

Important from Washington. ANOTHER VICTORY OVER LECOMPTON. THE ENGLISH SWINDELE. ITS POSTPONEMENT TILL MAY.

ALMOST A FIGHT BETWEEN TWO GEORGIANS. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, April 23—12 1/2 p. m.

The Kansas Conference Committee met at 11 o'clock this morning. Messrs. Hunter, Green, Seward and Howard, were present, and Messrs. English and Stephens absent. As a majority of the House Committee were not present, the Committee was without a quorum. The Committee are still in session. The Administration claim ten to fifteen majority in the House for English's bill. Fourteen of the Douglas men are firm against it. No vote will probably be taken to-day, as after the report of the Committee the printing of the bill, which, as yet, has only been in manuscript, will be insisted on.

1 p. m.—The Committee have agreed, and will report to-day. The ordinance which is to be submitted is declared to be an amendment of the ordinance adopted by the Lecompton Convention.

Later.—Mr. English presented the report of the Committee of Conference—Messrs. Seward and Howard dissenting. He read a heavy Union-saving speech in support of the report, and moved that it be printed, and assigned for 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Motions were made to postpone for one, two or three weeks, to give time to consider the proposition, and to take the sense of the country upon it.

Mr. Howard spoke in favor of postponing for two weeks.

A motion to postpone till the second Monday in May was adopted by a vote of Yeas 108, Nays 105.

Evening.—The Lecomptonites are thunderstruck by their defeat to-day. The Administration was perfectly confident of success. Messrs. Cobb, Brown, Thompson and other Cabinet officers were present on the floor with the ladies of their families in the gallery to witness the expected triumph. More discomfited men never walked out of the Hall of the House of Representatives than the Lecompton leaders to-day. Their rage is turned particularly against Messrs. Quitman (Miss.), Bonham (S. C.), Shorter and Stallworth (Ala.), and Hill and Trippie (Ga.) who could not be driven or pressed into sanctioning Mr. English's contrivance.

An episode on the floor showed the excitement among the Southern members. Mr. Trippie explained his reasons for voting for a postponement in opposition to the majority of his party in a manly and sensible speech, vindicating his personal independence. Mr. Hill wished to make a similar explanation, but Mr. Gartrell, also of Georgia, objected. "Who objects?" inquired Hill, turning toward him.

"I object," replied Gartrell, turning his head in a very haughty manner. "Where is your graveyard?" exclaimed Hill, rushing at him with great fury. He was intercepted, however, and Gartrell merely said, "We will talk of graveyards elsewhere."

The Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to conduct Hill to his seat, and order was soon restored in the Hall.

Mr. Stephens, who prides himself upon his fairness and courtesy, of which he boasted openly in debate to-day, was so disturbed by this unexpected defeat of Lecompton that, in his vexation, he resorted to filibustering to compel an adjournment and gain time to work upon refractory members so as to reconsider the vote to postpone.

The Republicans, anxious to go on with the public business, resisted the motion to adjourn until the day was exhausted. Mr. English's bill has been modified from day to day and from hour to hour. As finally presented, it is very different from what it was two days ago.

Men were got to promise to support it by being shown a version that would suit their views. Some who agreed to go it as it was, will probably decline to vote for it as finally presented.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1855.

The result to-morrow on the motion postponing the report of the Conference Committee till the second Monday in May is much embarrassed from the uncertain position of Messrs. Cox and Lawrence of Ohio. If they default, if we may reason upon the basis of the relative standing of parties yesterday, the Speaker's vote would decide.

In that event, Mr. Stephens would postpone till Wednesday. But the previous question could not be sustained at that time any more than yesterday, inasmuch as a large fraction in the South is prepared to insist upon Gen. Quitman's desire to speak, which would open discussion. There is some probability of further accessions from the South to-morrow. If so, the apprehended defection among the Anti-Lecompton Democrats may be restrained, since it could produce no practical advantage.

THE CONFESSION OF THE WIFE MURDERER.—The St. Louis Republican, contains the following confession of Geo. H. Lamb who killed his wife by drowning her in the Mississippi river. It appears he had previously made an attempt to poison her by giving her strychnine, while at a hotel in St. Louis. He gave her two doses, but she threw it up after much suffering. He then, after her recovery, took her in a skiff out to the middle of the river, on the pretence of going to a town on the opposite side, and deliberately seizing her by the neck, held her head under water until she was dead, when he sunk the body. He gives the names of two men who agreed to assist in the murder; and says he was induced to commit the deed in order to marry another female, which he did in a few days after.

A KANSAS JOKE.—In Kansas, the other day, an old Dr. J. B. Chapman fell in love with a "young and beautiful" Miss Little, but she refused to consent to a union until he had first settled upon her \$9000. To this the doctor readily consented, but since she came in possession of the property, she declined to marry him, whereupon he brought an action to recover the property. The gal, however, won the suit.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor & Publisher. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, April 29, 1855.

All Business, and other Communications should be addressed to the Editor to insure attention. We cannot publish anonymous communications.

List of Jurors next week. The sale of the Plank Road is adjourned to Monday, June 7th.

We call attention to the advertisement of W. Walker, Corning. Also that of Thomson & Farington, same place.

Our town has recently been enlivened by one or two riots, but as we have had no time to look up the particulars we cannot make an item.

This region has experienced a wintry week so far, since Friday of last week. Saturday was a day of squalls and the ground was quite solid Monday morning. Not at all discouraging, however.

Several communications are deferred for want of time to examine them. We must again remind contributors that short articles always receive the most favorable attention of editors.

Mrs. Gleason, of the Elmira Water Cure, lectured before the ladies of this borough and vicinity Tuesday evening. Not having been privileged to attend we can say nothing about it.

Fire!—The Steam Grindmill owned by Messrs. Patchin & Herrington in Middlebury, was destroyed by fire, together with a quantity of grain, on Friday night of last week. Loss \$6000. Ins. \$2500.

The signature to the article entitled "What is Republicanism?" published last week, should have been "J. B. N." instead of J. B. W. The article contained many excellent hints and we commend it to our readers as well worthy attention.

The edition of Dr. Livingstone's travels published by J. W. Bradley and advertised in another place, is just what it purports to be—the essential portions of the English edition brought within the means of all. Like all of Mr. Bradley's publications it is excellently gotten up.

The bill to annihilate Judge Wilmot's Judicial District passed the Senate by a majority of two, but was killed in the House by a vote of nearly two to one. Those democrats who refused to aid in perpetrating this outrage are deserving of high praise. The Legislature adjourned on the 22d inst. The new Liquor Bill passed finally substantially as it appeared in our columns two weeks since.

Unser Freund, Joseph, von den Scholastic Democraticen Republikan, hat zu viel lager bier trinken. Er schreibt besser mit die bier sein kopf als mit aus. O. Joseph, Joseph! was haben sie nothing? Geld? Mehr lager? Ich habe viel geld und sie wolt so viel wies sie lust haben vor geben, nur machen sie nicht mehr mit der lager stiel. Ich sag "genug! genug!" Ausgehen! schlamm! Ugh!

We take great pleasure in commending the St. Lawrence Hotel, 1018 Chestnut st., to such of our friends as may visit Philadelphia. Being pretty well acquainted with Hotel life, we can say without qualification that the St. Lawrence stands in the very first rank in point of accommodations, cuisine and in all else that can render it attractive to the sojourner. The proprietors are gentlemen of the first water. See Card in another place.

A correspondent thinks us out of the way in our comments upon the new Liquor Law a few weeks ago. Our friend is mistaken. There is no better cure for the evil, in its present stage of development than unrestrained traffic. We cannot undertake an explanation of this somewhat paradoxical theory in this place, although the philosophy of it seems very plain. The War spirit takes possession of a hemisphere and will not be exercised except with blood, rapine and conflagration. Peace is the first-born of war, joy of sorrow and good order succeeds a season of excess. Such are our conclusions.

We stop the press to announce that the mysterious adherence of our friend of the Wayne County Herald to the Administration, is cleared up, finally. He has been degraded from the tripod to the unromantic post of P. M., at Honesdale. Beardslee can come down as gracefully as Ben Finch. Ben called upon us one morning for the loan of half-a-million. Not having that sum of loose change about us, we declined loaning it. Thereupon Sir Ben modestly came down by the ten thousand until, at last, he requested a shilling to buy a dinner. Beardslee demanded a seat in Congress and receives a seat in the village Post-Office. Facilis descensus, &c.

A Slight Difference of Opinion.

We are not quite certain that we understand the *Leisvick Chronicle* in its response to the question propounded by us a fortnight ago, touching the true policy of the Republican party to-day and for all time. There may be room for a slight difference of opinion, if the editors mean to be understood as estimating temporary and ultimate success as being one and the same, and to be attained by like means. When they shall point out any instance of a victory over wrong won by concession to and compromise with that wrong, we may come to an understanding and agreement with each other; until then there can be no likeness of opinion between us on that point.

When union for the Truth has been carried out faithfully, as the *Chronicle* observes, it has proved beneficial. We admit that, conditionally. That is to say, wherever there has been a perfect union upon Republican principles the union has proved beneficial, and not otherwise. Take the incongruous "fusions" in Pennsylvania for the last four campaigns: They have resulted in disaster. But they were not faithfully carried out, it will be replied. No, they were not faithfully carried out, since, in the very nature of things neither of those abortive fusions could have been successfully carried a step farther. So it will be in the contemplated fusion in June. Four times we have trusted our bitter enemies and as many times have they betrayed us into the jaws of defeat. The proposed experiment will but swell the evidence against giving our arms into the hands of the enemy for safe keeping. If you wish to be betrayed—if you love defeat—move on, for it lies in that direction. Travel that road every day for a century, and every day for a century you shall return with wounds and with banners soiled with the dust of ignominious defeat. Sin against light if you will; refuse to listen to common sense and rail at the wisdom of reason and experience; do this—for it has been done four times already—but do not ask the people of Northern Pennsylvania to fight your battles. They prefer to stand where they planted themselves in 1854—in opposition to the head and front of the offending of the democratic party, that Slavery has equality with Freedom in the public domain. Both Douglas and Forney uphold this monstrous doctrine, as also the *Taney Decision*, by which four millions of people in our midst are declared to have no rights which any are bound to respect. Can Night and Day be wedded? or can there be concord between Christ and Belial?

For the dozenth time we ask what is the proposed basis of union? Anti-Lecompton? What is this

Anti-Lecompton that it has so many worshippers? It is simply a stand made against Executive usurpation. So far so good; but we insist upon going farther than this. We go for that ounce of prevention which is better than a pound of cure. We run up the flag of "No more Slave States" and thus put down Executive usurpation by removing its grand cause. No other cause of usurpation exists than this great despotism which rules and ruins at Washington. Then why not strike at the root of the evil and keep on smiting until it perishes? Do we parley with the midnight assassin when every moment so spent brings us one moment nearer the death we dread? Away with compromise! The day for that specious pretence of fairness has departed. It has been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

We know that ours is a minority position so far as Pennsylvania is concerned. On our recent visit to Philadelphia we had the pleasure to meet with a goodly number of our editorial brethren from almost every portion of the State. For this purpose, mainly, the journey was made, and though its accomplishment resulted in some bitter disappointments, we do not regret it. It is but fair to state that our brethren generally disagreed with us as to the expediency of organizing upon the main question. But against those differences our deliberate convictions of duty stand unmoved. There is but one path and in it we intend to tread. No concealments, no compromise, no quarter to Wrong. Right will triumph one day.

If the proposed fusion take place and victory crown in October, what will you call the triumph? Not a Republican triumph, but Anti-Lecompton. But what must be the nature of an anti-Lecompton triumph? Messrs. Forney and Douglas propose to fight the battle upon the Cincinnati Platform. Are Republicans ready to endorse that platform, either directly or indirectly? For one we answer, "No!" We opposed its doctrines from the first, honestly, and they are just as abhorrent to-day as they were the day Mr. Buchanan became part and parcel of the villainous thing. We strongly suspect that he is yet concealed under the thin sprinkling of meal thrown upon it in 1855 by Mr. Douglas.

"It is folly to go to loggerheads about names," continues the *Chronicle*. Just so; but look you! there is something more than a name in the case. We have been talking about a compromise involving a sacrifice of sacred principles, not names. And yet it may be well enough to pay a little respect to names. It might be well enough to adopt an appropriate name and then abide by it; not be known as Republicans to-day, Anti-Lecomptonites to-morrow and the Lord-knows-what next week. Let us be something and that every year until the battle is fought and won. That is the way to win respect; and it may as well be said in this place that there is quite as much pride exhibited in affected contempt for names as in a decent regard for them—rather more, perchance. Nor do we agree with our *Leisvick* contemporary that the name of "Democracy" has more cursed the nation for years past than anything else. Bogus democratic principles, not names have cursed the nation; and it is against those principles, disguised under the anti-Lecompton mask, that we war in opposing the contemplated fusion.

We ask just this: Let the Republicans call their Convention and put their candidate plumply upon the Philadelphia Platform. Then, if Mr. Forney be in earnest he can come to us. We hope our worthy friends will understand our position fully.

TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA.—We have jotted down the incidents of our visit to Philadelphia upon the credit side of our account with this chequered existence. Its experiences were unanticipated and therefore more than ordinarily pleasant; for, while we were aware that a Convention of Editors was called to assemble in that city last week, in common with many others we had little faith that such a Convention would assemble. In fact, the city press from which the Call emanated, did not expect anything like the assemblage at the Musical Fund Hall on the 21st inst. The truth is that almost every member of the country press there present, had business to transact in Philadelphia and made it convenient to go there on the 21st of April.

The Convention, the principal proceedings of which may be found in another place, was an occasion not soon to be forgotten by those who participated in its business, or its festivities. As for our own heart is clothed upon with the perpetual green of good-fellowship, and the remembrance of the side-splitting humor developed at the Festival endures us against indigestion for a year to come. Who that witnessed the full swoop of Altoona upon Montour during a stormy passage in the debate, will ever forget his eloquent plea for the rights and dignities of Western Pennsylvania? Who will soon forget the witty passage-at-arms between McMichael of the *North American* and McKenzie of *The Press* during the initial course of the oration?—McMichael's countenance beaming with concentrated humor, McKenzie's combed in mock gravity and the lips of both dropping with *bon mots* and brilliant repartee! Who will forget the quiet humor of Godey, the eloquent expression of good cheer on his countenance, and above all, the inimitable dryness of his speech, concentrated in the single word—"BEEF!" Or the unclerical humor of the clerical Fitzgerald of the *City Item*, par excellence the handsome member of the Convention? And last, though by no means least, who can soon forget the eloquence of the members from the States of *Altoona* and *Mifflin*, respectively! the distinguished justice by them meted out to the really excellent cheer provided by our city contemporaries? None of us will soon forget these things. And so the Convention passed off pleasantly. The entertainment was generous and the best of feeling prevailed to the end.

But more than all we shall remember the occasion because it brought us face to face with so many whose thoughts, as they came to us weekly, had been gotten in us a desire to know them personally. Of these, *Wm. W. of the Erie Constitution*, President of the Convention, and whose duties were so well performed as to elicit the admiration of all, without exception, occupies a high place in our esteem. Frank, generous and fraternal, he no sooner obtains aught advantageous to the craft than he hastens to share it with his friends. We shall treasure our acquaintance with him as one life's pleasant passages. The Constitution is one of the best papers in the State. Then there is *RAYMOND*, of the *Blair Whig*, genial, generous, jolly, sententious, obstinate, just a trifle, makes a good speech—in short, there is but one *Raymond* and he is a good fellow and loves to brag about his wife. There is *DR. PULSTON*, of the *Pittston Gazette*, with an eye like a woman, large, full and as dark as Night and expressive wit. He always says the right thing at the right time, loves life for its opportunities to do right; so we have tucked him away among our pleasant thoughts. There is *DR. JONX*, of the *Columbia County Republican*, a stern, stout friend of healthy Progress; a lover of Right for Right's sake and a doer of Duty for Man's sake; aggressive, yet neither capricious nor impracticable; genial, unaffected, good Dr. John, that night ride to Rupert, unfeared, as exceedingly, and its pleasant incidents are written down where the cares of business and the vexations of life cannot efface the record. A true Republican he is, and his paper is like him. There is *RAVCA*, alias "Mauch Chunk," of the *Gazette*, who swears that Webster defines glory as to

ger, that Mauch Chunk is the center of creation. It would take a column to give our impressions of *Rauch*. He is a diamond in the rough one minute, a brilliant gem the next and a large-hearted man always. The entrance to his heart is so large that one may go in without stooping. Success to Mauch Chunk! We only got half acquainted with Davis, of the *Montgomery Ledger*, but his slight acquaintance sufficed to reveal the fact that he has heart enough for two such bodies and that the latch-string is always out.

PAINTER, of the *Muncy Luminary*, *KUESTER*, of the *Lawrence Journal*, *SURVOCK*, of the *Greensburg Herald*, *DR. BROWER*, of the *Montour American* and *YOUNG*, of the *Clarion Banner*—with these gentlemen we formed a pleasant acquaintance, more particularly with the first three, which acquaintance we intend to perfect hereafter. It may be necessary for us to visit friend Kuester at his home ere the proper relations can be established between us. What say you Kuester?

Finally, may the fellowship established by this meeting increase until the fraternity becomes what it should be—an organization for the elevation of Press and People.

Judge Wilmot's Defence.

We should be glad to lay the mastery defence of Judge Wilmot before our readers; but its extreme length, being nineteen closely printed pages, would occupy too great space. It is understood by the public generally, that the attempt to legislate the Judge out of office originated with his bitterest political enemies. In short, the mean envy of a few disappointed politicians lies at the very bottom of the matter. The charges preferred against him were of the most vague and indefinite character—such, indeed as we have heard reiterated and reiterated very often during the excitements of political campaigns, by men who are not worthy to unloose the shoes of an honest man. He was charged with partiality in the administration of justice, of favoritism in the distribution of such little patronage as lies in the bestowal of Judges.—One D. A. Overton thought Judge W. influenced by partisan considerations in appointing auditors. To this charge the Judge replies:

"Since the admission to the Bar of the young man who was thus free to impugn my motives, there has been in the Orphans' Court and in the Common Pleas of Bradford County, one hundred and three Audits; of which that gentleman has had eighteen, nearly one-fifth of the whole number, and very nearly one-half of the whole number have been given to Gentlemen whose names are on the memorial to blot out that Judicial District. To Mr. Elwell have been given six; while to Mr. Mercer, who is represented to have such undue influence over me, there has been given not one. These matters are proved by the certificates of the Prothonotary and Clerk of the Orphan's Court, herewith submitted."

Others charged that he had been unduly influenced by Mr. U. Mercer in making his decisions. To this he makes answer:

"I would here notice the unfounded charge, that of being unduly influenced by my friend U. Mercer, Esq. Of some forty causes taken into the Supreme Court from Bradford County, in the six years that I have been upon the Bench, I am not aware of but three reversals up to this time. One case, not yet reported, was a small matter of costs, being reported by a man by the name of *Manson Elsbre*, now a Democrat, and the Sheriff and Prothonotary, political and personal friends. Mr. Baird and Mr. Elwell were the Council concerned. I ruled the case in favor of *Elsbre*, against my friends. Mr. Baird took a writ of error and reversed me.

The first of the two cases reported in the Books, is that of *Paine vs. Edsall*, 19th St. Rep. page 178. I ruled the case in favor of Edsall, who was a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in 1856, and his client Ed. Overton. Mr. Mercer took a writ of error and reversed me.

The other case is that of *Fowler vs. Jenkins*, 24th St. Rep. page 308. I know not the politics of either party. Mr. Mercer and Mr. Baird were the Council concerned. I ruled the case in favor of Mr. Baird's client; again Mr. Mercer took a writ of error and reversed me.

Thus, in the cases tried in Bradford Co., in which I have fallen into error, though worthy of review, I have erred against my friends. No political opponent from that County has ever been compelled to go outside of my Court to obtain his legal rights. I submit if this striking and significant fact ought not to shield me from the charge of political bias with all impartial and candid men? No gentleman whose name is on the Bar memorial ever reversed a case decided by me, except Mr. Baird, and then only to carry the cause for my political friends, against whom I had decided."

Another charge was that he was in the constant habit of making violent political speeches in the Court House during Court week.—To this tremendous charge he replies: "I can only make a general denial to charges thus general; and I here declare that I am not in the 'constant habit' of making political speeches during the weeks of my Court. That of the one hundred weeks of my Courts in the six years that I have been on the Bench, I have not made to exceed some half dozen speeches in my Court House during those weeks; and I affirm those were not violent but temperate—free from personalities, and confined to measures of general and national interest. If this be deemed an offense worthy of Legislative investigation and action, I stand convicted on my own confession, and will bear as best I can its punishment. But before pronouncing on the character and gravity of this offense, and the punishment proposed in my case, I beg leave respectfully to suggest, that if this Committee will turn its enquiries in other directions than my District, it may appear that I am not the only offender in this regard. It may be that other Judges can be found who take a deep interest in public affairs, and who, as freely as myself, express their opinions, both by speech and through the public press. It may be that people of other Districts than the 13th, require the interposition of the Legislature, lest in their blindness they elect a Political Judge. It can scarcely be that a distinction so refined will be allowed, as to hold, that a Judge who sometimes addresses

his fellow citizens, on questions of public interest, is thereby, and for that reason alone, unfitted for the judicial office; while the publication, through the press, of articles on the same topics, are held to work no such disqualification.

I would further say, in answer to this broad impeachment of my "constant habit," that I cannot call to mind an occasion, within the last two years, in which I have made a speech, as charged, in my Court House at Towanda; and it is about that period since I have done so in the Court House at Montrose."

As regards the much boasted popularity of the movement with the Bar of the District, Judge Wilmot makes the following unanswerable reply:

"An erroneous impression, I fear, has been made upon this Committee touching the wishes of the bar of the District. The memorial asking that the District be blotted out, purports to be signed by eighteen members of the bar of Bradford county. These reside in the county thirty-six gentlemen who have been admitted to the bar. Of this number there are eight who have given no attention to their profession for years; but are engaged in other pursuits, and who are not practicing attorneys of the Court. The names of four gentlemen who are not attorneys are found on the memorial, to wit: David S. Barstow, Wm. Scott, J. B. Revre and C. L. Ward.—This leaves fourteen practicing attorneys on the memorial. Two of this number, H. C. Baird and Wm. H. Patrick, speak here by their letters against this measure, and in favor of my integrity as a Judge. This would leave twelve on the memorial, as the true number of practicing attorneys, out of twenty-eight, asking for this measure. On the protest against it are thirteen members of the bar in actual practice. If to this number there be added the names of Mr. Patrick and J. C. Adams, whose letters I place in the hands of the Committee, it makes the number of protestants fifteen. Of the bar of Susquehanna county seventeen are on a letter earnestly remonstrating against this measure, and I am not aware that any member of the bar of that county has signed a memorial in its favor—certainly I am that not to exceed three or four could be induced to sign such a memorial. Thus the true representation from the bar of the District, stands twelve for, and thirty-two against the proposed legislation. I lay before the Committee certificates from the Prothonotaries of Bradford and Susquehanna counties, showing who are members of the bar; also letters from the two Bars, fully sustaining the statement here made."

His argument against the constitutionality of the proposed measure is clear, able, and we think, unanswerable. He certainly shows that if the proposed annihilation of the 13th Judicial District be constitutional, then any and every district can be so reconstructed as that the people of any particular county shall be divested of their constitutional rights to elect their own judges. But no argument could reach Mr. Buckalew, who is the democratic party in the Senate. He could not be affected by such means; therefore it is not at all surprising that the infamous bill passed the Senate by a majority of two votes. But it reached the house only to be rejected by a vote of nearly two to one. The fate of the bill is prophetic of the fate of the small men who originated it and lobbied for it all winter; while David Wilmot stands on record as he stands in the affections of the people, victor—triumphantly vindicated from the aspersions upon his character as a man, and as a Judge, which were born of the malice of bitter enemies.

Editorial Convention.

The members of the Editorial Association of Pennsylvania held an adjourned meeting on Wednesday, 21st inst., at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia.

The Association was called to order at noon by Mr. Charles J. Peterson. P. R. Freas, Esq., of the Germantown Telegraph, President of the Association, was called to the Chair, but he declined acting, and Mr. R. Lyle White, of the Erie Constitution, was finally selected as Chairman. Mr. L. H. Davis, of the *Montgomery Ledger*, and Mr. M. H. Cobb, of the *Tioga Agitator*, were appointed Secretaries. The following gentlemen present, in response to the call of the President, then announced their names and the title of their papers: Morton McMichael, *North American*. L. A. Godey, *Lady's Book*. J. W. Forney, *The Press*. Col. Thos. Fitzgerald, *City Item*. C. J. Peterson, *Peterson's Magazine*. Lloyd Jones, *Norristown Herald and Free Press*. Wm. W. Ate, *Frankford Herald*. Maj. Freas, *Germantown Telegraph*. M. Augze, *Norristown Republican*. E. H. Rauch, *Mauch Chunk Gazette*. J. H. Puleston, *Pittston Gazette*. M. Hannum, *Lehigh County Democrat*. Jos. S. N. Young, *Erie City Dispatch*. D. W. Shryock, *Greensburg Herald*. D. H. B. Brower, *Montour American*. James M. Kuester, *Lawrence Journal*. Palemon John, *Columbia Co. Republican*. John M. Laird, *Greensburg Argus*. George W. Pierce, *West Chester Rep.* G. S. Walter, *Delaware Co. Republican*. George Raymond, *Blair County Whig*. William E. McLaughlin, *Mechanicsburg Gazette*. John J. Patterson, *Harrisburg Telegraph*. M. H. Cobb, *Tioga Agitator*. R. L. White, *Erie Constitution*. L. H. Davis, *Montgomery Ledger*.

Mr. C. J. Peterson then stated that the present gathering had its origin in general invitations which had been extended to members of the Press in the State. The objects contemplated were the promotion of fraternal feeling, and of the common interests of journalism. Mr. P. submitted several letters from editors who were unable to attend the meeting. They express the hearty sympathy of the writers in the movement.

Mr. Brower wished to know whether the proposed organization was to be distinct from one which had already been established in the northern sections of Pennsylvania, (called the *Keystone Editorial Convention*), or whether it was intended to be a branch of the latter? On motion of Mr. C. J. Peterson a com-

mittee was appointed to report business to the Association.

After some discussion upon what would be the best basis for the operations of the Association, the resolution was adopted, and the following named gentlemen were appointed to form the Committee: Messrs. C. J. Peterson, George Raymond, J. M. Kuester, Henry Puleston, John W. Forney, John M. Laird, George W. Pearce, Y. S. Walter, B. Brower.

Morton McMichael, Esq., then tendered the representatives of the country Press an invitation to dine with their City friends at six o'clock, which was accepted.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at half past three o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee on Business.

The Convention was called to order at half-past three o'clock by the Chairman, and the following gentlemen handed in their names with the title of the papers with which they were connected:

COUNTR.—J. R. Coolbaugh, *Jersey Shore Republican*; Alem B. Tate, *Columbia Democrat*; G. L. I. Painter, *Muncy Luminary*; T. S. Read, *Blairsville Programme*; Samm Young, *Clarion Banner*; W. M. Allison, *Altoona Tribune*; A. J. Greer, *Junata Register*.

CITY.—Theophilus Fisk, *Evening Argus*; Shelton McKenzie, *The Press*; Alex. Cummings, *Evening Bulletin*.

The following resolution was offered by J. Peterson, from a majority of the Committee on Business: Resolved, That the Committee recommend to the Editors now present, that when the Convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet at Poitsville on the 11th of May, to perfect conjunction with the *Keystone Editorial Association*, a new organization, as a State Society.

After which the Minority Report was presented from the same Committee by George Raymond, Esq., of the *Blair County Whig*.

Mr. McMichael moved that the majority report be adopted, not, however as committing himself to either side.

Col. Forney made a brief speech, in which he expressed a desire to see a union of like associations, so that there might be a harmony of action, harmony of plan, and harmony of results. The editors of the State have a common interest which can best be preserved and advanced by a combination such as we had proposed.

Morton McMichael said that he attended the Convention as a representative of the city press, not to promote the individual interests of editors, but those of the State, and a concentration of interest, the editors of Pennsylvania can render her what she ought long since to have been, the first Commonwealth in the Union. Mr. McMichael's remarks were somewhat extended, and were greeted with frequent applause.

Mr. Raymond hoped that some special action would be taken. While he was here he could earn nearly two dollars a day by composing or press work, and lost time and money was therefore lost money. [Laughter and applause.]

After considerable "side-talk" as to a question whether the *Keystone Association* had sent circulars to every newspaper in the State, Mr. McMichael suggested that the *Keystone Editorial Association* and the *Keystone Editorial Association* now unite, and that they might then appoint committees of conference.

Finally, however, on motion of Col. Forney, both reports were withdrawn, and the whole subject was referred back to the committee, with instructions to report at a "Festival" in the evening; after which the Convention adjourned.

In the evening the members of the Convention partook of a very sumptuous repast at Perry's restaurant, Walnut street, and Third, at which speeches were made: Louis A. Godey, Dr. R. S. Mackenzie, C. Fitzgerald, Major Freas, and others. The flow of soul continued until a late hour. One early hour of the evening the Committee on Business reported, under the moderation of Col. Forney, the following:

Whereas, When this Convention assembled it was found that there existed two organizations—each claiming to be a State organization, one called the *Keystone Editorial Union*, and the other the *Editorial Association of Pennsylvania*—therefore it is deemed best to merge both organizations into one and to invite co-operation from all the fraternity in Pennsylvania for the purpose therefore,

Resolved, That the name of this organization shall be the *Pennsylvania Editorial Union*.

2d. Its officers shall consist of a president, eight vice presidents, a treasurer, five secretaries, and one corresponding secretary.

3d. There shall be an executive committee of five, to which shall be referred all questions of organization, which committee shall be appointed by the chair.

4th. The first annual meeting of the Union shall be held on the third Wednesday of June, 1855, in the city of Philadelphia, at which the corresponding secretary be directed to give notice of said meeting to every editor in the State.

We suggest the following persons as officers to be elected:

President—Morton McMichael. Vice Presidents—Levi S. Tate, John Patterson, R. Lyle White, Joseph P. R. Freas, H. S. Evans, O. N. Edwards, Edward Skull.

Treasurer—Louis A. Godey. Secretaries—J. Henry Puleston, J. M. Kuester, Geo. Raymond, J. H. Davis.

Corresponding Secretary—C. J. Peterson. These gentlemen were unanimously selected as officers, and the resolutions adopted. The editors from every section of the State expressed their unmitigated gratification at the entertainment which had been prepared for them in the evening.

Salt Lake is about three hundred miles circumference. There are two large streams in its vicinity abound in fish. Two quarts of water of the lake will yield a pint of salt. The immense hills there have been used as it were ice, large lumps of fine white ice. The land in Salt Lake Valley, is fertile and very productive, but at first must be irrigated.