

# Evening Telegraph.

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1864.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## Daily Telegraph

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

### SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.

This being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania for the meeting of the Legislature, the Senators assembled in the Senate Chamber at 3 o'clock, P. M.

All the Senators were present except Senator Edgar W. of Indiana.

The SPEAKER (Hon. JOHN P. PENNEY) announced that a quorum of members were present and called the Senate to order.

### RECESSION RETURNS.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented the returns from the several Senatorial districts in which an election for Senator took place at the last general election.

The returns were read by the Clerk, when it appeared that the following named persons had been duly elected members of the Senate: Philadelphia—1st District, Jeremiah Nichols. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—H. B. Beardslee. Lancaster—Benjamin Champneys, Dr. John M. Dunlap.

Dauphin and Lebanon—David Fleming. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—Thomas Hoge.

Washington and Greene—William Hopkins. Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—George W. Householder.

Westmoreland and Fayette—John Latta. Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia—David B. Montgomery.

Chester and Delaware—Dr. Wilmer Worthington.

### MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

The roll of members of the Senate was called by the Clerk, as follows:

Hawkins, B. Beardslee, George H. Bucher, Benjamin Champneys, Hester Clymer, George Connell, Cornelius M. Donovan, John M. Dunlap, David Fleming, A. Heistand, Glatz, James L. Graham, Thomas Hoge, William Hopkins, George W. Householder, Henry Johnson, William Kinsey, Charles L. Lambertson, John Latta, Morrow B. Lowry, Charles McCandless, William Nichols, David B. Montgomery, Jeremiah Nichols, Bernard Reilly, Jacob E. Ridgway, John C. Smith, Jasper B. Stark, George W. Stein, William J. Turrell, William A. Wallace, Harry White, Stephen F. Wilson, Wilmer Worthington and John P. Penney—Speaker.

### ORGANIZATION—A PROTEST.

Upon the invitation of the SPEAKER, the Senators elect presented themselves before the Speaker's stand for the purpose of taking the oath of office.

Mr. HOPKINS said: Without intending the slightest disrespect to the Honorable Senator from Allegheny (Mr. PENNEY), I desire to present to the Clerk or place upon Journal the following protest:

The undersigned, Senators elect, hereby protest against the right of the Senator from Allegheny (Mr. PENNEY) to administer to them the oath of office, he not having been elected Speaker of this Senate as is required by the Constitution; that they take the same under protest, intending thereby to yield no right. And they hereby request that this protest be entered upon the Journals of the Senate.

Wm. HOPKINS, 23d Dist., JNO. L. 23d Dist., D. B. MONTGOMERY, 13th Dist., H. B. BEARDSLEE, 8th Dist.

The SPEAKER. The protest will be entered upon the Journals as requested.

The Senators elect who had presented themselves were then duly qualified by taking the oath of office.

### ORGANIZATION—SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the 10th section of the 1st article of the Constitution it is ordained that the General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday in January of every year; And whereas, in obedience thereto, the Senate of Pennsylvania is now assembled; And whereas, by the 11th section of the same article, it is ordained that each house shall choose its Speaker and other officers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate do now proceed to elect its Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Clerks were directed to act as tellers, and a ballot was taken with the following result: Messrs. Champneys, Clymer, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Canless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson and Worthington—16, voted for John P. Penney.

Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lambertson, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein, Wallace and Penney, Speaker—16, voted for Hester Clymer.

The SPEAKER. No Senator having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no election.

Mr. CONNELL. I move to proceed to another ballot.

The motion was agreed to and a third ballot was taken, with the following result: Messrs. Champneys, Clymer, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Canless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson and Worthington—16, voted for John P. Penney.

Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lambertson, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein, Wallace and Penney, Speaker—16, voted for Hester Clymer.

The SPEAKER. No Senator having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no election.

Mr. KINSEY. I move that the Senate proceed to another ballot.

The motion was agreed to and a fourth ballot was taken, with the following result: Messrs. Champneys, Clymer, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Canless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson and Worthington—16, voted for John P. Penney.

Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lambertson, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein, Wallace and Penney, Speaker—16, voted for Hester Clymer.

The SPEAKER. No Senator having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no election.

Mr. JOHNSON. I do not think we progress very rapidly in the election of a Speaker. I therefore read in my place a "Joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution."

Mr. CLYMER. I rise to a question of order. It is this, that the Senator from Lycoming cannot, while there is a resolution undisposed of before the Senate, interfere with the regular business by introducing new business.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is of opinion that until the resolution for the election of a Speaker is disposed of, the resolution of the Senator from Lycoming is out of order.

Mr. JOHNSON. Allow me to make one remark. After the resolution of the Senator from Clarion (Mr. LAMBERTSON) was adopted, every subsequent ballot has been preceded by a resolution that the Senate have another ballot. That being the case, I think the Senate has already settled that it is not in order to proceed to another ballot without a motion to that effect.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was under the impression that there was a motion to proceed to another ballot.

Mr. JOHNSON. There was no motion. The resolution of the Senator from Clarion was adopted by a unanimous vote of this Senate. It is clearly the business before the Senate. It can only, as I think has been well said, be disposed of by a motion to that effect—either to postpone, lay on the table, or by a motion to adjourn or to fix some other time for its consideration. I have no doubt, if we have any parliamentary law governing us, or any that we assume for the sake of convenience, that this view of the case is the correct one.

Mr. LOWRY. Mr. Speaker, if the resolution offered by the Senator from Lycoming (Mr. JOHNSON) is not carried, it falls of its own weight.

The SPEAKER. The impression of the Chair is that the proper way to dispose of the matter is upon a motion to proceed to a fifth ballot. If it is the opinion of the Senate it be best not to proceed to a fifth ballot, then the Senator from Lycoming will be in order, inasmuch as the Senate will have decided not to proceed to another ballot for the election of a Speaker.

Mr. REILLY. I move that the Senate proceed to a fifth ballot.

Mr. CONNELL. On that motion I call the yeas and nays.

The call was seconded by Mr. RIDGWAY, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lambertson, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

Nays—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Canless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

So the motion was not agreed to.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. JOHNSON. I now read in my place and present to the Chair a bill, entitled, "A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution."

Laid on the table.

ORGANIZATION.

Mr. M'CANLESS. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the Senate be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee of the House of Representatives, (if the House of Representatives shall appoint such a committee), to inform the Governor that the General Assembly is now organized and ready to receive any communications he may have to make.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolution?

Mr. DONOVAN called the yeas and nays.

The call was seconded by Mr. CONNELL.

The result was as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Canless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

Nays—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lambertson, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

Mr. CONNELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of the Senate, adopted at the session of 1863, be and they are hereby adopted for the government of the Senate until otherwise ordered.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to the second reading of the resolution?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. REILLY and Mr. LAMBERTSON; and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Canless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

Nays—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lambertson, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

HILLS INTRODUCED.

The SPEAKER. The Senator will proceed. Mr. DONOVAN. I object.

The SPEAKER. The Chair decides that the Senator from Erie has the right to read a bill in place, as there is no rule of which the Chair is aware prohibiting the reading of bills.

Mr. LOWRY then read in place a bill, entitled "An act to compel the Erie Canal Company to construct repairs of bridges."

Also, a bill, entitled "An act to enable the city of Erie to sell her stock in the Sunbury and Erie Railroad."

Also, a bill, entitled "An act to authorize the Commissioners of Erie county to pay bounties to soldiers and to collect taxes therefor."

Also, a bill, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Notary Public in Mill Creek township, Erie county."

Also, a bill, entitled "An act to appoint viewers to lay out a road in Summit township, Erie county."

Said bills were laid on the table.

QUESTION OF ORDER.

Mr. CONNELL. I desire to read a bill in place.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I object to this on the grounds that the Senate is not organized, and that we cannot proceed to business until we are organized.

The SPEAKER. The Chair must rule the objection not well taken.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. Is the appeal seconded?

Mr. STEIN. Yes, Sir.

The SPEAKER. The Senator will write out his appeal.

After some time the following appeal was submitted to the Speaker:

The Senator from Philadelphia (Mr. CONNELL) having read a bill in place, and the Senator from Allegheny (Hon. J. P. Penney) occupying the Speaker's place, having decided that the Senator from Philadelphia was in order and that the bill might be read, the Senator from Clarion (Mr. LAMBERTSON) and the Senator from Northampton (Mr. STEIN) hereby appeal from the same.

O. L. LAMBERTSON, GEO. W. STEIN.

The Chair is of opinion that the appeal is not in proper form, and he cannot entertain it, as it contains a reflection upon his office in his place as Speaker.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Is that particular?

The SPEAKER. He is designated as occupying the Speaker's place. The Speaker certainly does not intend to be over particular in this matter, but he cannot for a moment entertain an appeal which comes to him in the form of an imputation that he merely occupies the Speaker's place. The Chair is satisfied that he is not that he is the Speaker. If the gentlemen will frame their appeal in conformity with customary usage it will be entertained.

Mr. CLYMER. There was certainly no desire to cast any reflection upon the Speaker or upon any member. We all understand the present position of affairs, and I believe it is occasioned by too much difference of opinion.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. We do not intend to suppose that he would for a moment occupy the Chair of this Senate without believing himself entitled thereto under the Constitution. We on the other hand believe that under the Constitution and the usages of this Senate, he is not entitled to that place. That is our belief. We wish to test this matter, we do not wish to admit, by an appeal, the very ground that we intend to contest. That is the only difficulty now. We certainly intend no disrespect to the Senator from Allegheny, either personally or officially. If he is entitled to that place, no one will serve under him more cheerfully and obediently than I will. If he is not, I merely desire to exercise that right which has been given me by my constituents, and which every other Senator on this floor may exercise. If I have that right, I intend to use it; if I have it not, others who may be entitled to it, may use it.

Now I appeal to the Senators from Clarion and Northampton that if their appeal is objectionable, they will so modify it as that it will meet with a fair consideration from this Senate. I do not wish that it should contain any objectionable phrase.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman for the time being: I will state that no one on this side of the Chamber had any intention of reflecting upon the gentleman who now occupies the Speaker's place. We do not intend to do so. The right of the Senator from Allegheny (Mr. PENNEY) to occupy that Chair longer than precedent has heretofore indicated that it should be occupied by a retiring Speaker; and in taking the appeal that I have taken, in consultation with several of my brother Senators, we framed it in such a manner that, as we thought, it could not admit the very fact which is in question. But the Senator from Allegheny or any other Senator on the other side of this Chamber would indicate how the appeal can be taken as not, in the onset of the discussion upon this point to admit by our appeal the very thing at issue, we will cheerfully amend it. If, therefore, the Senator from Allegheny will indicate in what form an appeal from his decision will be preferable, I will cheerfully modify it accordingly.

The SPEAKER. The Chair, of course, occupies a somewhat delicate position, and it is not for him to indicate to Senators in what form they ought to put their motions. At the same time, it is perhaps due from the Chair to say that he does not for a moment attribute any personal disrespect from either the Senator from Berks or the Senator from Clarion. He simply thinks it due to his position that he should be addressed, as the rules of all parliamentary bodies require, by the title of the office he occupies, and that it is his duty to entertain a motion or order which comes to him without the proper address. That is simply the position. So far as the Speaker is concerned, I merely repeat that if the appeal is addressed to the Speaker in the ordinary way, he will put the question.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. For the purpose of testing the question we are willing to comply, so far as to save the personal feelings of the Senator from Allegheny, now occupying the Speaker's chair.

The SPEAKER. The Senator from Clarion will have to address the Speaker.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I am not disposed to be captious or factious in the matter. The question before us is a plain one; but for the sake of testing that question—for the sake of starting the wheels of government in harmonious action, while protesting against the right of the Speaker to occupy the chair, we are willing to modify the appeal as to bring the question before the Senate, reserving all our objections against the right of the Speaker to occupy the chair. We will so modify it.

Mr. TURRELL. I have a word to say, which has been suggested by the remarks of Senators

on the other side. It is well known to many Senators here that the present difficulty in the Senate has a precedent. In 1864, there was a similar difficulty, and numerous ballots were had for a Speaker, some 20 or 30 ballots being taken; and I will venture to say that, through the whole course of those ballots, not a syllable was heard from either side of the House questioning the right of the Speaker in the Chair to occupy the Chair in that capacity.

Mr. CLYMER. Allow me to make a suggestion. If the Senator will examine the precedent of 1864 and 1865, he will discover that, immediately upon the handing in of the certificates of election and the calling of the roll of members, the person who during the recess had held the office of Speaker withdrew, and that the Clerk, during that whole balloting, acted as the presiding officer of the Senate.

Mr. TURRELL. Yes, sir; that may be; but the vacation of the Chair by the Speaker under such circumstances has arisen, as I am informed by those who are better acquainted with the subject than myself, from a mere custom. Formerly it was not the usage, and the Speaker did not vacate the Chair. The Speaker during the interim is elected at the close of a session; and until another is elected there can be no other Speaker, unless in a certain contingency provided for by the Constitution.

There is no courtesy, law or common sense in the position assumed here that the Speaker who is elected at the close of a previous session does not rightfully occupy that chair until another is elected. The Constitution provides for a Speaker until the Senate is duly organized; and the only contingency that can arise under the Constitution is the death of the Governor, when the Speaker of the Senate becomes Governor pro tem. Those doubts upon which gentlemen here seem to base their action should not, it seems to me, have the weight of a feather; but we should proceed with our business as usual.

How has this difficulty arisen? We have a clear majority of the members of this Senate. One Senator, by the fortunes of war, his patriotism placing him in the ranks of the army of the country, has been captured by the enemy. He is a prisoner and cannot be here, sir. A similar instance occurred in a legislative body of a neighboring State at the commencement of these difficulties of the country. What was the course of the Republican party there? The man who was absent, who had the casting vote was Col. Wood, of the city of Brooklyn. He was absent at the head of his regiment—The Republican members said: "Gentlemen, if Col. Wood were here you would have a majority; and his patriotism should not injure you; take the office," and they granted them every one of the offices without any contention.

Appeared in the lobby. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that that is an example worthy of imitation by our friends on the other side. Of course, they know best themselves how to act. I do not wish to impugn their motives. The facts are before us and before the country, and the country will judge who are in the wrong, if any wrong there be in this matter, and if it is that hinders the progress of legislation.

Mr. LOWRY. Mr. Speaker, I do not rise at this time to make any extended remarks on the question before the body. The Senate, I take it, is a body whose existence is perpetual; its organization is always maintained. You, sir, were elected Speaker at the close of the last session; and if during the interim between the sessions we the Governor of the Commonwealth had died or resigned, the governmental machinery would have still been kept running. We perceive therefore that the Constitution is provided for an uninterrupted administration of the State government.

Now, sir, what is proposed by our friends on the other side? Let them for a moment consider what they propose to do. Suppose that their position is right and that you are no longer the Speaker. What then if Governor Curtin should die or resign, the machinery of the government of our State would be broken up. Or suppose that the Governor of Pennsylvania should be taken from the Executive Chamber or captured by the public enemy, as was the Senator whose absence we so deeply regret today. Would gentlemen here argue that therefore we are to lose our State government. The people of Pennsylvania will not sanction any such course of conduct. You, sir, in my judgment have decided properly; and I would tremble for the future of Pennsylvania and our country had you decided differently. When we consider the dreadful consequences likely to ensue from a vacancy in the Speakership of this body, we cannot fail to be convinced of the importance of maintaining our position upon this question. It might possibly come to pass in case of the inability of the chair by the Speaker and the inability of the Senate to elect a successor for reason of an equal division of the people at the last election thereby overruled.

The appeal from the Speaker's decision having been previously withdrawn was again submitted in a somewhat different form, as follows: The Senator from Philadelphia (Mr. CONNELL) having read a bill in place, and the Senator from Allegheny (Hon. J. P. Penney) occupying the Speaker's place, having decided that the Senator from Philadelphia was in order and that the bill might be read, the Senator from Clarion (Mr. LAMBERTSON) and the Senator from Northampton (Mr. STEIN) hereby appeal from the same.

O. L. LAMBERTSON, GEO. W. STEIN.

The SPEAKER. With due deference to the Senators from Clarion and Northampton, it seems to me that the appeal is still objectionable.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Does the Speaker object to the designation of Speaker elect at the close of the session of 1863?

The SPEAKER. The Speaker objects to any designation other than that of Speaker.

Applause in the lobby.

The Chair requests that the lobby observe silence.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. JOHNSON. I move that the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of the bill introduced by myself proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania.

[For the information of the Senate the Clerk read the bill, as follows:]

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows: Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military ser-

vice under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

Sec. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

Sec. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or may hereafter be conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

The SPEAKER. The question is upon proceeding to the consideration of the bill introduced by the Senator from Lycoming.

On the motion,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. DONOVAN and Mr. GLATZ, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Canless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

Nays—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lambertson, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein, Wallace and Penney, Speaker—16.

So the motion was not agreed to.

During the call

Mr. WALLACE said: Before recording my vote I desire to say that in voting "no," on this question, I do so because I believe this Senate is not truly or legally organized, or ready to proceed to business. I do not vote "no" upon the merits of the bill, because they are not before the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CONNELL. I now read in place a bill, entitled "An act to amend the act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia, approved July 2, 1854."

Also, a bill, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Notary Public, to reside in Frankford, in the 23d ward of the city of Philadelphia."

Also, a bill, entitled "A further supplement to an act incorporating the Penn mutual life insurance company."

The above bills were laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT—AGAIN.

Mr. KINSEY. I move the Senate do now adjourn until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. LOWRY. On that I call the yeas and nays.

The call was seconded by Mr. CONNELL, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lambertson, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

Nays—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Canless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

So the motion was not agreed to.

ORGANIZATION—SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

Mr. KINSEY. I move that we do now proceed to a ballot for Speaker.

Mr. HOPKINS. Is that motion susceptible of amendment?

The SPEAKER. Will the Senator state the purpose of his amendment?

Mr. HOPKINS. I move to amend by adding the words, "and that that be the standing order of business until a Speaker is elected."

The amendment was not agreed to, and the question recurring on the motion of Mr. Kinsey, it was agreed to.

The sixth ballot resulted as follows: Messrs. Champneys, Clymer, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Canless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lambertson, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

So the motion was not agreed to.

On the motion,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. DONOVAN and Mr. NICHOLS, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lambertson, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

Nays—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Canless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

Mr. LOWRY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Jeff Davis is hereby respectfully requested either to capture one other Senator, or to surrender the one he has got, in order to enable this body to proceed to business.

Laughter.

Mr. KINSEY. I wish to offer an amendment—that the gentleman from Erie (Mr. Lowry) be deputed to carry to him the resolution. [Renewed laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The resolution is not in order.

Mr. LOWRY. My friends on the other side can send it by the "underground railroad."

Mr. CLYMER. Oh! you control both ends of that.

Mr. KINSEY. As the gentleman has been in the habit of going into Virginia to see John Brown, I thought his acquaintance there might lead him a little further.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS read in place a bill, entitled "An act continuing in force a certain act, entitled 'An Act relating to Lancaster county.'"

Laid on the table.