

# The Telegraph

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1864.

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## Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

### SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1864.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Journal was read and approved.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

The SPEAKER. The Speaker has been informed by the Governor that His Excellency will communicate with the Senate, by a message in writing, at half-past eleven o'clock to-day.

Mr. LOWRY. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to invite the clergymen of Harrisburg to open the sessions of the Senate with prayer.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolution? The yeas and nays were required by Mr. KINSEY and Mr. DONOVAN, and were as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hope, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Callister, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

ALLEGED RESIGNATION OF SENATOR WHITE.

Mr. JOHNSON. I offer the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It has been alleged by the Senators from Berks and Clinton that they have been informed and believe that HARRY WITTS, the Senator from Indiana, who has for a long time been confined as a prisoner of war at Richmond, has forwarded his resignation as a member of this Senate; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to investigate and report the facts to the Senate, and that said committee have power to read witnesses and papers.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolution? The yeas and nays were required by Mr. STARK and Mr. DONOVAN, and were as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hope, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Callister, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

A MEMORIAL.

Mr. CONNELL. I present to the Chair the memorial of Bishop Potter, James Pollock and other citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the enactment of a law to provide for old and faithful teachers of public schools.

Mr. LAMBERTON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the reception of that memorial because leave has not been obtained from the Senate.

Mr. CONNELL. I hold, sir, that as we have no rules here the reception of this petition is a matter of right. I read in the Bill of Rights, twentieth section, "That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance."

I hold, sir, that a refusal to receive that petition would be a violation of the Bill of Rights.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is of opinion that a petition may, at any time, be presented in the event of there being no prohibitory rule. The Chair will say, in justification of his decision, that he recognizes a marked distinction between the presentation of a petition and the proceedings of legislation upon a bill.

The memorial was then laid on the table.

INAUGURATION OF MR. CURTIN.

Mr. LOWRY. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the re-election of Gov. Curtin the people gave a clear expression of their choice, and that any combination to thwart the will of the people by preventing his inauguration would be revolutionary in its character and should be put down.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolution? The yeas and nays were required by Mr. CLYMER and Mr. LAMBERTON, and were as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hope, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Callister, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

During the call,

Mr. CLYMER said: Until any attempt is made to prevent the peaceful inauguration of Governor Curtin, I shall vote upon this and upon every other resolution of a similar character; and I know that my friends will do likewise.

Mr. HOPKINS said: I desire to make a remark or two in explanation of my position on this resolution and with respect to similar resolutions that have preceded it.

Mr. HOPKINS. The Senator will proceed. That by this time this fact would have been played out. It must have become apparent to every Senator on this floor that there are sixteen gentlemen occupying seats here by virtue of the action of the people, who do not, who cannot, and who will not recognize the claimed organization of the Senate. They believe, sir, under the solemnity of the oaths and affirmations that they have taken, that this Senate is not an organized body. In arriving at this conclusion, permit me to say that I am not alarmed, there is nothing revolutionary, nor, as has been suggested from the other side of the chamber, is there anything indicating sympathy with Jefferson Davis. Not at all, sir. This action upon the part of the sixteen Senators on this side of the House is based upon the immemorial usage of this Senate. Sir, if there be any objection, I submit, without the slightest respect to the honorable gentleman who occupies the Chair, for whom personally I entertain a very high respect, I submit, sir, with these

considerations that if there be revolution at all, it is on the other side of the chamber. The gentlemen on the other side are attempting (and I say it without the slightest intention of disrespect) to usurp the powers of this body.

Sir, you will consult the Journal of the Senate in vain for the past seventy years for a single precedent where a Speaker elected at the previous session presumed to administer an oath to a Senator until he was re-elected, or where the oath of office was administered before the election of a new Speaker. For forty years perhaps I will not be positive about the number—but for many years he was uniformly called "the late Speaker;" and instead of presuming to administer an oath to a Senator elect he retired from the Chair, when, on motion, the Senate proceeded to elect a Speaker. After his election, the oath was administered to the Speaker by a Senator designated by him, and he in turn will if he claimed them, will it be even insisted that those gentlemen who stand upon the uniform practice of this body shall be charged either with revolution, disorganization, or sympathy with an unholy and ungodly rebellion? I spurn all such imputations. I am aware, sir, that in these times loyalty is made a cloak for many political sins. I venture to say that if the greatest scandal in the employ of the Government be detected in his hands upon the treasury, if he be detected, in the language of Mr. Van Wyck, "in coining money out of the signs and tears of the people," he will at once tell those who thus charge him; why, you are assailing me for my loyalty, you are opposing the Government, because you do not allow me to plunder the treasury to the amount of millions. Now, that is a kind of patriotism for which I have very little respect, whether it be found on this floor or elsewhere.

In common with my colleagues on this side, I have voted against a number of resolutions, making apparently a bad record. We voted, for example, on yesterday against proceeding to the second reading and consideration of a resolution complimentary to Gen. Grant. Why, sir, there is not a Senator upon this side of the House who would not vote for such a resolution with both his hands if he regarded the Senate as an organized body. So too would we have voted for one or two resolutions that were offered this morning, in regard to opening the session with prayer, etc., but for the same reason. I give notice now, sir, that for myself I will vote against all resolutions that may be offered here, until this Senate is an organized body. I suggested to an honorable Senator, yesterday, that he had better try us on the identity of the Bible; and I should not wonder if he offer a resolution to the effect, that we believe in the divine authenticity of the Bible or that the marriage relation is of divine appointment. I would vote against the consideration of a resolution of that character, because I do not recognize this as an organized body. I vote no on the question before us.

The result was then announced as above stated.

ORGANIZATION.

Mr. LOWRY. I would inquire of the gentleman from Washington, (Mr. HOPKINS), if by voting in the negative he does not recognize the organization of this body just as fully as by voting in the affirmative.

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, it is the best we can do.

Mr. LOWRY. It is the best you can do to prevent legislation and embarrass the Senate in the transaction of its business. That is the best the Senator can do. But let me tell the Senator from Washington and the Senate of Pennsylvania, that I do not vote in any other way than that in which I have voted. We have made proposition after proposition, in every form that we could devise, in order to proceed to business and keep the wheels of legislation moving; until the vacant seat of HARRY WITTS should be filled. What more can we do? Suppose, sir, that you should issue your writ for the election of a Senator in the place of HARRY WITTS—what then? They will come in here and say you had no authority to do that. Would they join in a resolution calling upon you to take such action and therefore recognize your authority? No, sir, no proposition which does not contemplate disorganization would be acceptable to Senators on the other side of the House.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is what we do not want.

Mr. LOWRY. You want organization; but you vote against it. You want the business of the country to proceed; but you vote against it. You want prayers in this hall, and you need them (laughter), but you vote against it. You desire to thank General Grant for his noble defence of the country; but you vote against it.

Mr. HOPKINS. We will vote for it at the proper time.

Mr. LOWRY. The gentleman says he will vote for it at the proper time. He will do so when he triumphs over the people of Pennsylvania, and places a gentleman in that Chair whom the people of Pennsylvania voted against last year. By the election of Gov. Curtin the people clearly indicated their intention that the friends of the Governor should be sustained. Why, sir, if Abraham Lincoln should take a Senator from here now we could organize.

Mr. HOPKINS. Suppose you say Jefferson Davis instead of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. LOWRY. I do not think he could do a better thing. I say that seriously.

Mr. HOPKINS. From which side of the House would you suggest to Jeff. Davis that the Senator should be taken?

Mr. LOWRY. I would advise him by all means to take a "fryback."

Mr. LAMBERTON. He would sooner take a "greenback."

Mr. LOWRY. Jeff. Davis has taken one from our side of the House, and why should he not take one from your side? But if he had one from your side, he would send him back to us. He has kept HARRY WITTS from us for the purpose of bringing about just such a state of things as we are now witnessing here. When the rebel Major Jones went down and offered himself for exchange for HARRY WITTS, what did Jeff. Davis say to him? He said him that HARRY WITTS's vote would enable the friends of Abraham Lincoln and of this Government to organize here, and therefore he would not surrender him.

Mr. HOPKINS. Will the gentleman allow me to explain?

Mr. HOPKINS. Certainly.

Mr. LOWRY. I should like to have the yeas and nays on that question.

Mr. LOWRY. What question? I do not understand the Senator.

Mr. HOPKINS. The gentleman alleges that in an interview between an officer by the name of Jones and the rebel authorities, the latter refused to surrender Senator WITTS because his vote would be of importance in the organization of the Pennsylvania Legislature. There are those who doubt that any such interview ever took place; and upon that question of doubt,

if it were in order, I should like to have the yeas and nays.

Mr. LOWRY. Well, sir, if the Senator will ask by resolution for that information, I certainly will vote with him. I always feel glad to vote with that Senator.

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not ask for information, but merely for the yeas and nays upon the allegation that any such interview ever took place. I am not questioning at all the veracity of the Senator from Erie. I have no doubt he heard such a statement as he has made.

Mr. LOWRY. No doubt the gentleman believes every word I say.

Mr. HOPKINS. Aside from politics, I do. Mr. LOWRY. There is no doubt that the gentleman believes every word I have uttered, and he feels his unpleasant position.

Mr. HOPKINS. Oh, I feel very comfortable.

Mr. LOWRY. And when the Senator came in here and took his oath to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania, he did so under protest.

Mr. Speaker, it is plain to be seen that the minority of the Senate have got their hands upon the throat of the people, and that they intend to place men in power in this body contrary to the wishes of the people. Now, we were told yesterday by the Senator from Berks that there was nothing in this matter except the question of some minor offices. If that is the case, then it becomes a mere matter of dollars and cents; and if the Senator will make out a statement of how much he wants, I will contribute towards making up the salary of those whom he wishes to place in positions which they are not entitled to.

Mr. CLYMER. Will the money come from the secret-service fund?

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth, being introduced, presented the annual message of the Governor of the Commonwealth.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the message.

Mr. LAMBERTON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the reading of any message from the Governor until this House is duly organized.

The SPEAKER. The Senator from Clinton has made a point upon the decision of the Chair has been given. The Chair is of opinion, without reference to the merits of the objection, that it is now too late for it to be made. The Chair recognizes the right of the Governor to communicate with this body at any time and that it is his constitutional duty so to do. The message will be read.

The Clerk proceeded with the reading of the message.

Mr. LAMBERTON. (Interrupting.) Mr. Speaker, I move that we now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The Senator is not in order. The reading of the message was then resumed.

Mr. LOWRY. I move that five thousand copies in English and two thousand in German of the Governor's message be printed for the use of the Senate.

On the motion, The yeas and nays were required by Mr. DONOVAN and Mr. LAMBERTON, and were as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hope, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Callister, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

BILLS BROUGHT IN.

The Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, being introduced, presented several messages from the Governor.

The following message was then read by the Clerk:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, JANUARY 7, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN: I have approved and signed the following acts of the last General Assembly: On January 6, 1864, an act to extend the charter of the Lancaster County Bank.

An act to extend the charter of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill.

An act to extend the charter of the Bank of Danville.

An act to extend the charter of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg.

An act to extend the charter of the Bank of Northern Liberties, in the city of Philadelphia.

An act to extend the charter of the York County Bank and Wallace—16.

An act to extend the charter of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania.

An act to extend the charter of York Bank.

An act to extend the charter of the Lebanon Bank.

An act to extend the charter of the Harrisburg Bank.

An act to extend the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks County.

An act to extend the charter of the Honorable Bank.

to the bank. The Executive has not convenient means, nor would there now be time to examine into contested facts. If it should be the pleasure of the Legislature, before proceeding to re-consider the bill, to investigate the truth of the complaints made against the bank, I shall be most happy to afford them access to the papers on file in this Department.

A. G. CURTIN.

The SPEAKER. Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays will be called on the question, Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor.

Mr. CONNELL. I move to postpone the further consideration of the question for the present.

On the motion, The yeas and nays were required by Mr. RIDGWAY and Mr. GRAHAM and were as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hope, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Callister, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Bucher, Lowry and M'Callister—3.

So the motion of Mr. CONNELL was agreed to.

MARKET COMPANIES.

The following message from the Governor was read: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, JANUARY 7, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN: I herewith return to the Senate in which it originated, a bill presented for an act authorizing the surviving trustees of William Young's burying ground to exchange and sell certain tracts thereof.

The bill proposes to authorize the surviving trustees of a private burying ground to exchange or sell such portions of the same as they may deem best for those interested therein. If the courts have power to grant this authority, the trustees can apply to them to obtain it upon their inquiry and examination, and a hearing of the parties interested in feeling. If they have not, I cannot approve the granting of it by special legislation. I think that such legislation would be unjust to the living and disrespectful to the remains of the dead.

I therefore return this bill without my approval.

A. G. CURTIN.

On the question, Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor? Mr. CONNELL moved that the further consideration of the question be postponed for the present.

I desire to give the Senate my views; in regard to that bill and am not prepared to do so to-day.

The motion was agreed to.

FIRE INSURANCE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The following message from the Governor was read: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, JANUARY 7, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN: On the 13th day of April last the General Assembly presented for my approval a bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the Fire Insurance Improvement Company."

I return this bill to the Senate, in which it originated, without my approval, because in my opinion the provisions of the second section (enacting that "the provisions of the bill shall not apply to two thousand acres of land owned on or in the vicinity of said steam by the estate of Anson G. Phelps, or Phelps, Dodge & Co., or their executor or vendee thereof," is unreasonable, as it purports to grant to the owners of the two thousand acres referred to, certain privileges and advantages to the prejudice of the owners of the other lands in the vicinity.)

A. G. CURTIN.

The SPEAKER stated that, in obedience to the Constitution, the yeas and nays would be called on the question, Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?

The roll was then called, when the following Senators voted: Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hope, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Callister, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

VENDERS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

The following message from the Governor was read: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, JANUARY 7, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN: I herewith return to the Senate, in which it originated, bill No. 670, entitled "An act relative to the advertising of vendors of foreign merchandise in the city of Philadelphia, with a view to the payment of the same to the list of retailers of foreign merchandise as fixed at a reasonable and adequate rate by a general law which regulates it throughout the State. To enact a special law establishing a different and greater price in the city of Philadelphia alone, would in my opinion be doing an injustice to the Commonwealth and to the proprietors of newspapers in the other parts of the State. It is obvious that this bill if enacted into a law would increase greatly in the city of Philadelphia the costs of the advertisements in question."

I therefore return this bill without my approval.

A. G. CURTIN.

On the question, Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor? The yeas and nays were as follows: YEAS—None.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardlee, Bucher, Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hope, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Callister, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—18.

So the question was determined in the negative.

JUDGMENTS IN BUCKS COUNTY.

The following message from the Governor was read: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, JANUARY 7, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN: I herewith return to the Senate, in which it originated, bill No. 278 of the last session of the General Assembly, en-

titled "An act relating to the entry of judgments in Bucks county."

This bill proposes to establish for Bucks county a different rule for the entry of judgments or transcripts of judgments in that county from that which is established in the other counties of the State. I think that the laws on this subject ought to be the same throughout the Commonwealth. If there have been by mistake misentries of judgments in Bucks county I should have no objection to a bill making valid those heretofore made.

I return this bill without my approval for the reasons above given.

A. G. CURTIN.

In accordance with the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken, as follows: YEAS—None.

NAYS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hope, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Callister, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

TRUSTEES OF WILLIAM YOUNG.

The following message from the Governor was read: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, JANUARY 7, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN: I herewith return to the Senate, in approval on the 13th day of April last, entitled "An act authorizing the surviving trustees of William Young's burying ground to exchange and sell certain tracts thereof."

The bill proposes to authorize the surviving trustees of a private burying ground to exchange or sell such portions of the same as they may deem best for those interested therein. If the courts have power to grant this authority, the trustees can apply to them to obtain it upon their inquiry and examination, and a hearing of the parties interested in feeling. If they have not, I cannot approve the granting of it by special legislation. I think that such legislation would be unjust to the living and disrespectful to the remains of the dead.

I therefore return this bill without my approval.

A. G. CURTIN.

On the question, Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor? Mr. CONNELL moved that the further consideration of the question be postponed for the present.

The motion was agreed to.

SETTLERS, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

The following message from the Governor was read: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, JANUARY 7, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN: The General Assembly at its last session, within ten days of the adjournment, presented for my approval a bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the borough of Bethlehem, in the county of Northampton."

This bill provides that (subject to the approval of a majority of the qualified electors of the borough) all property, real, personal or mixed, now subject to State or county taxation shall also be liable to taxation for borough purposes in the borough of Bethlehem.

I am of opinion that the subjects of borough taxation are already as extensive as is consistent with the welfare of the people or with a wise and just feeling on the part of the Commonwealth.

I should therefore not approve a bill for enlarging these subjects. Still less can I approve this bill, which in doing so as regards the borough of Bethlehem, makes an invidious distinction by giving to the authorities of that borough powers which are denied to those of all other boroughs in this Commonwealth.

I therefore return the bill to the Senate, in which it originated, without my approval.

A. G. CURTIN.

On the question, Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor? The yeas and nays were taken and resulted as follows: YEAS—None.

NAYS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hope, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Callister, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

MARIETTA BOROUGH.

The following message from the Governor was read: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, JANUARY 7, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN: Within ten days of the adjournment of the last Legislature a bill was presented for my approval, entitled "An act to incorporate the borough of Marietta."

The bill proposes to authorize the authorities of the borough of Marietta to levy a tax of four cents per foot on all iron ore carried through any of the streets of the borough in wagons hauled by more than two horses or mules.

I think it would be unwise to authorize a toll to be levied on the streets of a borough, and therefore return this bill to the Senate, in which it originated, without my approval.

A. G. CURTIN.

On the question, Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor? The yeas and nays were taken and resulted as follows: YEAS—None.

NAYS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hope, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Callister, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

The bill herewith returned does not include all classes of labor, but only iron masters, foundrymen, millers and factorymen or com-

mittees, agents, clerks, and may be doubtful whether it prohibits even from paying wages in merchandise or other articles, directly from stores or shops owned by themselves, and do not giving any printed, written or verbal order, or name on any shopkeeper or storekeeper. The penalties imposed by the second section are confined to iron masters, foundrymen, millers and factorymen, and do not appear to extend to any incorporated companies.

On the whole the bill is so imperfect and ambiguous, that I have determined to return it without my approval, especially as it is intended to protect a class of men who ought not to be driven to litigation to obtain a judicial construction of doubtful claims.

I hope that the Legislature will pass a bill on this subject, the provisions of which will be better considered.

A. G. CURTIN.

On the question, Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor? Mr. CONNELL moved to postpone the further consideration of the question for the present.

The motion was agreed to.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair informs the Senate that he has received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth the official returns of the vote for Governor, in obedience to the provisions of the law.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KINSEY. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it will adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

On the motion, The yeas and nays were required by Mr. KINSEY and Mr. DONOVAN, and were as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Beardlee, 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, Hope, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Callister, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—18.

So the motion was not agreed to.

OBSTRUCTION.

Mr. STARK. I move that the Senate proceed to a further ballot for Speaker.