



A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1860.

VOL. 33, NO. 14

## STATEMENT AND REPORT OF WILLIAM LEARY, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, from 1st of January, A. D., 1859, till 1st of January, A. D., 1860.

1859. DR. Dols. Cts.

To balance on settlement,	23 74
Cash from Wm. Manspeaker for corn,	75
John J. Luther,	44
Wm. Schaffer,	87
D. Gardner,	43
J. Horton,	175
D. Washbaugh,	87
Isaac Mengel,	87
Wm. Boher,	87
R. Montgomery,	87
Y. Frodick,	524
Rev. Thos. Heyden,	175
J. Smith,	175
Mrs. Brown,	43
G. Wilson,	131
J. Bollinger,	131
R. Montgomery,	131
J. Hall,	87
R. Gates,	87
O. Herring for flour,	87
J. Hall, for corn,	87
G. Stodolner,	87
James Davis,	150
C. Herring,	50
Wm. Schaffer,	150
G. W. Rupp,	87
Sundry persons,	102
Wm. Thompson,	87
J. Reighart,	175
C. Herring,	180
P. Little, rye,	87
R. Gates, corn,	87
J. Wilson, rye flour,	100
J. Border, rye,	100
Jno. Hafer, corn,	126
D. Stivers,	175
Rev. S. Yindling,	26
A. J. Sansom, rye,	312
J. C. Kiser,	250
Wm. Bowles, cow pasture,	125
Jno. Cessna, rye chop,	300
	437
	\$90 04

## CR.

By amount paid Jno. Nowry, for land,	2 76
Mrs. Irvine and W. Herring, toll,	1 62
Bringing pauper from New Grenada,	3 12
T. Davis, shearing sheep,	2 94
Isaac Diehl, potatoes,	6 00
S. J. Way, express freight,	6 00
S. Smith, broom,	37
Jno. G. Minnich, vinegar,	37
H. Barley, beef,	1 12
D. Shuck, fish,	75
Mrs. Bowles, undershirts for pauper,	1 25
P. Q. Stamps,	25
Jno. Mulnix, straw,	25
J. T. Gephart,	75
Joshua Edwards, altering stock,	96
C. Collett, timber,	5 50
T. Davis, bran,	37
T. Bruce, making rails,	7 00
D. Dibert, flour,	25
I. Mengel, lumber,	87
Jos. Beegle, seed potatoes,	1 00
P. Meach, trimming grape vine,	1 00
T. Clark, home made thread,	1 00
Mrs. Wallace, hops,	1 22
T. Bruce, making rails,	1 00
H. Schaffer, potatoes,	7 50
H. Beegle, straw and oats,	2 12
D. Shuck, lime,	50
C. Herring, vinegar,	25
Jno. Hafer, whiskey,	1 00
A. Murry, upsetting axe,	25
M. Diehl, rye,	1 38
S. D. Broad, medicine for A. White, pauper,	50
Sundry persons, dried fruit,	2 45
Jno. Hafer, wine for Rosy Norman pauper,	25
C. Stoner, mutton,	1 00
I. Earnest, hauling pauper to Bloody Run,	50
Jacob Scouler, coffin boards,	68
H. Moore, rye,	2 20
J. L. Lessig, lime,	80
J. Remby, building oven,	5 00
J. Beegle, rye,	1 00
E. W. Oldham, issuing order,	50
D. Price, altering stock,	50
Joshua Mower, work,	50
Expenses to coal bank,	2 38
Mrs. Deffenbaugh, soap fat,	1 40
Mrs. Wallace, hops,	1 00
A. Robbins, potatoes,	87
Expenses in hauling coal,	1 50
G. Smith, balance on land,	1 25
H. Potter, balter,	25
D. Dibert, apples,	87
Expenses in hauling coal,	1 50
I. Mengel, cherry board,	20
	\$81 79
Balance,	8 24
	\$90 04

## STATEMENT OF THE POOR HOUSE MILL FROM JANUARY 1st, 1859, TILL JANUARY 1st, 1860.

DR.

Amount of Toll Grain brought in by the Mill, as per monthly reports,

	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Backsack.
Bought of	286	246	61	45
M. Ritchey,	28			
A. Schaffer,	32			
S. Imler,	13			
H. Sill,	40			
I. Imler,	2			
Leasure,	20			
H. Moore,		10		
E. Miller,			15	
J. T. Gephart,			12	
J. Beegle,				
H. Harkleroad,				
S. Reighart,				
H. Diehl,				
	465	302	61	45

## CR.

By amount of Grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for work done in repairs to Mill, house &c.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Backsack.
House feed,	445	115	40	20
Beef and Hog feed,	10	11		
Sold sundry persons,	4	31	14	2
	449	294	66	22
Remaining in Mill,	16	8		
	465	302	66	45

(There were also brought into the Mill, in toll, 29 lbs. of mixture, of which 54 lbs. have been used for feed, leaving 234 lbs. in the Mill.)

## List of Paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c., &c., during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month. Also the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the number of out door paupers supported by the Institution, from the 1st of Jan., 1859, till 1st of Jan., 1860.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Deaths.	Remain- ing.
1859.				
January	4	1	2	31
February	2	2	2	32
March	1	3	1	31
April	3	2	2	30
May	6	3	2	31
June	8	3	1	31
July	1	8	1	27
August	1	1	2	27
September	2	1	2	27
October	1	1	2	25
November	1	1	2	22
December	1	1	2	22
	22	18	24	2
				321

Making an average of 50 per month, of whom 2 are colored. There are also 3 who are blind, 10 insane, 6 confined to bed. There are also 2 out door paupers who are not included in the above, 767 wayfarers paupers were provided with board, lodging &c., of whom 458 were Germans, 207 Irishmen, 68 Americans, 17 Englishmen, 8 Frenchmen, 8 Scotchmen, 3 Italians, 2 Welchmen, and 1 African.

## STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCE OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FROM JAN. 1st, 1859, till JAN. 1st, 1860.

	Bushels.	Ears of corn.	Oats.	Barrels.	Pounds.
Wheat	175				
Rye	165				
Barley	26				
Hay	312				
Timothy	18				
Beans	2				
Peas	20				
Turnips	18				
Onions	16				
Small Potatoes	4				
Tomatoes	20				
Beets	2100				
Cucumbers	2				
Pickles	12				
Soft Soap	20				
Hard "	117				
Wool	388				
Veal	1541				
Beef	3586				
Pork	644				
Lard	75				
Tallow	128				
Butter	190				
Calf Skins	25				
Beet Hides	75				

## LIVE STOCK ON FARM.

2 Head of Horses	7 Cows
2 Horses	54 Sheep
3 Brood Sows	23 Shoats

## FEED FOR STOCK.

10 Tons Hay	1 Load Cornfodder
2 Loads Short Straw	75 Bus. Long Straw
50 Bushels Oats	10 Bus. Ears Corn
22 Bus. Rye	

## Articles manufactured in House by matron. 45 shirts, 21 women's dresses, 13 children's dresses 15 shawls, 16 women's socks, 5 round jackets, 15 shawls, 21 men's pants, 19 pair of men's socks, 5 men's drawers, 1 men's vest, 14 men's stockings, 15 shawls, 17 women's aprons, 9 bed ticks, 12 bolsters, 22 sheets, 2 quilted skirts, 11 comforters, 10 pillow slips.

## We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of said Poor and House of Employment, from the 1st day of January, 1859, till the 1st of January, 1860, and find the same correct.

As witness our hands, this 1st day of January, 1860.

JOHN AMOS, [SEAL.]  
GEORGE SHOUSE, [SEAL.]  
JOHN KEMERY, [SEAL.]

Attest: Thomas R. Gettys, Jr., Clerk.  
March 30, 1860.

## To Parents and Guardians.

## TUSCARORA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION is located at Academics, Juniata county, Pa., 8 miles from the Penn'a Railroad, at Patterson station, and 6 miles from the Perryville station.

## TERMS:

The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each. The Summer Session with which the School opens, will commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, 1860, and will close on Saturday, the 29th September, 1860, and the Winter Session on Thursday the 1st day of November, 1860, and close March 30th, 1861.

Board including Fuel, Light and Tuition in the Primary and Collegiate Departments, per term, payable in advance, \$75 00

Washing, per dozen, 25

Lessons on Piano or Guitar, according to length, \$16, \$20 or \$25 per Sess.

Use of Piano or Guitar, according to time, 4, 5 or 6 "

Drawing or Flower Painting 10 to 15 "

Ancient or Modern Languages, each, 10 "

When fire is required in Sleeping Rooms, each pupil, 8 "

Seats in Church Free.

Young ladies will be met at the above stations and conveyed to the institution, if a short notice be given by letter, addressed to the Principal at Academics, Juniata county. For circulars or other information address the Principal at the above office.

REV. W. G. E. AGNEW, Principal.  
March 23, 1860.—2m

## Notice to Collectors.

NOTICE is hereby given to the collectors of 1860 the February Court of 1861. Those whose duplicates are settled at that time will be allowed six per cent for collection, and all neglecting this notice will be pushed immediately after that time. By order of the Commissioners. H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

March 9, 1860.—c

## Caution.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing a Note given by Abraham Skelly and payable to John L. Hill, for \$125.00, due on the 1st April 1861, as said Note has been pledged to the subscriber.

GEORGE TROUTMAN.  
March 23, 1860.

SUGARS, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses and Syrup, the best in town, for sale at the CHEAP side, by  
OSTER & CARN'S,  
Dec. 9, 1859.

## Disorganization and Disunion.

### SPEECH

OF

HON. EDWARD M'PHERSON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 24, 1860.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. M'PHERSON said:

Mr. Chairman: A parliamentary contest, the most extraordinary in our annals, has recently closed. During its progress, the attention of the country, and finally awakened the anxiety of the country. At its termination, every patriot heart felt glad. In its origin, progress, and issue, it challenges the study of those who wish to understand the real position and animating spirit of the times, the capabilities and imperfections of our system, the tendencies of events, and the nature of the moulding influences which surround our institutions.

The contest, which has been already noticed in Europe to the disparagement of the republican form of government, was not an ordinary party movement, indicating nothing, and wisely forgotten as soon as made. It was not an isolated fact, coming out of a like violent, arbitrary, reckless, and revolutionary policy on the part of the Democratic party, being the immediate antecedent link; all these developments being symptomatic of the leathsome and deep-seated disease which has stolen the beauty from the life of the Democratic party, and is now destroying the life. It was a genuine growth, a natural outgrowth; a legitimate and necessary result of the ideas and principles lately infused into the Democratic party—ideas and principles which have completely changed its character, and transformed it into a mere machine for factionists to handle in their war with the Government and the interests of the people. Neither was it the work of a conspiracy or unprincipled men. It was coined in the brains of prominent officials, approved by the leaders of an organized party, and carried out with the system, energy, and determination of men in earnest—their marked characteristics, distinctive features, peculiar nature, striking developments, significant analogies, constituting it one of the most remarkable and suggestive indications of the day.

### IT STANDS ALONE.

In almost all respects, it was without parallel. In duration only, it was exceeded by that of 1855-'6, which can, in no respect, be compared to it. Then there was no resort to parliamentary strategy, to prevent efforts to elect a Speaker, and more votes were taken in one week than, this session, were taken in six weeks. There was no persistent speech-making for the same purpose; there was no factious interposition, by a minority, to prevent the majority from performing the first duty imposed upon them by the Constitution and the laws; there was no defiant declaration of treasonable purpose to break up the Government the moment the administration of the House was taken over; there was no organized movement directed towards a dissolution of the Congress, without a discharge of its functions. In one word, there was no incontinent treason.

### ITS NATURE AND EFFECT.

I have endeavored to view this subject calmly, fairly, and impartially. I have seen in it the light of the various excuses by which it is sought to justify or palliate the course of the Administration party, and my conviction is firm that, notwithstanding the approval given it by high officers of State, it was not only in violation of the Constitution, but of parliamentary and statute law, but was factious and revolutionary in character. During it, there was resort to means unusual and unheard of; there were purposes announced incompatible with the safety of the people, the peaceful performance of duty by their Representatives, the stability of the Government; and there were precedents set, which, if followed, will place it in the power of fifty members wholly to prevent the organization of any future House, and to make its existence a matter of sunderance, and the Government as feeble as the old Confederation which it supplanted. Nothing can save us from this perpetual danger but the enactment of a law, of which I am glad to see notice has been already given, by which these revolutionary precedents have been nullified, a future turbulent and disorganizing minority will be disarmed, the majority principle preserved, and the rights of majorities secured against all possible combinations.

### THE LAW AND ITS OBLIGATION.

Let the facts bear testimony! We met on the 5th day of December in pursuance of a law, whereupon the names of members elect were called by the Clerk of the last Congress. On motion, it was resolved, according to immemorial usage, that the members proceed to elect a Speaker. This was clearly the first duty; and the motion was unanimously agreed to. The Constitution confers upon the members of the House of Representatives the power to choose their Speaker and other officers; and the act of Congress of 1789, the first on the statute book, provides that he shall be chosen; that the oath of office shall be administered by one member of the House to the Speaker, and by him to all the members present, and to the Clerk, "previous to entering on any other business." Thus the organization of the House, by electing a Speaker and Clerk, is made a condition precedent to entering on any other business, and is the first and essential step. No member is at liberty to disregard this duty. No one can do so without infidelity. And all are bound to perform it at once; or, failing in that to use all practicable means to effect it at the earliest possible moment. No one can be justified in interpreting the least clause to the performance of this duty by the House. Tried by this test, how stand the parties?

### THE MEANS USED TO KEEP UP DISCORD.

After one vote for Speaker had been taken without result, an Administration member introduced a resolution of an extraordinary character in violation of parliamentary law and practice and in contravention of the act of 1789—a resolution which, if adopted, would have been inoperative, which hence had no practical value and could not in any manner have facilitated the organization; and which was so objectionable in its terms that at the conference of representatives of the three Anti-Republican elements of the House—the Administration party, the South Americans, and a portion of the Anti-Leonmont Democrats—held on Sunday, January 8, in pursuance of an arrangement publicly made in the House, with the avowed purpose of securing a union of their votes to defeat Mr. Sherman, it was unanimously

resolved to recommend the withdrawal of the resolution, and substitution of another, differing much in phraseology and spirit. Pending the consideration of this resolution, the Administration party forced the House to adjourn on the first day without a second vote for Speaker. On the next day, a substitute for it was offered, when, after a debate, it was moved to lay the whole subject on the table, that the House might proceed to elect a Speaker.—This was lost by a vote—all the Administration members voting in the negative. Thereupon, they claimed unlimited freedom of debate, and denied that there was any power in the body to stop it. Points of order and other complications of the question were made and withdrawn, as the exigencies of debate suggested. They spent whole weeks in making mischievous and incendiary speeches, which, intemperate in the highest degree, caricatured the principles held by this side of the House, and were intended to arouse sectional animosities, and intensify alarm, that miserable partisan purposes might be promoted. They objected to a resolution proposed by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Morris], that no debate be allowed until after the election of Speaker. They refused to make an arrangement for having at least one vote for Speaker each day; again, they objected to a resolution providing for three votes daily; and for a time they even turned a deaf ear to the feeling appeal of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Clements], who, in feeble health and wearied with long sessions, desired a settled understanding on the subject, that he might know when his presence was necessary, and when he might retire from the floor.

When not ready to speak, being unwilling to vote, they made dilatory motions, and thus compelled an adjournment. They refused to permit the offering of a resolution to limit debate to thirty minutes, and one speech only on pending question, until all desiring had spoken. They threatened to remain in session until March 4, 1861, rather than allow the adoption of the plurality rule, which was twice adopted under like circumstances, is recognized in the rules of the House and in all popular elections, and which for weeks appeared to be the only escape from the embarrassment. At last, they appeared willing to permit a vote to be taken upon the issue, and submitted the result. Then they made that contingent upon the House voting on the resolution offered the first day. Then they declined to say that if the latter were voted on, they would agree to vote upon the former. And, finally, they declared that it never should be voted upon; and that, to prevent it, resort would be had to every parliamentary means at command. Not content with declaring this purpose, which, in the existing condition of things, seemed tantamount to absolute prevention of organization, form and substance were given to this threat by fifty-eight of them signing a paper pledging themselves to each other to act together in resisting, by all parliamentary tactics, strategy and means, known to the Constitution and the law, the adoption of the plurality rule.

The full force of this will be better understood when it is stated that fifty men, thus banded together, a unit for purposes of disorganization, can, by resorting to the endless chain of dilatory motions to adjourn, to adjourn over, to be excused from voting, &c., on all, constantly, repeatedly, they could call the yeas and nays, effectually and forever prevent the election of a Speaker, the passage of a bill, or the transaction of an item of legislative business.

Such a combination was made on the Administration side, and its nature and terms, and their purpose to persist in it, openly proclaimed upon the floor. This conspiracy contemplated three things; to prevent a vote being taken on the plurality rule; to prevent its adoption; and to prevent the election of a Speaker under it. It was made by a minority in the House, who, by these anti-constitutional methods, proposed to prevent the majority from adopting such rules as would rescue the House from its condition of embarrassment. It was an attempt of a minority to coerce the House into their line of policy; to introduce force into our system—the last desperate effort of those bent on ruining if no longer permitted to rule.

Let me say that all the Administrationists did not enter into this conspiracy. Several, it was stated, refused to do it; and it was further stated, that a Northwestern Democrat had signed it. I have no doubt this is true. More might have been said—that no Northern Democrat had taken this bold step. But I do not recollect a single occasion, after it became known that this factious and revolutionary combination existed, on which any of the Northern Democrats refused to vote under the leadership of the very gentlemen who admitted the existence of the compact, and were in the act of fulfilling it.

It must not be understood that the Administration party refused to permit any votes for Speaker to be taken. They were too sagacious for that. When it was known to be safe, they were willing to amuse themselves, flatter each other with cheap compliments, and, above all, satisfy the country, as the phrase goes. During the first week, they allowed three votes to be taken; during the second, seven; during the third, when there were hopes of an Administration combination with other parties, eleven; during the fourth, when these hopes had disappeared, three; during the fifth, five; during the sixth, five; during the seventh, none; during the eighth, five; and during the ninth, five; in all, forty-four votes in forty days of actual session. In 1855, there were over one hundred and thirty votes taken in the same period.

Of course, only factious means could have produced such results. When the contest was in its earlier stages, and before the worst step was taken, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Cobb], admitted that the prevention of votes, raising frivolous points of order, making dilatory

motions, and discussing every proposition with unlimited freedom, both as to time, range of thought, and frequency, were factious; but there is scarcely a parliamentary word which can truthfully characterize the policy of the Administrationists, when it ripened into organized conspiracy. The early course was factious; the later, revolutionary. The non-organization of the House is of itself a revolutionary act, and so admitted to be by the gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. Stewart], involving disturbance, clogging, stoppage of the whole machinery of Government. It is not revolution completed, but that is only because of the limited power of the parties conspiring. Yet we were repeatedly and most positively assured that, except the House were organized in the manner they preferred, it never should be organized, no matter what the consequences; and constant proofs of this purpose were spread upon the records, and sent forth to the people. By whom, and how, was this done?

### WHO WERE THE CONSPIRATORS?

I have not been able to find, upon the records, that declarations such as have been adverted to were made by any gentlemen except those who are members of the Administration party, or, being outside of all political organizations, habitually vote with it. And, except one South American, the fifty-eight signers of the mutual pledge are exclusively members of the Democratic party, or gentlemen who co-operate with it, and certain of them are recognized leaders.

It is in no spirit of exultation that I state these unquestionable facts. On the other hand it is with deep regret that I am compelled to believe that the great Democratic party—that party which has been, for more than a quarter of a century, the controlling interest in the Republic, which was founded by great men to accomplish good purposes; which has impressed itself most forcibly, and generally beneficially, upon the history of the country, and through it upon the world; which has linked its name with some grand achievements, and which has had upon its roll patriot statesmen, eloquent orators, accomplished scholars, and gallant soldiers—has degenerated into an organization, whose leading spirit, if sincere in their enunciations, are enemies of the Government, and, if insincere, are bad men, who add to the guilt of