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BEAVER ARGUS.

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 Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political
 and other notices of a public nature, free.

Speech of Hon. G. V. Lawrence.
 We publish below the remarks of
 Hon. George V. Lawrence, our mem-
 ber of Congress. Mr. Lawrence had
 the floor to deliver a speech on the
 tariff, which some remark from Ran-
 dall, copperhead Congressman from
 Philadelphia, led into a running debate
 on other matters. The remarks were
 impromptu, and were regarded on all
 hands as very able. We will in a fu-
 ture number endeavor to lay his
 speech on the tariff before our
 readers.
 Mr. Lawrence. I like that, Christ-
 ian virtue called patience, and have
 tried to exercise it toward my friend
 over the way.
 Mr. Randall. I am much obliged
 to the gentleman for his kindness. I
 know his patience and his kindness of
 old, but perhaps I have encroached
 upon them too much.
 Mr. Lawrence. Not at all, I yield
 more readily to the gentleman be-
 cause he claims to represent the Demo-
 cratic party, and I wanted him to
 have the privilege of defending his
 friends, as he has done.
 Now, Mr. Speaker, with the gentle-
 man's permission, before I enter upon
 the subject which I intend to discuss,
 I propose to ask him a question in
 reference to the tariff, which he has
 addressed to the gentleman, and I do
 not care to ask it, but he comes
 from a local district in Pennsylvania,
 and that his constituency are as loyal
 as that of the gentleman from Illinois.
 [Mr. Ingersoll.] I want him to tell
 this House whether he supports to-
 day the Democratic candidate in Pen-
 nsylvania for Governor, Heister Clymer.
 Mr. Randall. I do; and I expect to
 do so with all my heart, because I be-
 lieve his election will aid in the resto-
 ration of the Union.
 Mr. Lawrence. I only wanted a
 categorical answer.
 Mr. Randall. You have got it.
 Mr. Lawrence. I will now refer to
 a scene which I saw on vividly be-
 fore my mind some time since, in Illi-
 nois [Mr. Ingersoll] conveyed his
 speech—a scene which occurred three
 years ago or more in the Senate of
 Pennsylvania—when I heard Andrew
 Johnson slandered and vilified more
 than I ever heard any man abused in
 a public body by that same Heister
 Clymer and his Democratic associates.
 I have had the speech here. I was
 told that the Senator was careful
 to suppress some parts of it, but in the
 speech he assailed Andrew Johnson in
 the strongest terms, declaring him ut-
 terly unworthy of the confidence of
 the Democratic party.
 And why was it that he made
 that assault on Andrew Johnson?
 Because we were disposed to honor
 him by giving him the use of the hall
 of the Senate of our State in which he
 could be heard in defense of the war.
 The Democratic members refused to
 vote for it; they would not even per-
 mit his voice to be heard in that hall
 in favor of the cause of his country.—
 A motion was first made in the House
 that Andrew Johnson, and Governor
 Wright of Indiana, should have the
 use of the hall of the House in that
 dark hour of the country, and how
 was that motion met by the represen-
 tatives of the great Democratic party,
 who are now, or claim to be, the spe-
 cial friends of the President? It was
 defeated by their votes, and then pre-
 sented in the Senate. I have no dis-
 position to join in any vituperation
 in endorsing some of the utterances of my
 friend from Illinois [Mr. Ingersoll] in
 his speech to day in regard to Andrew
 Johnson. I shall never engage in any
 personal abuse of any man who may
 be opposed to the policy of the party
 with which I act. But, sir, I say that
 this same Democratic party, led on by
 Andrew Johnson an opportunity to be
 heard in the hall of the Senate of Pen-
 nsylvania, and that the very same lead-
 ers have been here in this capital, and
 I have not been in the presence of the
 President of the United States, asking
 as I suppose, for his interference in the
 State in favor of their party. These
 very men abused him two years ago
 as never heard a public man abused
 in a public assembly, as I had occasion
 to know, for I was in the chair at
 that time, and was compelled several
 times to call them to order on account
 of their low abuse of a man that I
 supposed then to be, and still hope
 that I may be permitted to call, a
 patriot.
 [Here Mr. Warner headed Mr. Law-
 rence the speech referred to.]
 Mr. Randall. I suggest that the
 gentleman have leave to print it, so
 that it may go to the country along
 with the speech of the gentleman from
 Illinois, [Mr. Ingersoll], to see which
 is the worst.
 Mr. Lawrence. I have not said any-
 thing against the President, and shall
 not.
 Mr. Randall. I am not alluding to
 your remarks.
 Mr. Lawrence. I say that the men
 who were the enemies and traducers
 of Andrew Johnson in my own State,
 the copperhead party, who have held
 their secret cabals day and night, who
 are now scouring against the Govern-
 ment, getting down on their
 knees like sycophants, and asking for
 pardons, I have seen them myself.
 I have been told on good author-
 ity, and I believe it, that some of those
 who, a few weeks ago, nominated Mr.
 Clymer, came here to see if the influ-
 ence of Andrew Johnson could not be
 had to carry that State for the Demo-
 cracy in the coming contest.
 Now, this is not saying anything
 against Andrew Johnson. I am telling
 you that they were who abused him at
 that time, and who were his enemies.
 Those men to-day repudiate, as I sup-
 pose, my colleague [Mr. Randall] does,
 the Baltimore platform; although, my
 friend commends Andrew Johnson be-
 cause he says he stands on that plat-
 form. And yet did my friend and col-
 league support and approve that Bal-
 timore platform? I have no doubt he
 denounced it in every Democratic club-
 room in the city of Philadelphia, the
 very platform on which he says An-
 drew Johnson now stands.
 Mr. Randall. The Democratic party
 of Pennsylvania are not responsible
 for everything that Mr. Heister Clymer
 may say in his individual capacity.
 [Laughter.] Moreover, let me
 say that the Democratic party of Pen-
 nsylvania induced Andrew Johnson in
 their resolutions, because they believe
 his policy of restoration will give us
 once more a united country, and only
 on that ground.
 Mr. Lawrence. And the same party
 in my State sustained Vallandigham
 and endorsed him.
 Mr. Randall. When?
 Mr. Lawrence. In their State con-
 vention, in 1863. And I doubt whether
 we could have carried the State for
 Governor Curtin but for that full in-
 dorsment of Vallandigham.
 Mr. Randall. I demand my col-
 league's authority for that assertion.
 Mr. Lawrence. I will give my pledge,
 if the gentleman will accept that.
 Mr. Randall. I will accept the gen-
 tleman's pledge for forty-eight hours.
 Mr. Lawrence. In the convention
 that nominated Woodward for Govern-
 ment, against Curtin, a resolution was
 passed congratulating the Democratic
 party of Ohio on their nomination of
 Vallandigham. And if that is not so I
 will agree to give the gentleman—
 Mr. Smith. Twenty cents. [Laughter.]
 Mr. Lawrence. More than that; I
 will give a basket of champagne.
 Mr. Randall. The gentleman is mis-
 taken. The convention denounced the
 arrest and manner of incarceration of
 Mr. Vallandigham.
 Mr. Lawrence. I am astonished that
 my colleague [Mr. Randall] has such
 a short memory. I have had occa-
 sion to read that resolution before
 one of thousands of the people of
 Pennsylvania; I have had occasion to
 refer to it more than fifty times. I
 do not misrepresent the Democratic
 party, nor do I misrepresent Mr. Cly-
 mer, who is a personal friend and an
 honest man. He has voted consistently
 and at all times against the war pol-
 icy of the Government, and against
 making appropriations to feed and
 clothe the soldiers who were fighting
 for the Government; he has always
 sustained the copperhead party and
 its friends in the State of Pennsylvania.
 He is and has been a consistent
 leader of that party, and stands to-
 day as the candidate of that party in
 our State for Governor, a party, the
 members of which did all they dared
 to do, and kept out of prison, to hand
 over to the rebels in the South.
 Mr. Smith. Will the gentleman al-
 low me to ask him a question.
 Mr. Lawrence. Certainly.
 Mr. Smith. I would like to ask the
 gentleman from Pennsylvania if it is
 not his wish as well as the wish of ev-
 ery loyal man in the country, I pre-
 sume, that all men should be loyal and
 obey the laws and sustain the Consti-
 tution and the union of the States.—
 Is not that his wish?
 Mr. Lawrence. That is my wish,
 certainly, and I should be very glad
 to see those punished who did not do
 so. And I would like to see some of
 them hung, and could name about
 twenty of them myself for that pur-
 pose.
 Mr. Smith. And I could double that
 number.
 Mr. Lawrence. And I do not know
 but I could name some in Kentucky.
 Mr. Smith. And I would double that,
 too. But I would ask the gentle-
 man, if he finds men disposed and
 willing and anxious to obey the laws,
 and do obey them to all intents and
 purposes, would he have any cause of
 complaint against them?
 Mr. Lawrence. Does the gentle-
 man expect me to have any faith in
 the Democratic party repeating of
 their sins? [Laughter.]
 Mr. Smith. Allow me, if you please.
 Mr. Lawrence. I thought the gentle-
 man referred to them.
 Mr. Smith. Oh, no; I am not in the
 Clymer controversy at all. I do not
 know anything about it. I speak
 of those who are willing to obey the
 laws, and I do not come within the
 purview of the gentleman's rule of
 punishment. As to hanging the lead-
 ing traitors, I am as much in favor of
 that as the gentleman from Pennsylv-
 ania can be.
 Mr. Lawrence. Well, Mr. Speaker,
 I did not mean to take up so much
 time. I was drawn into this discus-
 sion as the gentleman from Kentuck-
 y is aware, by the remarks of my
 colleague.
 Mr. Smith. I disclaim any intention
 to interfere in the controversy between
 the gentleman and his colleague. I
 was only asking a question with refer-
 ence to the point of repentance and
 confession, whether the gentleman
 would forgive a man on that ground.
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 would forgive a man on that ground.
 Mr. Lawrence. Certainly I would.

so far as I am personally concerned,
 but I would not, for that reason, ex-
 empt all the catbirds from the just pen-
 alty of their crimes.
 Now, Mr. Speaker, a dozen gentle-
 men around the stove called for the
 reading of the speech of Heister Clymer,
 to which I have referred, and which
 is just handed to me by the gentleman
 from Connecticut. [Mr. Warner.]
 How he happened to have it, I know
 not. In compliance with their wishes,
 I send to the Clerk's desk to be read
 an extract from the Legislative Record,
 the official report of the debates in the
 Pennsylvania.
 The Clerk read as follows:
 "Mr. CLYMER. Mr. Speaker, on this day,
 at this hour, in this place, a great issue is
 on trial, fraught with the interests, not only
 of the present, but of the future, and if, in the
 decision of this issue, we are to be ever
 united, it shall hereafter be back to
 this day, to this hour, and to this place,
 with feelings of no little gratification."
 "What is the question presented?"
 "The question presented is, whether it
 is a proposition to invite Andrew Johnson, the
 late Governor of Tennessee, to address the
 people of Pennsylvania from the Senate
 chamber of this State. I have various
 reasons for opposing this proposition. In
 the first place, here he boldly proclaims that
 at this hour and never has been, by the
 Constitution or under the laws, the Govern-
 or of the State of Tennessee, except when
 years ago he was elected to that office by the
 people. I say, sir, that his appointment as
 President of the United States, to that position
 is a usurpation of power on the part of the
 President; and that there is no warrant under
 the Constitution, no authority in the laws for
 his appointment; and that every act which
 he has assumed to perform, by virtue of his
 appointment, is a usurpation of power, and
 that his appointment has been in
 derogation of the rights of a sovereign State,
 and in violation of the Constitution of the
 United States."
 "I say, sir, furthermore, that no such
 position as military governor of a State is
 known to the Constitution of the United States;
 that there is nothing in that instrument which
 authorizes the President of the United States
 to appoint a military governor of any State;
 that to make such an appointment was to
 create the State of Tennessee a military province;
 and that his appointment was made to carry
 out and subvert the purposes of the present
 Administration, which is to reduce all the
 States of this Union to the condition of mere
 dependencies of a consolidated oligarchy or
 despotism. This is my position, so far as
 concerns this proposition. Governor of Ten-
 nessee, Andrew Johnson has not been for years,
 and is not now, the Governor of that State;
 and I will never recognize him as such by
 voting for this resolution."
 "But, sir, without regard to any question
 of his official position, take Andrew Johnson
 as an individual, assuming that he is right-
 ly clothed with the robes of office and may con-
 stitutionally exercise the duties of that high
 position; even then, I say to you, Mr. Speak-
 er, that I never by my vote will allow a man
 to come into these halls, and from a speech
 to speak to the people of this great State, in
 support of what I know to be illegal, unconsti-
 tutional, and tyrannical acts of the Federal
 Government. I know, sir, that Andrew John-
 son has gone as far as the farthest, and is
 ready to still farther, to destroy, to uproot,
 to overturn every principle upon which this
 great and good Government of ours was
 founded. I know that he has bent with
 suppliant knees before the throne of power; I
 know that he has prostrated himself, and
 he has succumbed to every measure presented
 to him for approval or disapproval; and I know
 that in his speeches, delivered in the capitals
 of other States he has enunciated doctrines which
 if adopted by the great North,
 would be subversive of individual freedom
 and personal right. Sir, by no vote of mine
 can any person holding such views address the
 people of Pennsylvania in this chamber.—
 Never, sir, never, so long as I have a right
 to forbid him."
 Mr. Lawrence. As the language to
 which I have referred does not appear
 in that speech, it is proper
 and I should say that Mr. Clymer
 and others suppressed a portion of the
 most objectionable part of their
 speeches. But from the whole tenor
 of that speech, the House will observe
 that it was a repudiation of Andrew
 Johnson, not only personally and po-
 litically, but officially.
 Mr. Randall. Will my colleague
 yield to me a moment?
 Mr. Lawrence. For what purpose?
 Mr. Randall. That I may have
 read a document which I wish to go
 to the public along with the speech of
 the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. In-
 gersoll].
 Mr. Lawrence. I cannot yield for
 that purpose.
 Mr. Randall. It will take only a
 minute.
 Mr. Lawrence. The gentleman
 knows very well that I have not much
 time.
 Mr. Randall. The document which
 I desire to have read is the platform
 upon which Heister Clymer was nomi-
 nated as a candidate for Governor.
 Mr. Lawrence. I have seen that
 platform over and over again. It is
 an utter abandonment of all the old
 positions of the Democratic Party.
 Mr. Randall. It is a good Union
 platform.
 Mr. Lawrence. But, sir, of what
 use is a platform which every one
 knows to consist simply of hypocri-
 cal professions? Sir, the platform
 which that party has adopted in
 Pennsylvania for campaign purposes
 is a card representing Clymer sup-
 porting a white man, while General
 Geary, that heroic man, who traveled
 with Sherman through the South and
 returned victoriously, is represented
 as holding up, or perhaps embracing,
 a negro.
 Sir, the only capital of the Demo-
 cratic party to-day in Pennsylvania
 is the negro question. They attempt
 to appeal to the lowest passions and
 prejudices of the ignorant and debased
 with regard to the negro? Because
 some of us representing here the State
 of Pennsylvania voted for negro suf-
 frage, as an experiment, and to enable
 them to compete with returned rebels
 in this District, our names are paraded
 as friends of the negro in preference
 to the white man. In this, with the
 tricks of demagogues, that party ap-

peal to passion and prejudice, and not
 to judgment and reason.
 Now, I say that is the platform up-
 on which these men stand. It is pub-
 lished in every Democratic paper in
 the State. I suggested President
 Johnson when these men were de-
 nouncing him, I stood by him at that
 time, in the Senate, when he made
 one of the most noble addresses that
 I ever heard in debate. The Govern-
 ment and the rights of the Constitu-
 tion to pull down the rebels. I
 followed him then; I followed him in
 Tennessee, when he stood like an oak
 stricken in the forest, when he was
 driven from home and his family
 were scattered. I stood by him then,
 and I stood by him as the candidate
 of the Republican party in the last
 campaign. I helped to elect him. I
 would be glad, sir, to say that I in-
 dorsed every act of his Administration.
 I do not, and I cannot. I came here
 as anxious as my friend from Illinois
 that we should be united, that the
 President and Congress should stand
 together in this great issue. I knew
 the results we had to meet from
 some of my radical friends, because I
 do not, and I cannot. I know they were
 thirsting for the loaves and fishes. I
 knew they would use every effort to
 secure possession of the Government.
 I was anxious that we should stand
 upon the platform of the party which
 would save us from this humiliation
 and disgrace. I did all a man could
 do to stand by the President, and, as
 some of my friends know, I subjected
 myself to suspicion and reproach from
 some of my radical friends, because I
 did not endorse all their policy. I
 regretted to hear the President abused
 early in the session. I was anxious
 we should be kept together; but after
 his speech of the 23d of February,
 and after his veto of the civil rights
 bill, I found I could not go for his
 whole policy without degrading my-
 self and losing my own self-respect.
 And I say here, in the presence of
 the nation, that my district that voted
 for him was in favor of sustaining the
 Administration until, by some of his
 own acts, and by means of the copper-
 headed party all over the land, he suc-
 ceeded in destroying that confidence
 which I desired to cultivate; and to-
 day I have the gratification to know,
 although I represent a doubtful dis-
 trict, that the President, by the re-
 moval of pure, honest, and patriotic
 men, and by the means of men covered
 all over with the robes of office, and
 suffering themselves to be misled
 by our opponents, has made it neces-
 sary for the Union man to stand to-
 gether in support of the general pol-
 icy we sustain here, and they are as
 earnest and as powerful as when they
 sustained Andrew Johnson for the
 Vice Presidency of the United States.
 They stand in opposition to the gen-
 eral policy of the President, and in
 favor of the general policy pursued
 by the party in Congress, and I stand
 with them. I am not going to
 abandon my principles to follow the
 lead of any man. I was willing to
 yield something for peace and harmon-
 y. When war is made upon me,
 when it comes upon the wings of the
 wind every morning, and every evening,
 when we are attacked upon all
 sides, when attacks are made upon
 our people because they are not will-
 ing to bear the yoke, I cannot support
 the policy.
 Mr. Speaker, I will not abuse the
 President personally. I never do that
 thing. I predict, with the honorable
 gentleman from Illinois, that we need
 not fear the contest. We live in an
 age of advancement, when bibles and
 churches and school houses are scatter-
 ed all over the land, when men are
 expected to respect a man because he
 is a man, when men are expected to
 do justice to all men, white or black;
 and I say the day is not far distant
 when this miserable copperhead party,
 that has no love of principle that
 does not stand by its professed prin-
 ciples during more than one campaign,
 that has changed them in my own
 State twenty times within my own
 knowledge, when this Democratic
 party that deserted Johnson, that aban-
 doned Lincoln—yes, sir, for they did
 decide vilify and slander him all over
 the land, calling him a low buffoon,
 while to-day they come up and ad-
 vance him as a candidate for Govern-
 or.—I say that the day is not far
 distant when this Democratic party
 will sink into oblivion, covered with
 the curses of the people it has deceived.
 This same party rallies around
 President Johnson by night and by
 day. Go to the White House any
 time you please and you will be sure
 to see some of them, and always the
 shadow of some of the Blair's. [Laugh-
 ter.] I have scarcely ever gone there
 without meeting some one of the fam-
 ily. I have seen the old man, who is
 almost ready to fall into the grave,
 there. It was the same during Lin-
 coln's Administration; he was always
 there trying to lead the President
 away from the people, in order to give
 office to the family.
 I feel like the man in my own State
 at the time President Jackson removed
 the deposits. He said, "I did not
 wish General Jackson any harm, but
 I should care if the Almighty took
 a fancy for him." [Laughter.]
 No family in this land so low in
 number has done so much to disgrace
 the President, from those who were
 his friends as this family of Blair's.
 I have been drawn off into this
 personality. How could I help it?
 The Union organization by which I
 have stood since the first toxin of

arms was sounded at the attack on
 Sumter, I have followed it, never stop-
 ping to inquire whether a man who
 adhered to it was a Democrat or a Re-
 publican, and it was this organization
 and its policy that saved the country.
 I have met these men who call them-
 selves Democrats everywhere. I know
 where they stand, and how they long
 for the fresh pots of Egypt. But I
 have always found myself right when I
 have sustained the Union organization
 in my own State. Months ago I
 trembled for the President, elected by
 the Union votes, when I saw these men
 about the White House trying to steal
 him away, flattening him, enjoining
 him, and distorting a policy for him.
 When I saw long lines in the State
 Department, a pile of pardons as high
 as twenty family Bibles, [laughter],
 and a man carrying a lot of them out,
 I saw it was a wholesale business, and
 was carried by a gentleman there he
 had informed out thousands of such.
 Well, we tremble for the Presi-
 dent, when we reflect how much de-
 pends on his fealty to his true friends.
 But as my friend from Illinois [Mr.
 Ingersoll] has well said, the Union
 party will survive and save the coun-
 try. I glory, sir, to-day, in the rec-
 ord of that party. There never has
 been a party in any country that has
 done so much for liberty. It has saved
 this Government from destruction. While
 the soldiers met the rebels in the
 field of battle and defeated them, the
 loyal men of the North met their
 allies in the political field, at the
 polls, and defeated them. I repeat,
 this Union party has saved the coun-
 try in its hour of trial and it will tri-
 umph in the end, not so much on ac-
 count of its numbers as because it is
 right. As my friend from Chicago
 [Mr. Wentworth] remarked the other
 day, "God will sustain us if we sus-
 tain the right."
 I repeat, then, the Union party is
 bound to triumph. I may not in-
 dorsed all that is done here by it.—
 I am not quite satisfied with the re-
 port of the committee on reconstruction,
 and shall vote to amend this
 proposition. But the Union party
 will live in spite of adversity. Al-
 ready the political axe is falling upon
 the necks of our friends. Heads are
 falling in my own State.
 A Member. Who are they?
 Mr. Lawrence. As good men as
 ever lived are being displaced for bad
 men. The President has turned out
 the marshal of western Pennsylvania,
 as pure and upright a man and as cap-
 able as ever held office anywhere,
 and appointed a man in his place who
 was dismissed from service on a
 charge implicating his integrity.—
 Thank God, he is not confirmed, and
 will not be. [Laughter.] I have met
 him very often. I do not know how
 much money he has made out of the
 position that he lost. The report varies.
 Mr. Smith. Who recommended
 him?
 Mr. Lawrence. It is not for me to
 say. Certainly the gentleman from
 Kentucky [Mr. Smith] did not.
 Mr. Smith. I suppose somebody
 from Pennsylvania did it, and I would
 like to know.
 Mr. Lawrence. When I spoke to
 the President about the late marshal,
 and told him what I knew of him—
 told him that there was no more com-
 petent or worthy officer to be found
 in the State—he intimated that he
 should not be removed; but before
 two days elapsed he was removed, and
 another name sent into the Senate;
 the one to whom I have referred has
 having been dismissed from the ser-
 vice of the Government charged with
 various crimes.
 Mr. Smith. I would like to ask the
 gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr.
 Lawrence] if that person who was
 appointed marshal by the President
 did not carry with him some similar
 recommendations, in a political point
 of view, to those upon which the
 President released Clement C. Clay
 upon parole.
 Mr. Lawrence. I am glad the gen-
 tleman has asked me that question.—
 Now, I venture to say—and I have
 not seen the record, and do not know
 whether there is any or not—that
 there is not an honest Union man in
 western Pennsylvania who signed any
 remonstrance against the late mar-
 shal. No charges were or could be
 preferred against so pure and upright
 a man, respected and loved by all
 who knew him. But there is a little
 dabal or clique of three or four men in
 Pittsburg, in the district of my col-
 league, [Mr. Moorhead], who cannot
 control twenty votes in any ward or
 borough in the State, brought this in-
 fluence, with the aid of leading Dem-
 ocrats, to bear on the President; and
 I now make the prediction that not-
 withstanding that attempt to break
 down my colleague in his own district
 by removing some of his purest and
 best friends, he will come back here
 to the next Congress with as large a
 majority as he ever had before. Those
 few men, "horseheads" as we call them,
 there are men who all want office from
 any party that has them to give. I
 hope the President will do it properly
 and right to withdraw the name he
 proposed for marshal from the Senate.
 I am certain the President has been
 deceived in regard to that man, for
 he would not inflict such injustice
 on his loyal friends in western Penn-
 sylvania—men who sustained him so
 cordially and so effectively.
 I have always been treated kindly
 by the President; personally, and al-
 ways expect to be. When he makes a

mistake he allows me to refer to it—
 And if I make a mistake, I am willing
 that he should refer to it, if he does
 not do it, it is a speech on the 22d day
 of some month. [Laughter.]
 Now, Mr. Speaker, I had not the
 slightest intention when I came here
 to-day of saying one word of what I
 have said. I have a speech here on
 the tariff, and on the subject of pro-
 tection to wool. You told me that I
 could not get the floor next Saturday;
 but that I might get in a speech to-
 day; if I would hurry up and get it
 ready. So I went home yesterday,
 and being a hard-working man I sat
 up late last night and got up early
 this morning, and about concluded my
 preparations for a speech to-day on
 the tariff.
 Now, I represent a district that is
 more interested in wool growing than
 any other district in the country, not
 even excepting that represented by
 my friend from Iowa, [Mr. Grinnell],
 who has shown so much interest in
 wool this session. And I believe my
 own county has more and better
 sheep than any other county in the
 country. [Laughter.]
 Mr. Grinnell. I have been charged
 by the people in my district with
 having had so much to do with an-
 other kind of wool that was not so
 popular, that I thought I would go
 for another kind that the people are more
 willing to have.
 Mr. Lawrence. Representing a
 district which has such a deep inter-
 est in the subject, I thought I would
 be justified in saying a few words in
 favor of protecting wool.
 When this political subject came up
 I was led into speaking upon it, and
 I have said more than I had intended
 to do. I have this speech here on
 wool and tariff, but I feel some
 hesitation in boring the House with
 it, for it is a dry speech, full of statis-
 tics and figures.
 Mr. Smith. I move that the gen-
 tleman have leave to print his col-
 lege speech instead of the one he has made.
 [Laughter.]
 Mr. Randall. I object to that ar-
 rangement.
 Mr. Lawrence. I do not know that
 the speech I have made now will
 stand very well in print. But I am
 sure the speech of my colleague to day
 [Mr. Randall] will not compare very
 well with his former record.
 Mr. Wilson. If the gentleman
 from Pennsylvania [Mr. Lawrence]
 should not publish his speech to-
 day, we should lose Clymer's speech;
 and I should not want to lose that.
 The Speaker. The Chair would
 say to the gentleman from Pennsylva-
 nia that the reporters of the Globe
 have already taken down his speech
 of to-day.
 Mr. Lawrence. I have been led off