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F. S. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
Editors and Proprietors.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: State News, Ohio News, West Virginia News, City Intelligence. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Agricultural Department.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 68¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 56½@57f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 131⅞.

IT SEEMS that General SHERIDAN is to retain, for the present, his command in the Indian country.

THE PRESENT Clerk of the House, Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, is likely to be re-elected by the new House. He has been a capable and acceptable officer, and his re-election is not seriously opposed.

A SUPPOSED candidate for a Cabinet appointment from Pennsylvania, counts himself out. Mr. MCKENNAN announces that he does not expect that honor, and that he would decline it if tendered to him.

THE BALL IS ROLLING! Missouri and Louisiana have both fallen into line and ratified the XVth Constitutional Amendment. The prompt alacrity with which three States have responded to the voice of Progress augurs well for the final triumph of the measure.

THE FEVERISH speculators of the politicians, upon the composition of the new Cabinet, are simply amusing to the masses of the people outside. The friends of Messrs. GROW, CAREY, MEREDITH and BREWSTER, now crowd the anxious benches, and wait impatiently for a dawn bright enough to show who is who.

WILL POLITICIANS never discover how critical an experiment it is to bore the President-elect for a high appointment? Washington is already strewn with the remains of the victims of an over-confidence in their own local strength, who have hastened to commit hari-kari in the ante-chambers of General GRANT. This melancholy business ought to be stopped!

UNDER the order of the House, in which the Senate is expected to concur, no bridges of less than four hundred feet span are to be erected across the Ohio, until the questions involved in the whole subject have been examined and reported upon by a Board of Survey. We presume that this covers the Parkersburg case; otherwise, the order of the House is simply a cheat.

OHIO POLITICIANS are in tribulation! They suspect that the appointment of Mr. DELANO has corked up the hundred and fifty other eminent citizens of that State, who would each accept a Cabinet office, if urged upon him. We incline, however, that Ohio will still have another distinguished place; otherwise, the machine of government would be run, for the four years to come, with a good deal less of Ohio aid than it has profited by for the past eight years, whether in war or in peace.

THE QUESTION is, can the President-elect withstand the pressure of the office-hunting curiosity for two days longer? We have intimations, but do not credit them, that he will relieve the anxiety of the lobby by anticipating, to-day, his pledge for Thursday next. We prefer to believe that he will fight it out on his own line until 12 o'clock, meridian, of Thursday. But the pressure, in the meantime is terrific to disinterested spectators. J. N. as a humbug or else he would have gone to the front last week and assumed the whole of it.

A DELEGATION of Pennsylvanians, on Friday evening, met a discouraging response to their application to Gen GRANT for the appointment of Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD to a place in the Cabinet. During the conversation, the President elect stated, of course without reflection upon Gen. M., whose patriotic record none can challenge, that "those whom he selected would be men who were loyal to the Union during the war, and who gave strong and faithful support to the platform on which he was elected." Very naturally, this declaration fails to awaken any great amount of Democratic enthusiasm!

IN THE CITY COUNCILS yesterday the Park project was successfully carried by its friends, and will go the Legislature for action. It carries with it a bill permitting the city authorities to obtain a loan of half a million of dollars to retire an equal amount of bonds past due, the rate of interest not to exceed seven per cent. The Park project, if the bill passes the Legislature, will be submitted to the people at a special election provided for, before Councils can proceed any farther.

The Paid Fire Department excited lively interest in both branches. It passed the Select Council, but was vigorously attacked in the Common, and after two hours discussion, action was postponed for one year.

IT WAS asserted in Councils yesterday that the Amoskeag Fire Engine Building Company, of New Hampshire, held claims against our Fire Department of ten thousand dollars, debts due on engines, and that the agent threatened to carry off the machines if the Paid Fire Department system was not adopted or the obligation discharged. This announcement created some little surprise, but it was not generally credited and had only the effect of strengthening the opposition to the measure. It would be well to examine into the financial condition of the Department, and if that company are so vigorously threatening to collect their little bills, let the city pay them off and hold claims against the engines for the amount.

THE GEORGIA QUESTION plagues Congressmen—and they may thank themselves for that. The Reconstruction Committee hesitates to report a resolution for unseating the present delegation from that State. Mr. BOUTWELL will offer it, if need be, on his own responsibility. As to the next House, it is said that Clerk MCPHERSON was engaged last evening in conference with the new members touching his duty to inscribe or omit their names from the roll to be called on Thursday. We should infer from this statement that the Clerk sees cause for delaying that decision, which, last week, was said to be decisively against the Georgian claim. The report that General GRANT visited the House for the purpose of influencing its decision upon this difficult case, is a most improbable *canard*. The President-elect has a better conception of his own dignity and of the privileges of the House of Representatives.

YESTERDAY France lost in the death of ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE, poet, orator, statesman and historian, one of her most gifted sons and the literary world a conspicuous and brilliant contributor. The deceased was born at Mâcon in 1792, and was first known as a poet of rare merit in 1817, but three years subsequently his name was famous in continental Europe as an author. He was an active politician in the troublous times of '48 and had charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs in the French Provisional Government. He afterwards served in the National Assembly and was almost idolized by the people. In 1851, his political popularity waning and his pecuniary means and dreams vanishing, he retired to literary life and labored hard and zealously, flashing many volumes on the public, some worthy of his name and others not calculated to enhance his reputation as a writer of luxuriant genius.

THE ALLEGATIONS of corruption against the active parties in procuring the ratification of the Alaska treaty have been thoroughly investigated. Nothing is proved except that Mr. ROBERT WALKER received $26,000, Mr. F. P. STANTON $6,000, and the Washington *Chronicle* $3,000 for their services to the Russian government, and that the press-correspondents, who made such broad charges against members of Congress, originated them either from mere wantonness, or from a desire to levy black-mail upon the Russian Minister. The services of the parties first named were rendered in the form of personal solicitations to members upon the floors of the two Houses, to which these agents had the ex-Congressional right of *entree*. The Committee of Investigation very properly recommend the abrogation of a privilege which is so capable of abuse. It is to be hoped that the XLIst Congress will so modify it as to exclude from the floor, for a first offense, any ex-member who thus proves himself worthy only of the lobby. The adoption of such a restriction will do good enough to pay for all that this investigation has cost.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT's estimate of the relative importance of honesty among public officials, and of the necessity, preeminent above all other considerations in the future policy of the government, that the Treasury shall be effectively administered, may be safely inferred from the fact that, of his selections for important posts, the first to be made publicly known was that of Mr. DELANO, for the Internal Revenue Bureau. Evidently, General GRANT gives his first attention to the points which seem to him of most consequence, and that is the construction which the people will place upon this early and conspicuous exception to his avowed policy of withholding all intimations as to his probable selection of subordinates.

The problem of his administration is not so much that of Southern reconstruction—for this is morally certain of a peaceful and beneficent solution—as whether, or not, the Government can and shall be administered with integrity and efficiency in all its branches; whether we are to continue to be robbed of both our incomes and outgoes; whether jobbery, so corrupt as to be utterly shameless, shall continue its reign over every branch of the public service, from the highest to to the lowest; whether our just financial expectations shall be realized in fact, or defeated by every form of official rascality—this is really the objective point in the new President's policy, and he will fight it out on that line, if it takes all his four years in the Executive chair. General GRANT and the country alike know that the sum of the Treasury's honest dues, honestly collected, would pay the current expenses and leave a large surplus annually for the payment of our debts. He proposes to see this thing done, or know the reason for any failure.

ADHERING to his avowed policy, of remitting the appointment of subordinate officials to the heads of the respective Departments and Bureaux, holding the latter responsible to him for the judgment and integrity of such selections, the President-elect will find that he has secured, for himself, a very great exemption from a pressure of personal solicitation which fairly worried out the lives of two of his predecessors, before they had more than crossed the threshold of the Presidential office. More than that, will he value the positive advantage thus secured to the most important public interests. The effort of President LINCOLN, to inaugurate a similar policy touching official appointments, proved unsuccessful, as much as anything else because of his sympathetic nature, which, in matters of minor consequence, was often accessible to personal appeals. With an equal kindliness of heart, the President-elect has learned, in his military career, how to surrender his personal sympathies to a colder judgment, or to the higher necessities of the situation. The policy which he now proposes will, in itself, be a long step towards that purification which all branches of the civil service have come to need.

GEN. GRANT'S INDIAN POLICY.

It is known that the President elect has already selected his new Commissioner of Indian Affairs; that this official will be heartily in sympathy with Gen. GRANT's determination to purge that department, from top to bottom, of the speculating knaves who have forever kept the country embroiled with the Indians; that all our dealings with them are to be upon the square basis of honesty, firmness and, if possible, peace, and that the views of the Peace Commissioners are to be carried out, including the reservation policy which Congress, last spring, adopted at their advice. A considerable number of the new Agents will be Quakers, with whom the General has been in free consultation. In short, he will show, by the inauguration of radical changes in this service, that he understands the Indian question thoroughly, and does not hesitate to supply the needful correctives.

FRESH EMBROILMENTS.

That the invasion of Mexico, under a pact between France, Austria and Spain, was designed not only as a menace to the United States, but to Republican government on this continent, is a fact too palpable in itself, and too well supported by direct and collateral testimony to admit of serious denial. Nor is this the whole breadth of the case. Abundant reasons exist for the conclusion that the expedition was undertaken upon the presumption that the allied forces might find opportunity, through the progress of the rebellion in the Southern section of this country, for marching to the aid of the insurgents, and, by combining with them, to put an end to the Government of the United States, and for establishing on its ruins a monarchical fabric, which was the real design of the insurrectionary movement.

It was not wonderful, therefore, that this invasion of Mexico aroused a feeling of intense indignation among the loyal masses of our people; nor, that our government, instinctively interpreting the national consciousness, and comprehending aright what was necessary to its protection as well as to the maintenance of its dignity, entered a prompt and energetic protest, and demanded the withdrawal of the expeditionary forces. Nor was it surprising that, smarting under the provocation, ideas were advanced which our government and people are not prepared to reaffirm and act upon, now that the danger has disappeared, and a period of calm reflection and review been afforded.

For more than a generation, Mexico has been in a condition of chronic upheaval. There is no stability in its government, and no rest for its inhabitants; and simply because there is a lamentable deficiency of all the mental and moral elements which are essential to individual prosperity and national greatness. If France alone, or in combination with other European powers, had sent armies into Mexico to enforce social order, to promote personal security, and to impart consistency and vigor to the operations of the government, and for these purposes alone, almost everybody possessing common sense throughout the whole civilized world, would have applauded. Even no small amount of diplomatic jugglery, in the accomplishment of these ends, would have been pronounced venal. What the Mexicans most need is to be taken by the throat, by a power greatly superior to their own, and coerced into respect for public order and private rights. A rough discipline is the only one suited to their character and habits. If they have not demonstrated that they are unable decently to govern themselves, then we do not know by what means they could make that fact appear. Such government as they have maintained is only a burlesque, and a disgrace to the cause of popular institutions.

Mr. H. W. BEECHER recently said that it was as absurd to withhold Republican government until people were prepared for it, as to keep boys out of water until they learn to swim. The illustration appeals to our national consciousness and egotism. We have contrived, on the whole, to get on immensely, having no power in the government except such as the majority of the voters have seen fit to put there. So far, well! But, where we have succeeded, the Mexicans have utterly failed. If they had drowned, in such learning to swim as they have enacted, mankind would have been the gainers. Nor is this the only example which points in the same direction. The imperial monarchy of Brazil is the only respectable government in South America.

Are we asked, if we infer from these facts that government by the people is a failure? Our answer is, that it is not, but that the mongrel tribes in Mexico and South America are failures. These aggregations of men and women are failures, just as those other aggregations are which, in this country, we keep safely confined within the walls of penitentiaries. It is not well for them, or the rest of mankind, that the strong hand of power is kept from their necks.

Mexico, having taken a short breathing spell, is again in active ferment. Some political doctors look prodigiously wise, and surmise that the symptoms were borrowed from Cuba through Spanish lineage. It is much more probable that the agitation in Cuba was imparted directly from the United States, the revolution in Spain serving only to open a door for it to enter.

It is worth while to reflect that these agitations in Cuba and Mexico all make pretexts either for buying those countries by the United States, or for absorbing them by military agencies. Seventy or a hundred millions put into these purchases are discoursed of as admirable investments, and then it is coolly assumed that as the result of twenty or more years of costly territorial nurture, these possessions would become fitted for admission as States. Men, who scrutinize appropriations for all other or natural purposes closely, and insist on rigid economy, talk and write as though a few hundred millions expended in these annexations and the proposed preliminary discipline would be of no consequence whatever to the tax-payers. They would not vote one or two hundred millions in the form of subsidies to Pacific railway companies, but they would put either of those sums into new territory, instead of developing what we have already. This is following the example of some farmers who are infatuated for more wild land, but have no inclination to put under tillage what they already possess.

Of this the people may be sure: that it will be well for them to watch closely the progress of events in Cuba and Mexico; and see what effects are produced thereby on the various departments of the government at Washington.

IN a recent conversation, Gen. GRANT expressed his opposition to the present bonded warehouse system, and, with his characteristic pith and sense, specified the fatal error embodied in it. A report says:

He thought on the whole that it encouraged foreign manufacturers to send hither all their surplus goods, to the exclusion of our own, to be stored by the United States, and kept ready for every favorable turn of the market.

He said on the subject of the increase of his salary being mentioned which had been under discussion in Congress, "I shall live on what Congress gives me, spending, of course, every cent of it, and if more was given to me I should spend it all. I have no desire, and do not expect to save anything from my salary, whatever it may be, for my kind friends have placed me in a position which leaves me free from all anxiety about future want, or the wants of my children. We shall have enough to live on, and it is better for them (meaning his children) that they do not rely too much upon money."

A CARD, from Col. A. K. MCCLURE, deprecates "the undue importance given to his recent brief and cordial interview with General GRANT," and protests against certain unjust reflections upon his own discretion. An issue between himself and Gov. GEARY is hinted at in the following paragraph:

"I was informed that Governor Geary had written, or would write, a letter to General Grant, on the subject of his Cabinet. I stated that fact to General Grant, to which he replied that he had not heard from Gov. Geary. I did not feel at liberty to assure General Grant that such a letter would be received, as there was nothing but Gov. Geary's promise to warrant the belief that he would recommend a particular gentleman for a Cabinet office from Pennsylvania.

A. K. MCCLURE."

"Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1869."

THERE is a remarkable degree of good sense in the annexed Democratic dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

Most of the men with whom I have conversed agree in thinking (and fearing) that Gen. Grant's Cabinet (or staff, as they say it will be,) will be much more radical than persons generally suppose. One gentleman in giving reasons for this belief argued thus—that Grant was a practical and positive man, and would have only practical and positive men about him, and practical and positive men were always Radicals. It was, perhaps, the most logical explanation he could have given for his belief.

—A Lyon Monumental Association has been formed at St. Louis for the purpose of erecting a bronze equestrian statue to General Nathaniel Lyon who was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek in August, 1861. The Association was formed by a number of prominent citizens, and the erection of the statue insured. It is not improbable that the bronze horse now in Washington, cast by Clark Mills, will be bought, and a figure of Lyon placed thereon.

CITY COUNCILS.

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

which could not be purchased by individuals for $2,000 an acre. He referred to the Wilkins estate.

Mr. Potts, Twelfth ward, wanted the people to be first heard from before going any farther. If they were in favor of a City Park, he was; if they were not, he was not. In its present shape the proposition looked to him like a big speculation, to benefit certain parties. It was said the Park would pay for itself; but yet a million of dollars were asked from the people. How was this? He understood there were some persons willing to undertake the project of getting up a City Park, expecting to reimburse themselves and secure profit by enhancement of the value of property surrounding or adjoining the Park. Let them undertake it. He was not in favor of allowing the city to become a party to such speculation as he believed was intended. The gentleman became somewhat pointed in his remarks concerning speculation, and was asked to name "the certain men" who would profit largely if the proposition for a City Park was carried out. He declined giving any names.

Mr. McCandless remarked the gentleman was not obliged to give names.

Mr. Houston said he was certainly not in any "Park ring," or any other ring, and possessed no positive information as to where the grounds would be located. There can be no danger apprehended that the people may be deprived of a voice or vote on the measure, because of previous legislative action, as asserted by the gentleman from the Eleventh ward, (Mr. McCandless,) for if that is the law, why have we not today in our Chambers seats provided for members from Allegheny, Birmingham and contiguous districts which were consolidated with Pittsburgh, by legislative enactment, but voted down by the citizens? Let us get the matter in business shape, so that the Commission can act with a show of earnestness, receive propositions, examine sites and at the proper time present the matter intelligently to the people, with whom alone will rest the final responsibility of acceptance or rejection.

Mr. Batchelor repudiated the imputation of the gentleman from the Twelfth ward in regard to "speculation."

Mr. Potts disclaimed any personal reference to him, and begged such a construction should not be placed on his remarks.

Mr. Batchelor reviewed the history of the proposition for a City Park, originating in the Council of last year. He had been a member of the Committee having it in charge. The only speculation talked of by the Committee was in the interest of the city.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to lay the resolution of Mr. McCandless on the table.

They were taken, resulting:

Yeas—Messrs. Ardary, Anderson, Batchelor, Bell, Boggs, Carroll, Case, House, Houston, Jamison, Jahn, Jones, Lockhart, Moorhead, Morgan, Morton, McCarthy, McClarren, McMasters, McCleane, McKelvey, Pearson, Scott, Tomlinson, Verner, Vick, Weldon—27.

Nays—Messrs. Albeitz, Barr, Black, Berger, Booth, Bulger, Caskey, Dain, Daub, Dunseath, Fleming, Hutchinson, Lanahan, Meanor, Meyer, Moore, McCandless, Nixon, Potts, Reed, Rebman, Rosewell, Rook, Seiferth, Sims, Vetter, Waughter, Welsh, Weisenberger, Wilson—30.

So the motion to lay on the table did not prevail.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and a division called. There being some uncertainty as to the count, one member having voted both yea and nay, it was concluded to take the yeas and nays. The result was:

Yeas—Messrs. Albeitz, Barr, Black, Berger, Booth, Bulger, Caskey, Dain, Daub, Dunseath, Fleming, Meanor, Moore, McCandless, Nixon, Potts, Reed, Rebman, Rosewell, Rook, Seiferth, Sims, Vetter, Waughter, Welsh, Weisenberger and Wilson—27.

Nays—Messrs. Ardary, Anderson, Batchelor, Bell, Boggs, Carroll, Case, House, Houston, Hutchinson, Jamison, Jahn, Jones, Lanahan, Lockhart, Meyer, Moorhead, Morgan, Morton, McCarthy, McClarren, McMasters, McCleane, McKelvy, Pearson, Scott, Tomlinson, Verner, Vick and Weldon—30.

So the resolution was lost.

The action of Select Council, approving the act and recommending its enactment, was then concurred in. Yeas 31, nays 23.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The proposed act for the creation of a Paid Fire Department, as reported from Select Council, was taken up and read.

Mr. Sims, Third ward, moved to concur in the action of Select Council.

Objected to, placing the act on second reading.

Mr. McKelvey moved that Council resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, to consider the act. Carried.

Mr. Batchelor took the Chair.

Mr. Case moved the act be considered section by section. Carried.

Mr. Weldon moved to amend the second section by making the term of the Fire Commissioners three instead of seven years.

Mr. Case moved to amend by striking out the word "Commissioners," and went on to argue in favor of the substitution of the Committee on Engines and Hose, of Councils, believing the affairs of the Department would be much better managed by such Committee than by a Commission.

Mr. Morgan took the opposite view, thinking a Commission vastly preferable, where such great political power was in danger of being conferred. He instanced the example of New York, where both the Fire Department and Police were controlled by Commissioners.

Mr. Case's motion to strike out the word "Commission" prevailed.

The Chairman inquired of Mr. Case what he proposed to substitute for the word "Commission?"

Mr. McCarthy thought the gentleman did not desire to substitute anything, the object being to kill the bill.

Mr. Case—I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Morgan—You cannot withdraw it, as it has been adopted.

Mr. McKelvey moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was adopted. Rejected.

Some one suggested that here was a muddle.

The Chairman coincided in the remark, and did not see how the Council was to get out of the muddle.

Mr. Moorhead moved to reconsider the vote on the motion to consider the act section by section.

This action prevailed, and all previous action of the Committee was regarded as wiped out.

Mr. Caskey moved the bill be laid on the table. He desired a test vote on the question of a Paid Fire Department.

The Chairman decided the motion not in order. The Committee must report the bill to Council either negatively, amended or as committed.

Mr. McCandless offered the following:

WHEREAS, Councils have made the appropriations for the present year, exhausting the entire receipts of the year, and could not make the proposed change in the Fire Department without incurring a debt of at least $100,000; and whereas, the present indebtedness of the city being large, and Councils preferring not to add to the debt,

Resolved, That the further consideration of the subject be postponed for the present year.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table did not prevail.

Mr. Morgan said if the resolution was adopted, and the pending bill thus killed, the city would be without fire protection, without a fire department, in less than two months. The fire companies were in debt for their steamers, and the Amoskeag Company, from whom they were procured, would seize them. An agent of that company was now in the city, waiting to see what would be done in the matter now pending. But one fire company in the city—the Independence—was out of debt for its steamer. It was necessary, therefore, for immediate action. He repeated, that if the resolution of the gentleman from the Eleventh ward was adopted, the city would be left without a fire department. The active members of the present department to a man favored the proposed change, and a vast majority of the property holders also favored it. The measure, too, had originated with and was advocated by some of the foremost of our citizens.

Mr. McCarthy strenuously opposed the resolution.

Mr. Fleming offered the following substitute in writing for the last section, which was decided not in order:

"Section 17.—The foregoing Act shall be submitted to a vote of the tax-payers of the city, for their approval or rejection."

Mr. Case remarked the total indebtedness of the fire companies to the Amoskeag Works was about ten thousand dollars. He did not think, as had been stated, that the Fire Department were unanimously in favor of the proposed change, but perhaps the majority were.

Mr. McCandless said the indebtedness of the Fire Department should be paid, and could be out of the contingent fund of fifty thousand dollars. As far as his knowledge went, the property holders did not desire a Paid Fire Department, being well satisfied with the Department as at present constituted. Neither did he believe that a majority of the present Fire Department were in favor of any change, proof of which was given in remonstrances presented. He thought nothing would be lost in postponing the matter for a year.

Mr. Morgan repeated that the active members of the present fire department were heartily in favor of the change proposed.

Mr. Potts argued in favor of paying off the debt of the different fire companies. He preferred this to incurring the large expense requisite in re-organizing the department as proposed. Our fire department he believed to be one of the most efficient in the country. Why destroy such a department?

Mr. Jones desired to ask a question.

The Chairman—If the gentleman will permit it.

Mr. Potts—Certainly.

Mr. Jones—Would you be willing to give your services as a fireman gratuitously?

Mr. Potts—I never said so.

Mr. Jones—Then why ask others to do so?

Mr. Wilson said he had lived in the city forty years, and had watched the rise and progress of the fire department. He had assisted in the organization and was a member of the Niagara, one of the most efficient of the companies in the city. He thought it would be wise to postpone the matter of a paid fire department for a year or two, at least until our water supply was more adequate.

Mr. Morgan—Is not the Niagara Fire Company out of service to-day for want of horses?

Mr. Wilson—I have not so understood.

Mr. Morgan—Such is the fact.

Mr. Jones favored a paid fire department. He believed firemen should be paid for their services.

Mr. McClarren said a great deal had been said pro and con on the subject, but as yet he had not heard anything about taxation. The matter of insurance should be considered—whether the tax proposed to be imposed on Insurance Companies would not have the effect of increasing premiums, or of driving out both home and foreign Insurance Companies. He thought that a paid Fire Department would be a mere dead machine, in the absence of the spirit of emulation and rivalry now prevailing among fire companies.

Mr. McCarthy said the principal opposition to the paid Fire Department came from Insurance Companies, upon whom it was proposed to impose a full share of the increased expense. The absence of emulation spoken of would be more than compensated for in the order and efficiency which would prevail with the firemen under police control.

Mr. Morgan said as figures had been called for, he would refer members to the report of the Commission on Paid Fire Department.

Mr. Potts again spoke in opposition. He thought the Commission, in making their estimate, had not fully considered "wear and tear." He especially feared that if insurance companies were taxed for a paid department, the property holders would suffer thereby in the high premiums which would be exacted.

Mr. Scott, taking part for the first time in the discussion, (to which he said he had listened with great interest and attention,) favored a paid fire department. A few outsiders, he said, were making all the noise, and from them all the opposition came. These same men—insurance agents—would also be encountered at Harrisburg, and the fight there would be much fiercer than here. Mr. S. alluded to the unequal distribution of the fire companies in the now enlarged city, and gentlemen from the outside districts were standing in their own light when they opposed the proposed act.

Mr. McMasters spoke in favor of a Paid Fire Department, in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Barr was in favor of a Paid Fire Department, but not in the hands of a Commission. He would have it controlled as the Cincinnati department is controlled. He said it was very certain that if the several bills now pending—City Park, Water Commission and Paid Fire Department—were adopted, the city would be involved in largely increased burdens, and an annual taxation of one hundred thousand dollars would be required for the Paid Fire Department.

The question was taken on the passage of the resolution of Mr. McCandless, and the Chair decided it adopted.

The Committee of the Whole rose, and Mr. Batchelor, the chairman, reported the resolution to the Council.

Mr. Carroll moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the yeas and nays were called, resulting:

Yeas—Anderson, Batchelor, Boggs, Carroll, Case, Daub, House, Houston, Jahn, Lockhart, Moorhead, Morgan, McCarthy, McMasters, McCleane, McKelvy, Sims, Scott, Tomlinson, Verner, Vick, Weldon—22.

Nays—Ardary, Albeitz, Barr, Black, Berger, Bell, Booth, Bulger, Caskey, Dain, Dunseath, Fleming, Hutchinson, Jamison, Lanahan, Meanor, Meyer, Moore, McClarren, McCandless, Nixon, Pearson, Potts, Read, Rebman, Rosewell, Rook, Seiferth, Vetter, Waughter, Welsh, Weisenberger, Wilson—33.

Mr. Houston moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "year,"