that the Democracy will be as united in the fitness as that of the Convention which, on the 17th of September, 1787, adopted the Constitution, is in the past. They prized the Union as much as we do, and so do we. The Union they formed has, so far, resisted all its foes, both from within and from without, and we, then, cheer most heartily our Union, and pray for its perpetuity.

Loud cries were made for Foster! Foster! and in the midst of the excitement Mr. William H. Witte came forward and made a brief and eloquent speech, in which, in the most glowing terms, he announced his preference for and advocated the claims of Henry D. Foster for the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, and concluded by reading the following resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we regard the present state of discord and dissension which prevails in different parts of our country as injurious in the highest degree to our national welfare, and, unless restrained by wise, temperate, and patriotic counsels, may lead to results which will lead to the destruction of the Union, with all the evils consequent thereupon.

Resolved, That the Republican party, by their organization upon a purely sectional basis, by their platform, and through the doctrines announced by their candidates and their leaders, have proven that their spirit and purposes are in antagonism with the just and lawful administration of the Government under the Constitution of the Union, and have given ample reason for the apprehension that their attainment of power would foment the dissensions now prevalent, and endanger the peace and tranquillity of the nation.

Resolved, That the election of the candidate of the Republican party to the Presidency would, thus in our judgment, be dangerous to the whole country, and the elevation of the candidate of that party to the office of Governor of our own State would tend to produce results of like evil import; and every honorable means in our power should be adopted to prevent the consummation of an event so much to be deprecated.

Resolved, That, in the present attitude of parties, the defeat of any candidate of the Republican party for the office of Governor of the State can be achieved only by the election of General Henry D. Foster, the nominee of the united Democratic party of Pennsylvania—the firm and steadfast friend and advocate of the Union and the Constitution—the citizen in whose uprightness and integrity the utmost confidence can be placed—and the statesman whose past life and character give the strongest guarantees of his patriotism, his ability, and his fidelity to the administration of public affairs.

Resolved, That the election of General Henry D. Foster, in October next, will demonstrate that Pennsylvania is conservative in her sentiments, national, and determined to maintain her hitherto proud position as the Keystone of the Arch which supports and upholds the constitutional edifice.

Resolved, That in view of the effect which the election for Governor in October must have upon the Presidential election, in November—of the importance to us as citizens of Pennsylvania, that we should maintain our position of fidelity to the Union and the Constitution—of the danger to be apprehended from the ascendancy of power by the Republican party, we call upon all who desire to promote the welfare and happiness of our common country, and to secure and preserve the blessings of our Federal Union, to rally with us in our effort to repress and defeat the sectional organization, and to secure the election of the candidate who is commended to the support of all good citizens by his patriotic devotion to the best interests of his native State.

During the delivery of Mr. Witte's speech some time occupied in reading the resolutions, delegations from the various wards, accompanied by bands of music, and bearing torches, banners, and transparencies, entered the Square, and cheer after cheer for Foster rent the air. As Mr. Foster had not yet arrived, Judge Knox came forward and spoke as follows:

JUDGE KNOX'S REMARKS.

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS! It affords me great pleasure, my friends and fellow citizens, to second the resolutions which you have just heard read.

In three weeks, the people of this Commonwealth will decide by their votes who shall be their Governor for the next three years. I need not say to you that the question which they are to pass upon is one of the first importance. No man can properly perform the duties which, by the Constitution of the State, belong to the Gubernatorial office, unless he has a clear head, a sound judgment, and an honest heart. He must be quick to discern the right, and prompt to do it. Besides, he should be a man of nerve, ready, upon all proper occasions, to say no. For want of the use of this short word, the public interests have frequently suffered to an alarming extent. In the Gubernatorial chair, there is more danger to be apprehended from the solicitations and importunities of friends, than from the vindictiveness or malicousness of enemies. The Governor of this State is not only a part of the law-making power, but he is also daily called upon to determine questions and to perform duties alike delicate and intricate. No man can avoid committing errors and making mistakes, in the performance of these grave and important duties but the people owe it to themselves, and to the cause of justice and good government, that the very best talent that can be had should be secured for this high position.

The next Governor of Pennsylvania will be either Henry D. Foster of Westmoreland county, or Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre county, the one the nominee of the Democratic party, the other nominated by the People's or Republican party.

If this large assemblage will bear with me for a few moments, I will briefly state the reasons why, in my judgment, the preference should be given to General Foster over Colonel Curtin. My first reason is one that applies more particularly to the members of the Democratic party, and it is, that he is the candidate of that party, regularly nominated upon a platform of principles which, we believe, embodies the true Democratic creed, whether applied to State or national issues.

His nomination, too, was a voluntary one, unsought on his part, even by the representatives of the party in the great Democratic party in State Convention assembled. He had declined to be a candidate for the nomination in the Democratic State Convention of 1857, and yet he was nominated by acclamation. He declined to be a candidate for the nomination in the Democratic State Convention of 1860, and yet he was nominated by acclamation, and under circumstances so creditable to him as a man and as a Democrat.

As there can be no objection to the regularity of the nomination, the manner in which it was obtained, on the declaration of principles accompanying it, I take it for granted that every member of the Democratic party who goes to the polls on the second Tuesday of October next will vote for General Foster, unless there is a well founded objection to the candidate himself. Regularity of nomination, even when combined with an unobjectionable platform, will never justify the support of a sad or an incompetent man for this exalted position. But, fortunately for us, in the character of our candidate we find the strongest inducements for supporting rather than for opposing him. I know him well, and have known him long, and I but declare what all who thus know him will freely endorse, when I assure you, without qualification or hesitation, that he is, in all respects, entirely worthy of your support for the highest office in the gift of the people of this, his native State. It was my privilege, for several years, to preside over the courts of the county where General Foster resides, as well as in several counties where he was a regular attendant and practitioner. Hence I speak from my own personal and professional intercourse with him. I feel entirely justified in pronouncing him a man of pre-eminent ability, and of undoubted integrity.

His presence here to-night forbids me from making any further remarks in his behalf. I feel that he will do more justice to himself, to his principles, to his country, and to the cause of good government by your votes, when I shall have retired, and he shall have been left to speak for himself. Let me tell you, fellow-citizens, that he is sound on the doctrines which they do, cannot control the results. The labors of Douglas and John Brown and his party when they made their assault upon the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, when they invaded the dwellings of Virginia, have drawn the public mind from their homes.

[A voice—"Yes, We controlled them."]

There is but one way to secure the tranquillity and safety of the country, and that is by adhering to the guarantees of the Constitution. This Union is not to be preserved by armies and navies; it can be preserved only by enlightened patriotism, and by keeping the inspiration of which our Constitution was framed. If that spirit be not cultivated—If you excite sectional prejudices, and make it a matter of doubt whether the safety of their property and their lives—the Union is practically dissolved, the heart of the Union is broken, and nothing but a miracle can heal the wound. In this contest, too, the descendants of those patriotic men who have given to us the freest and the best Government in the world are to determine whether this great legacy, which you have received from your ancestors as trustees for posterity, shall be handed down unimpaired to your children, or shall you, by your votes, to determine whether this great instrument under which we have lived, and under which every man's property and every man's life has been secure in future years, and the Union broken up. (Cries of No, no, and applause.) [Yell 100, gentlemen, that is now the issue which I desire to put to the Democracy of this State. Now, let me say one word in regard to the slavery question. It may be, perhaps, dry and uninteresting, but I will do my duty, and I will read the platform of the Republican party—that in reference to the extension of slavery into the Territories. That party contends that Congress has the power to, and that it should, legislate generally upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, but that they have the power and right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories I deny, as do the Southern States," although you are joint owners, with us, of these Territories, you shall not go there with your property. The Supreme Court of the United States shall prohibit the institution of slavery in all the Territories of this Union. Where does Congress derive any such power? We have read the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to legislate upon both sides; if they can say slavery shall not go into a certain Territory, they can say it shall go there, and say that Congress has no right to interfere with the matter at all. (Great, good, good," and long-continued shouts of applause.) There is no such power in Congress, and we will tell you why. The Congress of the United States legislates upon all questions under express grants of power contained in the Constitution. Whenever there is no grant of power Congress does not possess the right to legislate at all. Now, I challenge any man of the Republican party to show me where, in all that instrument, Congress is authorized to say that slavery shall not exist in the Territories. No such authority can be found.

But it is argued that a Government having the right to acquire territory, either by conquest or by purchase, the right to govern that territory is incident to the right to acquire it. I agree that, in ordinary cases, this is the fact, but it is only in those cases where the acquired territory is supreme—where there is no limitation upon its powers—but when the Government of the United States, in its treaties, says that the rights of property shall be secured, Congress of the United States has an unlimited power of legislation over that territory—an unlimited sovereignty. It is by virtue of that sovereignty that they acquire the territory; but, so far as concerns legislation in regard to the territory, they are restrained by the limitations of the Constitution under which the Government has been formed. Now, I maintain that the clause of the Constitution which is claimed as bestowing on Congress the right to legislate for the Territories does not confer this power in regard to slavery. Our opponents argue, as their authority, that clause of the Constitution which declares Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States.

I could, if I had time, exhibit to you the views of some of the ablest statesmen in the country in regard to the opinion that that clause of the Constitution treats the Territories as property, and does not give to Congress jurisdiction to govern the people inhabiting that Territory, and to control their private property. The words of that clause are "that Congress shall have power to dispose of it." Now, it cannot be maintained that they have the power to dispose of the people, as they may of the land. Congress may sell the land, may control it, may give it away, if you please, but they cannot the people or give them away. Upon this subject we have the highest authority in the country main taining that the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories is not derived from that clause of the Constitution. Our opponents are compelled, then, to fall back upon the idea of the sovereignty of the Government that organizes the Territories, and when they are driven there, they have no foundation for the position that Congress has the right to legislate upon this question in the Territories. I say, then, gentlemen, that this is a question not political, but judicial. The tribunals constituted by the Constitution must determine these questions; and I, in common with all law-abiding citizens, am willing to submit to the final arbitrament of the tribunal appointed by the Constitution to interpret that instrument.

Now, gentlemen, if I have not detained you too long [Voices: "Go ahead!"] I will advert to a question in which the people of Philadelphia, as a manufacturing and commercial people, feel great interest—a question on which they have the right to know the opinions of the candidates presented for their suffrages. In this very city, not more than ten days ago, the captain-general of the Republican party made an assault upon me, declaring that I am a free-trade man; that the record of my life, public and private, exhibited the fact; that I am and always have been in favor of free trade, and against protection to American industry. I refer to the speech made by Col. A. K. McClure, chairman of the Republican State Committee, of this Commonwealth. Now, Mr. McClure is doubtless a gentleman of veracity, and this mis-statement I can attribute to nothing but profound ignorance of my history. Mr. McClure charges that, from the earliest period of my political life, I have been opposed to the doctrine of protection. He charges that I voted, on free-trade Governors, free-trade judges, and free-trade Presidents.

Gentlemen, I had the honor of being in Congress in 1844. We then had a tariff satisfactory to the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania. It was a highly protective tariff; it was just the tariff for which I contended; the industrial interests of Pennsylvania. In 1846, while I was in Congress, a bill was introduced to repeal or modify the tariff of 1842. When this great question of protection to American industry came before us, there was not a man beside me, in that body, no less a man than Hannibal Hamlin, who is now the Republican candidate for Vice President of the United States, who voted against my vote for the protective policy. Hannibal Hamlin recorded his vote against it. [Laughter and applause.]

Col. McClure charges me with votes for free-trade Governors and, on that subject let me mention a single circumstance. At the period to which I have just alluded, one of my colleagues in the Congress of the United States was David Wilmot, who, a few years since, was a leader of the Republican party in this Commonwealth. Mr. Wilmot was the only member of Congress from Pennsylvania that voted against the protective policy! Yet that sentleman, when nominated for Governor of Pennsylv