# Realford



# MUICEL

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 REP	Poor and	House of	&
Employment of Bedford Country, A. D., 1859, till 1st of	inty, from 1	st of Jan-	ab
1859. DR.		olls. Cts.	e
To balance on settlement,		23 74	b
Cash from Wm. Manspeaker John J. Luther,	for corn,	75 44	
Wm. Schaffer,	"	871	
D. Gardner, J. Horton,	"	175	
D. Washabaugh,	"	87	
Isaac Mengel, Wm. Boher,	"	87 871	J
R. Montgomery,	16	43	F
V. Fredrick, Rev. Thos. Heyden,	"	5 62½ 1 75	A
J. Smith,	"	1 75	M
Mrs. Brown,	"	1 31	J
G. Wilson, J. Bollinger,	"	1 81	A
R. Montgomery,	"	1 81	S
J. Hall, R. Gates.	"	87½ 87½	C
C. Herting for nour,		871	I
J. Hall, for corn, G Stodenour,	"	87½ 50	
James Davis,	"	1 50	a
C. Herring, Wm, Schaffer,	"	1 60	8
G. W. Rupp,	"	871	p
Sundry persons, Wm. Thompson,	"	10 26 ½ 87 ½	i
J. Reighart,	"	1 75	6
C. Herring, P. Little, rye,	"	1 80 873	2
R. Gates, corn,		43	S
J. Wilson, rye flour,		1 00	0
J. Border, rye, Jno. Hafer, corn,		1 25	3
D. Stivers,	"	2 621	2
Rev. S. Yingling, A. J. Sansom, rye,	"	1 56 2 50	3
J. C. Kiser,	"	1 25	1
Wm. Bowles, cow pasture, Jno. Cessna, rye chop,		3 00 4 37 5	2
suo, ocasia, 130 enop,	r (secendent). Wittenstau T		1
		\$90 041	1
CR.	all post		4
By amount paid Jno. Mowry,	for lard,	2 76	2
Mrs. Irvine and W. Herring,		1 621	2
Bringing pauper from New G T. Davis, shearing sheep,	тепана,	3 12½ 2 94	1
Isaac Diehl, potatoes,		6 00	1
S. J. Way, express freight, S. Smith, broom,		75 31½	3
Jno. G. Minnich, vinegar,		872	1 3
H. Barley, beef, D. Shuck, fish,		1 12½ 75	5
Mrs. Bowles, undershirts for	pauper,	1 00	1
P. O. Stamps, Ino Mulnix, straw,		25 25	6
J. T. Gephare, " Josiah Edwards, altering stoc		74	3
Josiah Edwards, altering stoc C. Colfelt, timber,	sk,	96 5 50	
T. Davis, bran,		371	2
T. Bruce, making rails,		7 00	2
D. Dibert, flour, I. Mengel, lumber,		25	3
Jos. Reegle, seed potatoes,		871	
F. Mench, trimming grape v P. Clark, home made thread		1 00	1
Mrs. Wallace, hops,		1 121	2
T. Bruce, making rails, H. Schaffer, potatoes,		2 00 7 50	5 3
II. Beegle, straw and oats,		2 121	-
D. Shuce, hme,		50	A
C. Herring, vinegar, Jno. Haler, whiskey,		25 1 00	S
Jno. Hater, whiskey, A. Mowry, upsetting axe,		25	S
M. Diehl, straw, S. D. Broad, medicine for A	. White, par	1 38 uper, 50	8
Sundry persons, dried fruit,		2 45	t
Jno. Hafer, wine for Rosy N C. Stoner, mutton,	orman paup	er, 25 1 00	f
I Earnest, hauling pauper to	Bloody Run	, 50	1
Jacob Semler, coffin boards, H. Moore, rye,		68 2 20	I
J. L. Lessig, lime,		80	t
J. Remby, building oven,		5 00 1 00	F
		50	o
Esq. Oldham, issuing order,		50	
J. Beegle, rye, Esq. Oldbam, issuing order, D. Price, altering stock, Joshua Mower, work		50	1
Joshua Mower, work, Expenses to coal bank,		2 33	
Joshua Mower, work, Expenses to coal bank, Mrs. Defibaugh, soap fat,	annang Salah Sa Salah Salah	1 40	
Joshua Mower, work, Joshua Mower, work, Expenses to coal bank, Mrs. Defibaugh, soap fat, Mrs. Wallace, hops, A. Robbins, potatoes,	e Bear equit	1 40 1 00	
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Joshua Mower, work, Expenses to coal bank, Mrs. Defibaugh, soap fat, Mrs. Wallace, hops, A. Robbins, potatoes, Expenses in hauling coal, G. Smith, balance on land,		$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 40 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 37\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 50 \\ 1 & 25 \end{array} $	A
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Joshua Mower, work, Expenses to coal bank, Mrs. Defibaugh, soap fat, Mrs. Wallace, hops, A. Robbins, potatoes, Expenses in hauling coal, G. Smith, balance on land, H. Potter, halter, D. Dibert, apples, Expenses in hauling coal,		1 40 1 00 37½ 1 50 1 25 25 37½ 1 50 20	A

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

	heat.	ye,	orn,	uckwheat,
	2861	246	614	eac, 4
1 Bought of	100		0.13	
M. Ritchey,	281			
A. Schafer,	321			
S. Imler.	13			
H. Sill,	40			
I. Imler,	21/2			
Leasure,	20			
H. Moore,		10		
B. Miller,	6			
J. T. Gephart,		15		
J. Beegle,		12		
H. Harkleroad,	5			
S. Reighart,	21			
H. Diehl,		191	STATE OF THE PARTY	
	465	3021	611	43
	CR.	物的學识的學別		
By amoust of Gr to sundry perso Mill, house &c.	ain used in			
The second of the	Wh	Ry	Cor	bud

Amount used in Poor House, Horse feed, 445 401 201 115 Beef and Hog feed, Sold sundry persons, 10 31½ 144 294 66 Remaining in Mill, 16 81 227

March 23, 1860. 465 3021 66 There were also brought into the Mill, in tolls, 29 lbs. of mixture, of which 5½ lbs. have been used for feed, leaving 23½ lbs. in the Mill.] side, by Dec. 9, 1859.

to, during each month, and the number remaining t the end of each month. Also the average num-er supported in the House during the year, togeth-r with the number of out door paupers supported by the Institution, from the 1st of Jan., 1859, till

	Admitted	Discha'gd	Escaped	Deaths	Births	Children bound out	Males remaining	Females remaining
1859.								
January	4	1	Z				31	24
February	. 2	2					32	23
March	1	8					31	22
April	8	2		2	1		30	14
May	5	3		2	1		31	24
June	8	3		1			31	23
July		3		1			27	23
August	1			1			27	22
November				2			23	22
September	2	1		2			27	22
October				2			25	22
December	1			1			22	28
	22	18	3 -	2 14	2		831	274

paner who are not included in the above, 767 wayfaring paupers were provided with board, lodging \$\frac{2}{3}\text{...}\$ of whom \$45\text{...}\$ were Germans, 207 I:\text{ishmen}\$, 88 Americaas, 17 Englishmen, 8 Frenchmen, 8 Scotchmen, 3 Italians, 2 Welchmen, and 1 African.

STATEM Garden	IENT of the produ from Jan. 1st, 185	oce of the Farm and 9, till Jan. 1st, 1860.
308	Bushels	Ears of corn
165	"	Oats
26	66	Buckwheat
312	46	Potatoes
18	Tons	Hay
12	Loads	Cornfodder
2	46	Pumpkins
20	Bushels	Turnips
18	**	Onions
2	"	do Small
16		Tomatoes
4	"	Beans
20	11	Beets
2100	Heads	Cabbage
2	Barrels	Cucumber Pickles
17	66	Soft Soap
20	Pounds	Hard "
147	- 66	Wool
388		Veal
1541	"	Beef
3586	et .	Pork
544	- 44	Lard
128	"	Tallow
190	"	Butter
6		Calf Skins
8		Beef Hidee

LIVE STOCK ON FARM. Head of Horses Heifers Brood Sows

FEED	FOR	STOCK.
10 Tons Hay 2 Loads Short Straw 50 Bushels Oats 32 Bus. Rye		1 Load Cornfodde 75 Bun. long Str. 10 Bus. Ears Cor

shirts, 21 women's dresses, 13 children's dresses 17 chimises, 16 woman's sacks, 5 round jackets, 15 sheets, 21 pr. men's pants, 19 pair of men's socks, 5 around jackets, 15 sheets, 21 pr. men's pants, 19 pair of men's socks, 21 pr. men's vest, 14 women's dissolution of the Congress, without a discharge of dissolution of the Congress, without a discharge of the congress, which is the congress of the co heets, 21 pr. men's pants, 19 pair of men's socks, 19 pr. n.en's drawers, 1 men's vest, 14 women's dissolution of the Congress, without a discharge of its functions. In one word, then, there was no incides, 12 bolsters, 22 sheets, 2 quilted skirts, 11 comicipient treason.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, do cer-ify that we have examined the above account, state-ment 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 ind the same correct.

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

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

Thomas R. Gettys, Jr., Clerk.

March 30, 1860

### To Parents and Guardians. THE FUSCARORA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

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

TERMS: The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five mouths each. The Summer Session with which the School opens, will commence on Tucsday, the JANUARY 1st, 1860.

DR.

Amount of Toll Grain brought in by the Mill, as

Ist 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,
Washing, per dozen,
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 Lan-10 guages, each,
When fire is required in
Sleeping Rooms, each pu-

pil, cats in Church Free. Young ladies will be met at the above station and conveyed to the Institution, if a short notice be given by letter, addressed to the Principal at Academia, Juniata county. For circulars or other information address the Principal at the above REV. W. G. E. AGNEW March 23, 1860.-2m

Notice to Collectors. NOTICE is hereby given to the collectors of 1860—that their duplicates must be settled by 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, the Commissioners. March 9, 1860.-e

## Caution.

A LL 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.

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses and Syrups, the best in town, for sale at the CHEAP side, by OSTER & CARN'S.

Disorganization and Disunion. SPEECH

# HON. EDWARD M'PHERSON.

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Delivered in the House of Representa-tives, February 24, 1860. The House being in Committee of the Whole he state of the Union-

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—
Mr. McPHERSON said:
Mr. Chairman: A parliamentary contest, the most extraordinary in our annals, has recently closed. During its existence, it attracted the attention, 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 parties, the capabilities and dangers 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 accidental, purposelss, unmeaning. It was not an isolated fact, coming one knows not whence, pointing one knows not whence, pointing one knows not whence, pointing one knows not a desired result. It was a political demonstration of the very highest significance. It came in a natural succession of events. It was one of a chain, the threats of disunion in the contingency of Fremont's election in 1856, made by Democratic leaders, and succession of events. It was one of a chain, the threats of disunion in the contingency of Fremont's election in 1856, made by Democratic leaders, and their subsequent endorsement of lawlessness, crime and bloodshed, which prevailed in Kansas, as a result of a like violent, arbitrary, reckless, and revolutionary policy on the part of the Democratic party, being the immediate antecedent links; all these developments being symptomatic of the loathsome and deep-seated disease which has stolen the beauty from the hife of the Democratic party, and is now destroying the life. It was a genuine growth; a natural outcrop; 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 neir war with the Government and the interests of the people. Neither was it the work of unknown r uninfluential 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—its marked characteristics, distinctive features, peculiar nature, striking developments significant surroundings, constituting it one of the most remarkation and suggestive indications of the day.

IT STANDS ALONE. In almost all respects, it was without parallel— in duration only, was it exceeded by that of 1855-6, which cau, in no other respect, be compared— 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 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 it passes from present hands; there was no overlying the property director towards.

ITS NATURE AND EFFECT

It have endeavored to view this subject calmly, fairly, and impartially. I have looked at it in 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 and facilizations are activated by the respective of the constitution and the constitution of parliamentary and statute law, but was factious and revolutionary in character. During it, there was resort by them to means unusual and unheard was resort by them 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, and the stability of the Government; and there were precedents set of the most alarming and fearful character, which, if followed, will place it in the power of fifty members wholly to prevent the organization of any future House; thus making its existence a matter of sufferance, 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 will be 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 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 arread 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 recollect a single occasion, after it became known 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 hound to perform it at each of the compact, and were in the act of fullfilling it. ty. 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 interposing the least obstacle to the performance of this duty by the House. Tried by this test, how stand the parties?

THE MEANS USED TO KEEP UP DISCORD. practical value and could not in any manner publican elements of the House -the Adminis- ty votes taken in the same period. tration party, the South Americans, and a por-

sectional animosities, and intensify alarm, that miserable partisan purposes might be promoted.
They objected to a resolution proposed by the grademan from Illinois, [Mr. Morris,] that no debate be allowed until after the election of those who are members of the Administration or being outside of all political organithey even turned a deaf ear to the feeling appeal of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Clemens, who, in feeble health and wearied will long sessions, desired a settled under-

compelled an adjournment. They refused to permit the offering of a resolution to limit adoption of the plurality rule, which was twice adopted under like circumstances, is recognised in the rules of the House and in all popaccomplished scholars, and gament sounds in the rules of the House and in all popular elections, and which for weeks appeared to be the only escape from the entanglement.

And the houseaft in the rules of the House and in all popular elections, and which for weeks appeared to be the only escape from the entanglement.

And the houseaft in whose and forever."

And the houseaft member was one of the most active in efforts to effect the election of a byportisy a recoglessness which is well-nigh implication.

The property of the South is to snap the cords of the South is to snap the

first day. Then they declined to say that if resisting, by all parliamentary tactics, strategy and means, known to the Constitution and the law, the adoption of the plurality rule.

lative business.

Such a combination was made on the Adtheir 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 posed to prevent the majority from adopting condition of embarrassment. It was an attempt of a minority to coerce the House into their line of policy; to introduce force into our sys- of this House. tem-the last de sperate resort of those beut on ruining if no longer permitted to rule.

Let me say that all the Administrationists stated, that n Northwestern Democrathad signmight have been said-that no Northern Deming 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, After one vote for Speaker had been taken satisfy the country, as the phrase goes. During without result, an Administration member in- the first week, they allowed three votes to be taken; during the second, seven; during the third, when there were hopes of an Administration on the floor of Congress' have tion 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, troduced a resolution of an extraordinary taken; during the second, seven; during the the in character in violation of parliamentary law and third, when there were hopes of an Administrapractice and in contravention of the act of tion combination with other parties, eleven; dul 1789-a resolution which, if adopted, would ring the fourth, when these hopes had disaphave been inoperative, which hence had no peared, three; during the fifth, five; during the have facilitated the organization; and which eighth, five; and during the ninth, five; in all, was so objectionable in its terms that at the con- fourty-four votes in forty days of netual session. ference of representatives of the three anti-Re- lu 1855, there were over one hundred and thir-

Of course, only factious means could have

WHO WERE THE CONSPIRATORS?

Speaker. They refused to make an arrange-ment 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 these who are members of the Administration party, or, being outside of all political organi-zations, 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-op-crate with it, and certain of them are recognised leaders.

It is in no spirit of exultation that I state steeding on the subject, that he might know when his presence was necessary, and when he might retire from the floor.

It is no operation as a least these unquestionable facts. On the other hand it is with deep regret that I am compelled to believe that the great Demogration party that When not ready to speak, being unwilling 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 debater to thirty minates, and one speech itself most forcibly, and generally beneficiently, ampled declamation, every note of which one pending question, until all desiring had specified by the specified specified and the specified specified specified and the specified specif upon its roll patriot statesmen, eloquent orators,

THEY ARE ALBEADY RLBUKED.

the latter were voted on, they would agree to vote upon the former. And, finally, they de-Sir, gentlemen on the other side of the House clared that it never should be voted upon; and ly assumed, if they suppose that the American that, to prevent it, resort would be had to every parliamentary means at command. Not con- prepared to commit self-destruction. Nor will tent with declaring this purpose, which, in the it permit misguided, impulsive, rash men, who existing condition of things, seemed tanta- happen to be their Representatives, to destroy mount to absolute prevention of organization, what they are chosen to uphold; to violate what form and substance were given to this threat they were elected to defend. The shocking by fifty-eight of them signing a paper pledging themselves to each other to act together in recisting, by all parliamentary tactics, strategy —that great tribunal of America, to whose judgment all political questions are referred.—
All over the Southern country, the voice of The full force of this will be better under- reason is heard above the din of madness; and He said, further, "that this is his position, and stood when it is stated that fifty men, thus banded together, a unit for purposes of disorbanded together, a unit for purposes of disor-ganization, can, by resorting to the endless paring the propose to consider the propose the propose to consider the propose to chain of dilatory motions to adjourn, to ad- and the people through mass meetings and their cause for disunion, without waiting for the loss journ over, to be excused from voting, &c., on local Legislatures, unite to reprobate the crime, of constitutional rights, &c., which they affect all which, constantly repeated, they could call the year and mays, effectually and forever prevent the election of a Speaker, the passage of a bill, or the transaction of an item of legiss nities; fills all hearts. That sentiment is:

of constitutional rights, &c., which they affect to believe might flow from it. The gentleman from Mississippi is a member of the Demodratic party, and has for years been one of a bill, or the transaction of an item of legiss nities; fills all hearts. That sentiment is:

against all foes, foreign and domestic. I have to made the proposed Administration combiministration side, and its nature and terms, and said this sentiment pervades all parties. For nation, and organize this House. He voted this reason it is, that, whilst Northern Demo-crats in Congress have been comparatively un-Another gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Sinconcerned about the general course of their gleton] gave notice that-Southern allies on this vital question, the leaders at home, who have had occasion to see the it. It was made by a minority in the House, who, by these anti-constitutional methods, proeffect produced, have been exceedingly restire They have made haste to disown it, to rid their such rules as would rescue the House from its skirts of all responsibility for it, and have gone to the extent of reading out of the Democratic party the leading gentlemen on the other side

## PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

A striking instance in point recently occurdid not enter into this conspiracy. Several, it red in Pennsylvania. While the struggle for mously agreed to. The Constitution confers upon the members of the House of Representatives the ed it. I have no doubt this is true. More subject. The latter is in the following terms:

"Resolved, That Pennsylvania remains, as ever, faithful and true to the Constitution and the Union, and determined that they shall be maintained; that and determined that they shall be maintained; that the treassnable threats of disunion uttered by the adherents of the present National Administration on the floor of Congress will not deter her people from the expression of their political views and the proper protection of her interests, but will be treated with the utmost contempt and scorn; while any attempt to carry such threats into execution will be met by the determined resistance.

A day or two after the passage of these resolutions, the Democratic members of the Senate placed upon the journal of that body a protest, embodying the reasons why they had voted against the resolutions of the majority, concerning which they say, among other things, that-

"They [the majority resolutions] are untrue in

The auxiety of these Penusylvania Democratic Senators to escape the odinm of being cratic party. I commend it to Northern work-identified with utterers of treasonable disunion ing-men. sentiments, is most apparent. Before, howevtion of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats-held on produced such results. When the contest was er, proceeding to consider that point, let me Sunday. January 8, in pursuance of an arrange. in its earlier stages, and before the worse steps remark that their protest raises another ment publicly made in the House, with the were taken, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. question of fact; that is, whether the present avowed purpose of securing a union of their come,] admitted that the prevention of votes, sent Administration has been distinguished those of Seward or Chase, as a declaration of votes to defeat Mr. Sherman, it was unanimously raising frivolous points of order, making dilafor its steadfast devotion to the Union, war against the rights of his people; and he

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 tie vote—all the Administration members voting in the negative. Therefore, they claimed unlimited freedom of debate, and dened 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 whole weeks in making mischierous and incending support of the Convention, and substitution of another, differing with unlimited freedom, both as to time, range of thought, and frequency, were factious; but there is soarcely a parliamentary word which can truthfully characterize the policy of the Administration party forced the House is soarcely a parliamentary word which can truthfully characterize the policy of the Administration party forced the House, is searcely a parliamentary word which can truthfully characterize the policy of the administration, it was offered, when, after a debate, it was moved to lay the whole subject on the table, that the fer is searcely a parliamentary word which can truthfully characterize the policy of the Administration, it was offered, when, after a debate, it was moved to lay the whole subject on the residual animosities, when it represents the force of the limited freedom, of the House is so fitted a revolutionary act, and so admitted for be by the gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. Stewart,] involving disturbing the whole subject to the table, that the solutionary act, and so admitted to be by the gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. Stewart,] involving disturbing the propose of the whole making discording the freedom and justly lays their motives open to suspicion. If this be not the meaning, and if the obscure phraseology be a mere error of ex-pression, and if their allegation be that the Administration Congressmen have not been uttering disunion threats, I appeal to the record for the language used, and for the political status of the members using it. I think it can easily be proved that the Administration party in Congress is tainted in all its parts, and certainly in its head and heart, (the southern portion,) with both secession and disunion heresies.

DEMOCRATIC DISUNIONISTS AND THEIR THREATS.

Why, if there be meaning in language and sincerity in men, the master spirits of the Democratic party in Congress are covered with the scrofulous taint of disunion. There yet ring in our ears the cohoes of the most unex

The gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr.

Keift,] in a recent speech, said: "Should the Republican party succeed in the next Presidential election, my advice to

ern Democrat in whose hands the flag went down in defeat.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. La-mar] said that when the spirit of the Constitution (of course, as he understood it) was no longer observed on this floor, he would be against the Government, would raise the banner of secession, and would fight under it as the blood flows and ebbs in his veins.

His colleague, former Governor of his State, [Mr. McRae,] declared that, in case of the election of a Republican President, his counsel to the people of Mississippi "would be to take independence out of the Union in preference to the loss of constitutional rights, and consequent degradation and dishonor, in it." its distinguished leaders. This session, he THE MAINTENANCE OF OUR NATIONAL UNION, was one of the famous committee constituted

"When you elect a Black Republican, Hale Sew-ard or Chase—President of the United States; whenever you undertake to place such a man to preside over the destinies of the South, you may expect to see us undivided and indivisible expect to see all parties of the South arrayed to resist his inauguration. We can never quietly stand by and permit the control of the army and navy to go into the hands of a Black Republican President."

He further expressed the opinion that, unless certain conditions were complied with, and, among others, the Territories of the Union thrown open to slavery, and slavery protected in them by Congress, the historian now lives who would write the sad epitaph of Ilium fuit upon the monument of the nation.

The author of this language also voted for all the Democratic candidates for Speaker. Another member from Mississippi, [Mr. Da-

vis] said: vis] said:

"Gentlemon of the Republican party, I warn you.
Present your sectional candidate for 1860; elect
him as the representative of your system of labor;
take possession of the Government, as the instrutake possession of the Government, as the instru-ment of your power in this conflict of 'irrepressi-ble conflict,' and we of the South will tear this Constitution in pieces, and look to our guns for justice and right against aggression and wrong."

Thus it is announced, that the election of a

President representing the free white labor system of the country will be ascepted as, of iself, justifiable cause of dissolution of the Union! Men may be elected and inaugurated as President who represent the negro-slavelabor system, and will wield all the power of the Government for its expansion. But the Union must be dissolved, and the inauguration of an elected President be prevented, who represents, sympathizes with, or would build up, the interests of the free white laboring men of the United States! Such is the deliberate announcement made on this floor, by a gentleman most prominent in the councils of the Demo-

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Moore] would not wait for any overt act, but would consider the election as President of any Re-