

"THE CRADLE OF DEMOCRACY."



Sleep, my fat baby boy, Crow away Cock,
While the Coon is away, your Cradle may rock---
But when the Coon comes, you may count on a fall,
For he'll turn over the Cradle, Loco baby, and all!

We have been wanting, ever since the election, to pay our respects to the different districts of this county, for their gallant achievements on Tuesday last, but have been precluded by the constant demands upon our time and columns. Where all have done so well, it would be unfair to make invidious distinctions, but we cannot but refer in terms of high commendation, to the truly gratifying result in Spring Garden, where our friends have rolled up a majority of 1,783; to the noble efforts of the stout hearts of Southwark, with their 1,526 majority; to the majority of 1,215 in Kensington, surpassing far the expectation of our friends, and to the thrice glorious result in the Northern Liberties—"the cradle of Democracy,"—where a Locofoco majority of from eight hundred to one thousand has been overcome, and a Whig majority of 291 built up in its stead. Manayunk, too, with her majority of 200 against us, is changed to 191 in our favor, while Roxborough, that never wavered in her locofoco attachments, until now, wheels into line and gives a majority of 23 for Taylor. The Lower ward,

Germanatown, also, comes down with her 339 majority out of a vote of 813, and our friends in Lower Dublin have tied their opponents. Bristol, too, has increased her majority to 41, and Frankford hers to 208! These results are most cheering, showing in these districts alone, an aggregate majority of 5,617 votes—revolutionizing the county, and upsetting the "cradle of Democracy," as completely as our artist has pictured it. The credit of the design is due to our gallant and persevering friends of the Northern Liberties, who deserve lasting praise for their zeal, working as they have done, and successfully, against every odds, and counteracting by diligent efforts the most unprecedented exertions on the part of the district corporation, aided by a horde of officials in the pay of the Custom-house, Post-office, &c. We tender to them, and to the gallant spirits of Spring Garden, Southwark, Kensington, and in fact the friends of Taylor in the whole county, the hearty congratulations of the party, and trust it may be long before they may again be subjected to a Locofoco domination.

Another Beautiful Church.

Nov. THE ASSUMPTION. 1849.

Philadelphia is becoming quite celebrated for her many beautiful churches. They may be seen in all parts of the city and county, and of almost every style of architecture. Within a few years, several truly magnificent temples of religion have been erected. The Church of the Assumption may be ranked among these. It is located in Spring Garden street, just below Twelfth, and presents a truly imposing object. The character of the architecture is decorative Gothic, of the fourteenth century. The situation is one of the most admirable in the whole county. Spring Garden street is unusually wide, and is one of the finest in that section of Philadelphia. The neighborhood is new, comparatively speaking, and the surrounding buildings are characterized at once by taste and elegance. The population too, is rapidly increasing. Whole squares of new houses are now in progress of erection. Just above, at the corner of Thirteenth street, is the new Commissioners Hall, perhaps the handsomest building of the kind, either in the city or county.—The new Church, therefore, adds another striking and attractive feature. It is seventy-five feet front and one hundred and sixteen feet deep. The material is Connecticut brown stone. There are two towers, which with their spires are 170 feet high. Each is surmounted with a gilded cross, and may be seen from a great distance. The exterior is at once graceful, massive and beautiful, while the interior wins, awes and startles. Every thing is in harmony, and the architectural unity is pre-

served throughout. The windows are of stained glass, thirty in number, and several of them are embellished with figures, colored in the most exquisite manner. The three at the rear of the Church, immediately over the altar, represent the Saviour, and on his right St. Peter—on his left St. Paul. All are full length, in rich robes, and attract the eye involuntarily on entering the Church. There are two other figures at the sides, in the body of the building—one representing the Virgin, the other St. Charles. The organ gallery is immediately opposite the altar, on the Southern or front end of the Church.

There are one hundred and forty-two pews in all, on the first floor, besides eight in the gallery in addition to seats for the organist and choir. The altar represents the model of a small church. On each side are six niches, containing statues of the Twelve Apostles. It is embellished and beautified in the most appropriate manner. The architect of the building is P. Keely, of Brooklyn,—the carpenter, W. C. Kernan, the plasterers, J. Allen & Son, the ornamental worker, P. Foley, the manufacturer of the stained glass, Geo. Morgan, the bricklayer, Chas. Cooper, the painters, Hunnicler & Brant. The corner stone was laid in May, 1848, and the building will be opened for Divine Worship on Sunday next. On Friday it will be thrown open to the public for inspection. The Rev. Mr. Carter, the officiating clergyman, deserves infinite credit for his active, untiring and successful efforts, in relation to this truly noble edifice. It is an honor to its projector and constructors, and an ornament to that section of Philadelphia.

Moyamensing House of Industry.—The building recently erected back of Catharine street, above Seventh, by the Philadelphia Society for the employment and instruction of the poor, though only one-fourth of what is designed by the society, will be productive of an immense amount of good to the destitute classes of the district in which it is located. It went into operation yesterday, in connection with the soup-house and dispensary, to dispense food and medicines to the poor. These two branches of this commendable charity are located on the first floor of the building, which is 60 feet long and four stories in height.

The soup house has a cooking apparatus of ample size to furnish soup for 1500 persons daily, and connected with it is a tank for heating water for supplying the bath house, containing six marble bath tubs, with every requisite to enable the poor to cleanse themselves with comfort. The steam from this also heats the building throughout, so that a great deal is accomplished with the expenditure of a small amount of fuel. On the second floor is located the workshop, superintended by Mrs. Martha Hammond, where the poor are to be employed in sewing carpet rags, making baskets, mats, &c. Employment is to be given either in or out of the house, for which the cash is to be paid as soon as finished, or saved up, as may be desired by those employed. Jan. 2. 1849.

In connection with this branch of the establishment there is to be an intelligence office, where persons from the country or elsewhere, can obtain laborers. On the third floor there is a neat school room, where from 80 to 100 children will be taught by teachers under the control of the committee of Friends. The fourth story contains ten separate sleeping rooms, furnished with every accommodation, and well heated and ventilated. These are to be appropriated to the respectable poor who have seen better days, desiring privacy, and may be used as working rooms, where the recipients of the bounty of the institution may have the satisfaction of contributing to their own support by the work furnished them.

The whole establishment is under the charge of Mr. Cox, the Janitor, and from his experience will doubtless be conducted with great efficiency, requiring but a small outlay of money compared with the amount of benefits scattered among the poor and destitute. It must be gratifying to the patrons of this undertaking, and particularly to its President, Wm. J. Mullin, Esq. to see the objects aimed at to be partially accomplished in this portion of the House of Industry going into operation. By the close of the present year they hope to have their building completed, when the benefits of the House of Industry will be immeasurably increased and be made apparent by the reformation engendered by the habits of industry which will naturally be imparted to the destitute creatures who are now rendered so more by their own indolence and vicious habits, than from any other cause.

ANOTHER SPLENDID IMPROVEMENT ON CHESNUT STREET.—The large old edifice (No. 182) on the south side of Chestnut street, below Eighth, opposite the Masonic Hall, is now in progress of demolition, to make room for an improvement. On inquiry, we find that a splendid structure is to be erected upon the site for Mr. Joseph S. Natt, the well known looking glass, picture-frame and print dealer. The lot has a front of 23 feet on Chestnut street, and extending all the way back to Morris street, is 150 feet deep. The improvement is to consist of a front and a rear building. The main building on Chestnut street is to be four stories high, and constructed with Connecticut brown stone. The lower story, which is to be devoted to the store, will have two capacious show windows, with plate glass, similar to those in the jewelry store of Messrs. Bailey & Co. The arrangement of the principal entrance door, and the private entrance and passage to the rooms above, will also be similar to those of Bailey & Co.'s establishment.

The upper stories are to be supported by columns, with richly ornamented caps; and the whole building will be surmounted by a heavy, but suitable cornice. The depth of this edifice will be 80 feet.

The back building will be five stories high, and 45 feet deep. Between the front and rear buildings, there is to be a clear space, above the first story, of 25 feet, for the admission of light into the different rooms. The store room is thus made to extend the entire depth of the lot, through both buildings, and when finished, and furnished with the glittering goods which it is designed to display, must present a grand and dazzling appearance.

The architect of the building is John Riddle, Esq. N. American Dec. 3. 1849