

The Evening

BY GEORGE BERGNER

HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1864.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864.
The House was called to order at 11 A. M. by the SPEAKER.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

BILL PASSED.
Mr. SMITH, (Chester,) leave given, read in charge the bill authorizing the commissioners of Chester county to borrow money to pay bounties to volunteers.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, (Chester,) the orders were suspended, the bill considered, and passed finally.

NATIONAL GRANT OF LAND FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.
Mr. NEGLEY, on leave given, presented the following report from a special committee:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The select committee appointed to confer with the board of commissioners having in charge the lands granted by the United States to this Commonwealth, respectfully report:

That, in performance of the duty assigned them, the chairman of the committee waited upon the Governor and the Auditor General—the other member of the board being absent from this city—and was informed by those two gentlemen that no sale of the land scrip for the lands granted had been ordered by the board.

Inasmuch, however, as the question of the disposition of this land scrip will be before the Legislature at the present session, and as it is desirable that all the information on this subject that can be obtained should be before the Legislature, the committee do not think they are going beyond the spirit of the resolution under which they were appointed to recommend the adoption by this House of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the board of commissioners appointed by the act of April 1, 1863, in relation to said lands, be requested to communicate to this House what rules and regulations, if any, have been made by them respecting the manner in which the Surveyor General shall dispose of said land scrip, and whether any measures have been taken to sell said land scrip.

Resolved, That the said board be requested for the present to postpone any proceedings for the sale of said land scrip.

JOHN H. NEGLEY,
P. F. SMITH,
OWEN RICE.

The report of the committee was accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were twice read and adopted.

NON-PAYMENT OF DAMAGES TO DISLOYAL CITIZENS.
Mr. KELLEY offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Whereas, there is reason to believe that the rebel invasions of Pennsylvania, &c., in a great measure, brought about through the connivance and by the encouragement of disloyal persons in our own State;

And whereas, claims for damages done during those invasions are now being presented to this Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, That the select committee to whom are referred all matters in relation to claims arising out of the rebel invasions of Pennsylvania, &c., in 1862 and 1863, be instructed to report as part of their bill—if they report a bill—a clause requiring the parties presenting claims to furnish positive proofs of their loyalty.

Mr. BOYER. I desire to know from the gentleman who offers this resolution, what the standard of loyalty is to be. Is a test-oath to be administered by the committee? Are they to make claimants swear that they are loyal? or must the claimants bring positive testimony?

Mr. KELLEY. I presume that the committee understand what loyalty means; and it is for them to decide.

Mr. BOYER. Well, Mr. Speaker, under the interpretation which has been given here before, I emphatically deny the right of that committee to say who are "loyal." Some members of this House have been in the habit of calling men disloyal who are just as loyal as themselves; and I have no doubt that the same discrimination would be made by that committee. I hope this House will not stultify itself to such an extent as to adopt a resolution of this kind.

Mr. SHARPE. Mr. Speaker, the resolution which has just been offered strikes deeply at the interests of the constituents whom I represent in this floor. I am the author of that resolution that I represent the disloyal constituency here. The persons whom it is intended to pay for the damages which they have sustained at the hands of the rebels are loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, according to the highest standard of loyalty in times past. I have no objection to an inquiry into the antecedents of these men; but, sir, I have reason to believe that this resolution has been introduced for the purpose of embarrassing the action of the committee. I desire that these claims of citizens of the border counties shall come fairly and squarely before this House. I do not desire that any compensation shall be given to any disloyal citizen—because there are none such within the limits of the district which I have the honor to represent.

I know, sir, that it has become very fashionable now-a-days to cast imputations upon the loyalty of citizens, with any grounds for so doing. But, sir, if the members of this House could walk with me through the beautiful valley of the Cumberland, to which the provisions of the contemplated bill will principally apply, and should see there for himself the sufferings which that loyal constituency have experienced at the hands not only of the rebels, but of the troops called into service by the State of Pennsylvania and the General Government, I am confident that there would not be a single gentleman upon this floor who would withhold his hearty support from the bill.

Now, Mr. Speaker, how are you to inquire into the loyalty of these citizens. The resolution intimates that certain disloyal citizens invited the rebels over into Pennsylvania to carry off the property of her citizens. The idea is preposterous. It is unfounded in fact. There is not a single iota of testimony upon which to base such an imputation upon the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania. I say, Mr. Speaker, that it is contrary to the instincts of human nature, it is opposed to all human reason, to suppose that any man would make such a fool of himself as to invite into the peaceful home where he lived a band of vandals, who would lay waste and destroy not only his own property, but the property of all his neighbors.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that this resolution will not be passed, and that the gentleman who has offered it, I hope, for his own sake, and the credit of Pennsylvania, will not allow to go forth to the world even a suspicion that there is any citizen within the limits of our State so base, so dead to the voice of patriotism in his heart, as to be guilty of having lent, even in

the remotest degree, either aid or sympathy to the insurgent forces who have invaded this State.

Mr. COLEMAN. I am not familiar with the facts in reference to this matter; but it seems to me that there was, at least, one resident of the neighborhood of a man by the name of Fitzhugh—who was concerned in inviting the rebels into Pennsylvania—who was arrested and who escaped. He, I understand, was a resident of our State. I am not positive; but my impression is that he was the Mr. Fitzhugh who managed Mr. Hughes' furnace down there, and that this man guided the rebels in the first invasion by Stuart.

Mr. KELLEY. The gentleman from Franklin (Mr. SHARPE) says he represents no disloyal constituents. I want to ask the gentleman whether there were not men in his county who were charged with leading the rebels into this section—with bringing them there and directing and guiding them. I ask whether there were not men in his county charged with that—who one of these men has not been sentenced to be shot, and another to be imprisoned for ten years? I ask the gentleman whether this is not the case.

While I am upon the floor, I may say, in reply to the gentleman, that it is well known that there are disloyal men in the State of Pennsylvania. That cannot be denied; and it cannot be denied that to them we owe the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania at different times. To that we owe the battle of Gettysburg, taking place upon the soil of our own State. And, sir, for one will suffer my tongue to be worn by the roots before I will vote to award a single cent of damages to any such man who has sustained losses by what he has invited and brought upon himself.

Mr. SHARPE. I will state for the information of the gentleman from Washington county, that the citizen who has been condemned for leading the rebels through Pennsylvania, is not a citizen of Franklin county. I think he came from the county of Washington.

Mr. KELLEY. I will not deny that we have some disloyal men in Washington county. But the gentleman, in admitting that, admits the whole thing—that there are disloyal men in the State of Pennsylvania, which he denied in his report.

Mr. RICE. Feeling, as I do, that the question of a man's loyalty or disloyalty is a subject not for legislation, but for judicial investigation, I move that this subject be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. REED. I would like to ask the gentleman from Franklin whether the Pittsburgh charged with this crime of leading the rebels, was a citizen of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Washington county, Maryland, as I understand, gave him birth; but his residence, I mistake not, was Franklin, Pennsylvania.

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, the question has been asked how it is proposed to ascertain the loyalty of individuals under this resolution? I believe, sir, that I have, heretofore, taken no part in these general insinuations of disloyalty against the Democratic party in Pennsylvania; but, sir, a resolution of this kind, if passed, would bring down the opposition of this committee upon every single member upon this side of the House. For, sir, it is well known that there are these in this State who make a universal charge of disloyalty against every Democrat in the State of Pennsylvania. It is this, sir, which I stand here to-day to protest against; for I would not screen any really disloyal man—any man who would lead the rebels into the State of Pennsylvania. But, sir, the question is as to the discriminating power of the Legislature. Who are to be called "disloyal"? Are they those men whom you press charge with disloyalty—whom you stamp branded with disloyalty? Are those to be termed "disloyal," and to come within the operations of this resolution? If so, there is not a Democrat in any one of the counties affected by the resolution, who would receive one cent for property destroyed by the invasion under General Lee.

Now, sir, it has been asserted that General Lee came into the State of Pennsylvania, because the wages of sectional fanaticism were within our borders. Sir, if General Lee had been a man so incompetent as to follow an invitation from a certain citizen, or a half a dozen citizens of Pennsylvania, and hazard the great army which he had under him at the time he entered this State, upon such an invitation, then, sir, he would not have held the power that he has held upon the Potomac.

When the wages of sectional fanaticism were threatening to sweep over the country, stood up manfully and plead for the Constitution and the Union, and for the preservation of the liberties and nationality of the American people? Do you mean to brand as disloyal those men who, in 1860, were styled "Union-savers," "Douglasses" and "Hickspittles," because they stood by the Union and the Constitution?

If so, then I am ready to admit that the whole Democratic party in this State, and throughout this Union, are disloyal men.

But, sir, I think if you will search the records of the country you will find that these men, who are so indiscriminately termed "disloyal," are, and ever have been, the law-abiding citizens of this country, and they are so to-day. They are the men who have struggled during all the sectional controversies that have distracted this land, to preserve the Constitution and the nationality of this republic, and to stave off these sectional issues which have finally culminated in civil war.

But, sir, I will come further down, in point of time. Laboring as they did to prevent this sectional conflict which has been drenching this land in blood and wasting our resources, when it came down to the actual breaking out of the war, what did those men propose to do? If so, then I am ready to admit that for a compromise, to endeavor if possible to stay this revolution and this dreadful expenditure of blood and treasure which was about to be brought upon the country. They asked for that compromise, honestly, with the hope of staying this revolution. But, sir, when that matter of compromise was passed over and defeated, what position did they then take? They asked to be judged from the National Government that this war should be for the preservation of the Union and for the recovery of the property of the United States and for no other purpose.

Such a resolution received the approbation of Congress; and it was the platform upon which this country started in the war. These men who are to-day termed "disloyal," are the

men who, upon the faith of that resolution, entered in and took part in the prosecution of this war. Sir, if you will review the history of the past two years, you will find, by a reference to the muster-rolls of our armies, that these men stood side by side with those who do claim all the loyalty. When the call left your depots they marched with them. They stood side by side with them upon the battle field; and they are, many of them, sleeping upon those battle-fields in one common grave.

Then, sir, I say I hurl back this insinuation of disloyalty upon citizens of this State who have ever labored to preserve this Union—who at the breaking out of this war, entered into it and who are to-day seeking for the preservation of the Union and for the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws. Sir, I say that we are the loyal party to-day, if it is brought to the proper test—because we are not in favor of mobs; we are not in favor of the destruction of civil liberty. We are in favor of maintaining the Constitution and of having the President of the United States stand by that institution, and conduct the affairs of the army and of the Government in accordance with the law. So far as he does this, we will stand by him. I can pledge myself and pledge the honor of those whom I represent, that we will stand by him in so far as he acts honestly for the preservation of this Union and maintenance of the Constitution.

But, sir, what is the meaning of the term "loyalty"? I will define it in a few words. I claim that a loyal man is a man who is loyal to the Constitution of the United States, to the Government of our fathers; but, sir, that man who bases his claims to loyalty upon the adherence to the ideas of a particular individual—who bases his claim to loyalty upon the theory that if a man supports the doctrines of a certain platform, or the particular notions of a certain President or a certain Governor he is loyal—I say that such a man knows nothing about loyalty.

There is no test of loyalty in this country, save that which brings a man's actions to the touch-stone of the Constitution and the laws of his country. These men in those Southern counties who are called disloyal—have they not volunteered in our armies? Have they not paid their taxes? Have they not done everything that good citizens should do to support the Constitution of the United States? And in all things they are faithful to the law and to the Government. The only representation on the other side, is not this set forth as the primary object which they had in view? Why, sir, I presume these men have paid taxes in common with the rest of us. I presume that, if a man wants to practice medicine, he must take out a license, and pay ten dollars for that exalted privilege; or if he wishes to practice law he must take out a license, and pay ten dollars. If he wishes to publish a newspaper, he must pay ten dollars for the license to do so. If he gets sick, and sends for a physician, a man is brought who has paid his license. If he dies, and is to be buried in a place where a written permit is required, a stamp must be stuck upon the permit by which he is buried. They pay the taxes, they pay the license, they pay the money that they need to pay for their property, and they are taxed upon the writs which bind them, and that is to place a stamp tax upon the cradle, and then they will be stamp-taxed all the way from the cradle clear to the grave. If one of them wishes to put a "poor man's plaster" upon his back, he is obliged to stick a one cent stamp upon the back of that plaster in order to make it draw. They pay all these taxes cheerfully; and all they ask is that the Constitution of the United States and the liberties of the American people shall be maintained.

Now, sir, if this resolution proposes to strike down these men—to allow certain partisans to draw a test of loyalty upon them—it would be a shame and a disgrace to pass such a resolution. If it merely means to assert that there is any man who is so abandoned as to have invited and encouraged rebel ralls in that section, then, sir, such a man, by the Constitution and the laws of this State and the United States—is liable to punishment, and let him be punished. He may even be liable to have his property confiscated, and to be hung for treason. And, sir, that is the disposition to be made of such citizens. But let no resolution be offered here to impeach indiscriminately the loyalty of a large portion of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHARPE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to answer the question of the gentleman on the other side of the House, in relation to the gentleman who had been referred to. That gentleman is not a native of Pennsylvania; he was born in Washington county, Maryland. It is true that for three or four years he was engaged as a clerk in Franklin county; but we do not claim him as a citizen. He is very unreasonably related—a nephew, I think—to a very distinguished gentleman, who used to be an oracle in the eyes of gentlemen upon the other side of the House. I refer to Garrett Smith. It appears that the ideas of Garrett Smith, who was in the blood of the family; they seem, at least, not to have entered into the veins of Mr. Fitzhugh. He is a black sheep in the abolition flock from which he has descended. But I hope that the gentleman will not charge his paternity upon the county of Franklin, because we disclaim and disown him as a citizen.

Mr. COLEMAN. In the remarks which I previously made, my design was simply to obtain information. I did not intend any charge against Franklin county. I suppose that all counties have some "black sheep." But, as the gentleman has brought up the matter, I may remark that there is another man, by the name of Thomas Logan, who guided the rebels through our State. Franklin county stands charged also with having him as a citizen. I do not know what the facts are. But the resolution of the gentleman from Washington contemplates that there might be instances of that kind. Mr. Fitzhugh may own property in Franklin county and so may Mr. Logan; and they may come in and present claims for damages. The intention of the gentleman from Washington was, I suppose, to meet cases of this kind. I had no idea of intending to charge the whole Democratic party with any thing of that kind. That seems to me absurd. I have no idea that it was the intention of the author of the resolution in any way to implicate politics in this matter. If that should be the case, I should certainly vote against the resolution.

Mr. M'URTRIE. Mr. Speaker, I am a little surprised at the scope which has been given to this discussion by gentlemen on the other side of this House. Why, sir, I did not understand that the gentleman from Washington was offering this proposition as any party question at all. I do not myself like the shape of the resolution. For instance, it provides that this committee must have "positive proof." Now, sir, I think that in that respect the resolution is objectionable. How this committee are to have "positive proof" of a man's loyalty, I do

not see. And for this reason I would prefer to see the resolution put in some other shape. But, Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the passage of a resolution of some kind or other requiring these men who live along the southern line of the State of Pennsylvania to establish their loyalty before this committee, before they shall come in and make a claim on the Commonwealth for damages. As I said before, I do not think this committee ought to be required to have "positive proof," because I do not see how that can in all cases be obtained, but the resolution should be so shaped as to provide that the gentlemen making claim on the State of Pennsylvania, for damages done by the rebels, should give some proof of their loyalty before they come here and ask us to indemnify them for damages committed by the rebels.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I believe that there are men living along the southern line of the State of Pennsylvania who do sympathize with the rebels; and, sir, if you will look at the conduct of those southern counties during this rebellion, from its beginning to the present time, you can lay your finger on instances of men living in those border counties who, by their conduct, have given encouragement to the rebels. How can we, Mr. Speaker, with General Jenkins, when he came to Colonel McClure's house but a year or so ago? General Jenkins is a general in the rebel army. He went to Colonel McClure's house, and was received by Mrs. McClure with great kindness and hospitality. He asked Mrs. McClure what had become of Colonel McClure. She said to him: "General Jenkins, Colonel McClure has gone away." "Yes," said the general, "I know that." Colonel McClure left his house, madam, yesterday, on a black mare." "How do you know that?" asked Mrs. McClure. "Why," replied Jenkins, "we got it from some of our constitutional friends in Franklin county."

I do not pretend to say that this "constitutional friend" was a Democrat; but, sir, there is the fact that a rebel general was put in possession of the information that Colonel McClure had escaped from his house.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I say that this resolution ought to be amended in some way. I would not direct this committee to require positive testimony; I think that is impossible. But, sir, the men making claims on the State of Pennsylvania for damages sustained in consequence of the invasion of the State by the rebels should establish their loyalty.

Why, sir, what do the gentlemen on the other side mean when they stand here and say that this resolution charges a man with being disloyal? It does not make any such charge against members of the Democratic party. If there are any rebels in the Republican party, they are to be put to the test. But, sir, I hope that the resolution will pass in some shape, and that, when men come here and ask the State of Pennsylvania to indemnify them for these losses, we shall know whether they are true citizens or not—whether they are tainted with this foul charge of treason—whether they are contributing to the support of the Government, or whether their sympathies are with the rebels in the South. I think that a resolution of this kind in some shape or other is very proper; but I do not see the shape in which the resolution is presented.

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am willing to insert the word "satisfactory" in lieu of the word "positive"; but that it will read "satisfactory proof."

While I am on the floor, I will say to the gentleman from Northumberland (Mr. PERRY) that in offering this resolution, I did not intend to charge the Democratic party as a mass with disloyalty, and I do not see how the gentleman can put such a construction upon it. He must have noticed that I referred to them as a matter.

I have noticed that there is a great deal of sensitiveness manifested by gentlemen on the other side of the House, whenever any mention is made of loyalty. Perhaps the gentleman remembers the time when members of a New York regiment destroyed his press, and because they considered him a disloyal man; and doubtless he feels a little sore on this point.

What I have been a true Democrat as long as I have been a man, and that a man shall be considered a loyal man. I claim, Mr. Speaker, to be as good a Democrat as any gentleman on the other side of the House; and I think, sir, that the time will come when I can prove that I have been a true Democrat at least as true a Democrat as any gentleman upon the other side or any Democrat in the State of Pennsylvania.

And while I am up, I may say that the conduct of certain members in the co-ordinate branch of this Legislature has given aid and comfort to the rebellion and strengthened the arms of the rebels.

Mr. TIGLEY. I call the gentleman to order. He has no right to reflect upon the other branch of the Legislature.

Mr. KELLEY. If I am violating any rule, I am willing to be corrected; I am not posted in reference to questions of order.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman from Blair, (Mr. M'URTRIE), that this resolution is not, in its original shape, such a one as ought to receive our concurrence. I do not think as he does, that some proof of loyalty ought to be given by every man coming from Franklin county, or Cumberland county, or wherever the footsteps of the invader have been. Every such claimant should be required to show that he has been loyal and true to the State Government and to the National Government, in this great crisis of our country's fate.

Now, sir, it is very well for men, after this thing has passed away—when there is no longer fear from the rebels—it is very well for them to come up here, with lip-service to the republic, and say "we are as loyal as you are"—to maintain that because you say here, in the legislative halls of the State, you have been true to the republic, and that you represent a constituency entirely true and loyal. Why, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Franklin county does not know, within his own constituency, men whom he would not trust as true and loyal, he knows a county separate and distinct from any in this Commonwealth. There are all over this State men who have given aid and comfort to the enemy—who have stood up serving the cause of the rebels, saying that we were fighting an "abolition war," when we were fighting simply for the Constitution and the rightful President of this republic.

Mr. Speaker, from the very inception of this war—from the very moment when the first State undertook to secede, there has been through every section of the North a party—I do not say that it is the Democratic party, and God forbid that I should ever believe it to be the Democratic party—but there has been a faction—small if you choose, but ever active, ever insidiously at work to sap the foundations of the loyalty of our people—to make them believe that they should not sustain the Government in the war undertaken for the preservation of our liberties. If the gentlemen on the other side of the House desire to deny this, they must shut their eyes to the whole course of the history of this war. Why, sir, in the city of Philadelphia and in the city of New York and in Schuylkill county, there have been manifestations which no man in his senses could deny. Do gentlemen on the other side of the House mean to deny that there has been disclosed in Schuylkill county and in Carbon county a secret order conspiring to prevent men from enlisting in the service of the Republic? Do they mean to shut their eyes to the fact that when the rebel army was in Pennsylvania their aim was Schuylkill county and the coal mines, because there they could strike the deadliest blow at the fortunes of our country in this war? Do they mean to deny that the rebels intended to occupy the coal-fields, to prevent us from supplying our factories and our navy? But it is all very well to come here and say "we are loyal; you cannot bring any proof to the contrary," but, sir, when the history of this war shall be written, every different tale will be told. Then will be traced the actions of men who from day to day, from month to month and from year to year have followed with abuse every act of the Executive of this nation—have belittled him with everything in the way of tradition that they could be guilty of. The history of this war will show in Pennsylvania—in every county of this Commonwealth—men who are not loyal, however their representatives may come here and say that they are.

And, Mr. Speaker, shall we sit here as representatives, and vote money to such men to pay them for their property? When our soldiers were in that region, they had not a word of comfort to give them. Why, sir, the men from that county came home and told us that when they were in that region, they felt as though they were in the enemy's country. They had no words of sympathy from those people whose homes they had gone to defend. They felt as though they were in the South. And, Mr. Speaker, shall we vote money to compensate these men for the damages which they brought back to themselves? I hope not, sir. I hope that in some modified shape this resolution will be adopted.

Mr. SHARPE. Mr. Speaker, I am glad for one reason that this discussion has sprung up this morning. Of all my constituency, there has been reference made to but three persons to whom the taint of disloyalty has been attached. One of these is that man Fisher, who has been already tried by a court-martial; the other is Mr. Fitzhugh, whose antecedents I have explained. The gentleman from Lebanon (Mr. COLEMAN) alluded to Mr. Logan, and it is due to the House that I should also state something about him.

Mr. Logan, unfortunately for Pennsylvania, is a native of this good old Commonwealth; but years before this rebellion arose, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania had cast him off, and since that time he has been a citizen of the State of Maryland.

If the antecedents of my constituency, Mr. Speaker, are to be read over for a period of years, and it is expected that I or other gentlemen who represent that constituency, are to vindicate the sins of a generation of them, I shall sit down in my seat in despair; and I put it to any gentleman on the other side of the House whether he could present as fair record in the limits of my district; and those individuals, I have already informed the House, do not belong to my constituency.

Now, the gentleman from Philadelphia has said that we ought not to vote money to disloyal citizens of Pennsylvania. I agree with the gentleman heartily. I have no disposition to vote money to disloyal people. If I understood the gentleman correctly, he said something about the regiments from his city having been received coldly, without sympathy and without cheer, by the constituency whom I represent. I will state for the information of the gentleman from Philadelphia, that whole regiments from that city had been fed by the private charity of my constituents, because the military authorities of the State of Pennsylvania had neglected to provide the necessary rations for them. If that, Mr. Speaker, be giving cold charity to those who come to defend our homes and freedoms—if that be a failure to extend cheer and comfort to them—then, sir, indeed I represent a disloyal constituency.

But, Mr. Speaker, there is no man who has not lived among the people with whom I live, that can conceive of the privations, the trials and the annoyances which my people have endured, or of the liberal bounty which they have extended to those who came from other sections of the State to defend their borders.

Mr. TIGLEY. I call the gentleman to order. He has no right to reflect upon the other branch of the Legislature.

Mr. KELLEY. If I am violating any rule, I am willing to be corrected; I am not posted in reference to questions of order.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman from Blair, (Mr. M'URTRIE), that this resolution is not, in its original shape, such a one as ought to receive our concurrence. I do not think as he does, that some proof of loyalty ought to be given by every man coming from Franklin county, or Cumberland county, or wherever the footsteps of the invader have been. Every such claimant should be required to show that he has been loyal and true to the State Government and to the National Government, in this great crisis of our country's fate.

Now, sir, it is very well for men, after this thing has passed away—when there is no longer fear from the rebels—it is very well for them to come up here, with lip-service to the republic, and say "we are as loyal as you are"—to maintain that because you say here, in the legislative halls of the State, you have been true to the republic, and that you represent a constituency entirely true and loyal. Why, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Franklin county does not know, within his own constituency, men whom he would not trust as true and loyal, he knows a county separate and distinct from any in this Commonwealth. There are all over this State men who have given aid and comfort to the enemy—who have stood up serving the cause of the rebels, saying that we were fighting an "abolition war," when we were fighting simply for the Constitution and the rightful President of this republic.

Mr. Speaker, from the very inception of this war—from the very moment when the first State undertook to secede, there has been through every section of the North a party—I do not say that it is the Democratic party, and God forbid that I should ever believe it to be the Democratic party—but there has been a faction—small if you choose, but ever active, ever insidiously at work to sap the foundations of the loyalty of our people—to make them believe that they should not sustain the Government in the war undertaken for the preservation of our liberties. If the gentlemen on the other side of the House desire to deny this, they must shut their eyes to the whole course of the history of this war. Why, sir, in the city of Philadelphia and in the city of New York and in Schuylkill county, there have been manifestations which no man in his senses could deny. Do gentlemen on the other side of the House mean to deny that there has been disclosed in Schuylkill county and in Carbon county a secret order conspiring to prevent men from enlisting in the service of the Republic? Do they mean to shut their eyes to the fact that when the rebel army was in Pennsylvania their aim was Schuylkill county and the coal mines, because there they could strike the deadliest blow at the fortunes of our country in this war? Do they mean to deny that the rebels intended to occupy the coal-fields, to prevent us from supplying our factories and our navy? But it is all very well to come here and say "we are loyal; you cannot bring any proof to the contrary," but, sir, when the history of this war shall be written, every different tale will be told. Then will be traced the actions of men who from day to day, from month to month and from year to year have followed with abuse every act of the Executive of this nation—have belittled him with everything in the way of tradition that they could be guilty of. The history of this war will show in Pennsylvania—in every county of this Commonwealth—men who are not loyal, however their representatives may come here and say that they are.

And, Mr. Speaker, shall we sit here as representatives, and vote money to such men to pay them for their property? When our soldiers were in that region, they had not a word of comfort to give them. Why, sir, the men from that county came home and told us that when they were in that region, they felt as though they were in the enemy's country. They had no words of sympathy from those people whose homes they had gone to defend. They felt as though they were in the South. And, Mr. Speaker, shall we vote money to compensate these men for the damages which they brought back to themselves? I hope not, sir. I hope that in some modified shape this resolution will be adopted.

Mr. SHARPE. Mr. Speaker, I am glad for one reason that this discussion has sprung up this morning. Of all my constituency, there has been reference made to but three persons to whom the taint of disloyalty has been attached. One of these is that man Fisher, who has been already tried by a court-martial; the other is Mr. Fitzhugh, whose antecedents I have explained. The gentleman from Lebanon (Mr. COLEMAN) alluded to Mr. Logan, and it is due to the House that I should also state something about him.

Mr. Logan, unfortunately for Pennsylvania, is a native of this good old Commonwealth; but years before this rebellion arose, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania had cast him off, and since that time he has been a citizen of the State of Maryland.

If the antecedents of my constituency, Mr. Speaker, are to be read over for a period of years, and it is expected that I or other gentlemen who represent that constituency, are to vindicate the sins of a generation of them, I shall sit down in my seat in despair; and I put it to any gentleman on the other side of the House whether he could present as fair record in the limits of my district; and those individuals, I have already informed the House, do not belong to my constituency.

Now, the gentleman from Philadelphia has said that we ought not to vote money to disloyal citizens of Pennsylvania. I agree with the gentleman heartily. I have no disposition to vote money to disloyal people. If I understood the gentleman correctly, he said something about the regiments from his city having been received coldly, without sympathy and without cheer, by the constituency whom I represent. I will state for the information of the gentleman from Philadelphia, that whole regiments from that city had been fed by the private charity of my constituents, because the military authorities of the State of Pennsylvania had neglected to provide the necessary rations for them. If that, Mr. Speaker, be giving cold charity to those who come to defend our homes and freedoms—if that be a failure to extend cheer and comfort to them—then, sir, indeed I represent a disloyal constituency.

But, Mr. Speaker, there is no man who has not lived among the people with whom I live, that can conceive of the privations, the trials and the annoyances which my people have endured, or of the liberal bounty which they have extended to those who came from other sections of the State to defend their borders.

Mr. TIGLEY. I call the gentleman to order. He has no right to reflect upon the other branch of the Legislature.

Mr. KELLEY. If I am violating any rule, I am willing to be corrected; I am not posted in reference to questions of order.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman from Blair, (Mr. M'URTRIE), that this resolution is not, in its original shape, such a one as ought to receive our concurrence. I do not think as he does, that some proof of loyalty ought to be given by every man coming from Franklin county, or Cumberland county, or wherever the footsteps of the invader have been. Every such claimant should be required to show that he has been loyal and true to the State Government and to the National Government, in this great crisis of our country's fate.

Now, sir, it is very well for men, after this thing has passed away—when there is no longer fear from the rebels—it is very well for them to come up here, with lip-service to the republic, and say "we are as loyal as you are"—to maintain that because you say here, in the legislative halls of the State, you have been true to the republic, and that you represent a constituency entirely true and loyal. Why, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Franklin county does not know, within his own constituency, men whom he would not trust as true and loyal, he knows a county separate and distinct from any in this Commonwealth. There are all over this State men who have given aid and comfort to the enemy—who have stood up serving the cause of the rebels, saying that we were fighting an "abolition war," when we were fighting simply for the Constitution and the rightful President of this republic.

Mr. Speaker, from the very inception of this war—from the very moment when the first State undertook to secede, there has been through every section of the North a party—I do not say that it is the Democratic party, and God forbid that I should ever believe it to be the Democratic party—but there has been a faction—small if you choose, but ever active, ever insidiously at work to sap the foundations of the loyalty of our people—to make them believe that they should not sustain the Government in the war undertaken for the preservation of our liberties. If the gentlemen on the other side of the House desire to deny this, they must shut their eyes to the whole course of the history of this war. Why, sir, in the city of Philadelphia and in the city of New York and in Schuylkill county, there have been manifestations which no man in his senses could deny. Do gentlemen on the other side of the House mean to deny that there has been disclosed in Schuylkill county and in Carbon county a secret order conspiring to prevent men from enlisting in the service of the Republic? Do they mean to shut their eyes to the fact that when the rebel army was in Pennsylvania their aim was Schuylkill county and the coal mines, because there they could strike the deadliest blow at the fortunes of our country in this war? Do they mean to deny that the rebels intended to occupy the coal-fields, to prevent us from supplying our factories and our navy? But it is all very well to come here and say "we are loyal; you cannot bring any proof to the contrary," but, sir, when the history of this war shall be written, every different tale will be told. Then will be traced the actions of men who from day to day, from month to month and from year to year have followed with abuse every act of the Executive of this nation—have belittled him with everything in the way of tradition that they could be guilty of. The history of this war will show in Pennsylvania—in every county of this Commonwealth—men who are not loyal, however their representatives may come here and say that they are.

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