## Pennsylvania Legislature.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1861.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock. The Journal being partly read, On motion of Mr. M'CLURE, the further reading of the same was dispensed with.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, &C., PRESENTED. Mr. NICHOLS presented ten petitions from Mr. NICHOLS presented ten petitions from citizens of the city of Philadelphia, praying for the repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the revised penal code.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SMITH presented sundry petitions from citizens of this Commonwealth, asking for a law to be passed, rendering counties in whice the rescue of fugitive slaves occur, liable.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, sundry other petitions in relation to our national troubles.

Referred to the same committee.

Also, by request, the memorial of Ellen E Wells, of Philadelphia, asking for a divorce.

Referred to the same committee.

Mr. CONNELL presented ten petitions praying for the repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the revised penal code.

Referred to the same committee.

Also, the memorial and remonstrance of Wi liam A. Crabb, a citizen, property owner, and tax-payer of the city of Philadelphia, and for support to an institution or concern generally called the Farmers' High School of Penusylva

nia, located in Centre county.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PARKER presented andry petitions for the repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the

Revised Penal Code.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, a petition signed by citizens of Lyconing county, praying for a law authorizing the crection of a boom at or near Jersey Shore, in

said county Referred to the Committe on Canals and Inland Navigation.
Mr. THOMPSON presented petitions signed

by citizens of Montgomery county, asking for the repeal of certain sections of the Revised Penal Code.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CLYMER presented a petition of the vestry of the German Evang-lical Lutheran Saint John's congregation, of the city of Reading, praying for an act confirming their title to lestate. Referred to the Committee on Estates and

Mr. GREGG presented a petition signed by citizens of Philadelphia, for the repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the Penal Code.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Mr. M. CLURE presented a petition of citizen of Lycoming county, asking for a boom at Jersey Shore, in said county.

Referred to committee on Canals and Inland

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTERS. Mr. WELSH, from the Finance Committee reported, as committed, a bill entitled "An Act relative to the accounts of the Delaware

ud Hudson Canal company."

Mr. FUELER, from the Committee to Compare Bills, made a report, which was read and recorded it the journal.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. BLOOD read in his place and presented to the Chair a bill, entitled "an Act to annul the marriage contract between Hugh Downing and Mary his wife. Referred to committee on Judiciary.

Also, an Act to establish a ferry across the Clarion river in Jefferson and Forest counties. Referredato committee on Canals and Inland navigation.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS. Mr. FINNEY offered the following resolution That a Standing Committee of five Senators be appointed by the Speaker, to be entitled "Committee on Federal Relations."

Mr. FINNEY explained that certain questions.

tions, relating to our Federal relations, coming before the Senate, had no particular reference and he therefore considered the appointmen of the Standing Committee proposed as neces

sary. The resolution was then agreed to.

onders of the day.

Senate bill, No. 1, entitled "Joint Resolutions relative to the maintenance of the Consti-

and other States united with her under the Constitution of the United States of America," whereby it is declared that the said Union is

And Whereas, It becomes the people of Pennsylvania, through their Representatives in this General Assembly, to make known what they consider to be the objects sought, and the obligations and duties imposed by the Constitution;

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representa tives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby resolved:

1st. That the Constitution of the United

States of America was ordained and established as set forth in its preamble, by the recole of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, progeneral welfare, and secure the bless mote the general welfare, and secure the bless-ings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; and if the people of any State in this Union are not in the full enjoyment of all the benefits intended to be secured to them by the said Constitution; if their rights under it are dis-regarded, their trapquility disturbed, their pros-perity relatived for their-liberties imperilled by the people of any other State, full and adequate redress can and ought to be provided for such redress can and ought to be provided for such grievances through the action of Congress and other proper departments of the National Gov-

nia entertain, and desire to cherish, the most fraternal sentiments for their brethren of other States, and are ready now as they have ever been, to cooperate in all measures needful for their welfare, security and happiness under the Constitution which makes us one people; That while they cannot stirrenger their love of liberty, inherited from the founders of their State. sealed with the blood of the Revolution, and witnessed in the history of their legislation, they nevertheless maintain now, as they have ever done, the constitutional rights of the people of the shive holding States to the uninter-Tapted enjoyment of their own domestic, insti-

tutions.

3d. Repolved That that we adopt the sentiment and language of President Andrew Jack.

son, expressed in his inchange to Congress on the sixteenth of January one thousand eight hundled and thirty three, that the right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solern obligations, and hazurette liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged, will that such attention which the

tent that may be required of her by the consti-tuted authorities of the United States.

5th. Resolved, That all plots, conspiracies and States in any section of the country, are treasonable in their character, and whatever power of the Government is necessary for their suppression, should be applied to that purpose without affith and ninety-sixth sections of the act enti-

hesitation or del y.
6th. Resolved, That the Governor be, and he 6th Resolved, That the Governor be, and ne is hereby requested, to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, properly attested under the great scal of the Commonwealth, and like attested copies to the Governors of the several States of this Union and also to our Senators and Represent-

zans in the north and south, and in relation to which the public mind has become inflamed, bitter jealousies engendered, fraternal strife begotten and the permanency of the Union endangered

And whereas, This crisis, although resulting And wheeras, This crisis, attrough resulting in our opinion from no adequate cause, has in the progress of unbridled pussion and fanaticism assumed an aspect so threatening as to demand an unqualited expression of opinion and prompt and decided action on the part of those who value and are impressed with the importance and necessity of preserving for ourselves and our posterity the blessings of this best of all the governments of anothers transmitted

and our posterity the blessings of this best of tresolutions to the President of the United States, properly attested, under the great seal to us by our patriotic fathers. Therefore, Therefore, Resolved by the Senate and Elous of Representatives of the Commonweith of Pennsylvania in Gentral Assembly—mut, That the people of Pennsylvania is Congress, who are hereby requested to vania earn stly desire by conciliation and compresent the same to the Senate and House of promise to bring back the working of the National Government to what it was in the days of Mr. WEISH. I do not desire or intend at this this fathers of the constitution and the same time to an eleverte discussion.

rial possessions as the common heritage of the people, we, as a measure and means of concilia-tion, are willing to subdivide this domain into States, and admit them into our common brotherhood as such, with or without slavery therein, according as the wishes or interests of the citizens thereof may dictate, or that the Missouri Compromise line be restored and interests may dictate, and thus remove forever from the halls of our National Legislature

this prolific source of strife: angry discussion and acrimony it is our opinion that on the one hand all legislation in the diftout on the one hand all legislation in the different free States, which seems even to discountenance the re-capture of fugitive slaves,
should be promptly repealed, and that on the
other hand the fullive slave law should be so
amended, that an officious officer cannot call
all the States of this confederacy, and that any
upon citizens to act as a posse comitatus unless
violence or rescue be attempted.

Resolved, 4. That as our sentiment upon the
general subject of controversy, that while we
will try all reasonable efforts to maintain and
Sustain our southers fellow sitizens in the en-

will try all reasonable efforts to majoran and direct violation of sustain on southern fellow sitters in the entropy of the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of sustain on southern fellow sitters in the entropy of the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of sustain on southern sellow sitted in the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of sustain on southern sellow sitted in the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of sustain of the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of sustain on the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of sustain on the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of sustain on the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of sustain on the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of sustain on the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of sustain on the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of sustain on the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of sustain on the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of sustain on the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of sustain on the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of the constitution of the constitution, is a positive and direct violation of the constitution of the co our belief that the northern sentiment is de-cidedly and unchangeably opposed to the ex-tension of slavery, and that this sentiment has been greatly strengthened by the frequent in-to know that there are laws upon our statute dignities and outrages to the persons of north-ern people in the southern States inflicted for ecution of the fugitive slave law. It is enough

the surrender of all the sacred rights which the Lifthe Democratic party, is responsible for the Constitution wisely administered, secures, and adoption of those two clauses of the Penal Code, protects, the extinguishment of every patriot's passed as it was, by a Republican Legislature, hope, and the most direful event that could I, standing here, as one of the members of that

[His remarks in full will appear hereafter.]

ers necessary to the maintenance of its authority, and it is the solemn and most imperative sions into affect; that any act of Assembly duty of the government to adopt and carry into which interrupts, impedes, limits, embarrasses effect whatever measures may be necessary to delays or postpon the exercise of such right that end; and the faith and the power of Ponnian and duty, is a plain and direct violation of said any hereby pledged to the support of Constitution and that it is excedient to remain sylvania are hereby pledged to the support of Constitution, and that it is expedient to repeat such measures, in any manner, and to any extensions of the act entitled tent that may be required of her by the constitution and to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by judges, justices varilke demonstrations against the United of the peace, aldermen and jailers, in the Committees in any section of the country, are treasonable in their character, and whatever power of passed the third of March, one thousand eight

Union, and also to our Senators and Representing actives in Congress, who are hereby requested rights of all the people of the several States in the common territories of the Federal Union, of Representatives of the United States.

The SPEAKER. The resolutions of the Senator from Philadelphia being yesterday before the Senator from Huntington moved to amend the same by striking out all senions which he offered, and which were read by the C erk.

The amendment reads as follows:

Whirkias A drisis in our national affirs has a set of the Senator from the senions and that they earnestly pray that such amendments may be specially made to the Constitution of the United States, as will permit the citizens of all the States equally to move the word "Resolved," and thus reference the word "Resolved," and which were read by the C erk.

Resolved, 4 That the people of the several States in the common territories of the Federal Union, and that they earnestly pray that such amendments may be specially made to the Constitution of the United States, as will permit the citizens of all the people of the several States in the common territories of the Federal Union, and that they earnestly pray that such amendments may be specially made to the Constitution of the United States, and that they earnestly pray that such amendments may be specially made to the Constitution of the United States, and that they earnestly pray that such amendments may be specially made to the Constitution of the Constitution

tax-payer of the city of Philadelphia, and for Whereas, A crisis in our national affirs has a are now, as they ever nave been true to the eighteen years a member of the State Senate arisen out of seeming, and imaginary rather Constitution and the Union; that in a spirit of Penusylvania, remonstrating against the than real difficulties, resulting from the long justice and fraternity, they will exclude from the long justice and fraternity at the property that the state of the constitution of the constitution of the long is the lon to irritate or puffime any portion of this Con deracy, that they will exhaust all peaceable and constitutional remedies to prevent the de-struction of the common bond, and common brotherhood, and that clearing their record of atl caus s of complaint, no matter from what quorier they may come, they will stand un-finchingly by the Executive of the United States, in all his efforts to maintain the Constitution, exact obedience to the laws, and protect the property of the general government.

Resolved, 5. That the Governor be and i hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, properly attested, under the great seal should be repeated, or that the Judiciary Com-of the Commonwealth, and like attested copies mittee should report in favor of such a repeal.

> the fathers of the constitution, if it can be so effected, and thereby restore harmony to the conuctry, re as ablish fraternal feeling and inculate that love of the Union, always our from Huntingdon, (Mr. Surra,) the gentleman from Huntingdon, (Mr. Wharton,) or myself. I was in hopes that these questions would have been decided, if possible, without any discussions as the common heritage of the sion, in order that no angry feelings might arise from such discussion. But the extraordinary statements made by my friend from Hunting-don, demand that I should say one word, at least, in defence of the propositions I have of-fered. The Senator from Huntingdon as-serts that the resolutions I have offered as well as those of the Senator from Philadelphi south of that line the citizens be permitted to ventured no proposition for the settle-choose between slavery and freedom, as their tiement of the general questions before the interests may dictate, and thus remove forever country; that his resolutions, only, contained

some casual expression of opinion; or up in more casual expression of opinion; or up in for me to know that thousands and tens of the cream of the continuous and tens of the cream of the continuous ask for such repeal without giving any reason. The capacity as sovereigns, ask that this Legislature of the cotton states to a fair protection to free labor and the homestead bill;

Residued: 5 That we are in favor of the Union of the fugitive slave law. It is enough the ground that the people of Philadelphia, and of certain other counties of this State; choose to thousands of the citizens of the Common ask for such repeal without giving any reason. It desire to know whether, if the reason present-capacity as sovereigns, ask that this Legislature of by the Senator is the only one apparent for the cotton states to a fair protection to free labor and the homestead bill;

Residued: 5 That we are in favor of the Union of the suggests and nation. When she as

hope, and the most direful event that could happen this country or the world.

The Senator from York then moved to amend the amendment by striking out an after the word 'Resolved' and inserting a new series, which he offered. The question before the Senate is now on the amendment to the amendment.

It is among by the adoption of such measures, we will take steps back ward; and undo what was doned the word 'Resolved' and inserting a new series, which he offered. The question before the Senate is now on the amendment to the amendment. mendment.

Mr. WELSH 1 think that a discussion of section or statute on our books, the enactment of section or statute on our books, the enactment of or that purpose. I move that the further consideration of the whole subject of our national troubles be postponed indefinitely.

It where such is the case. Go, thou, sir, (turning to Mr. Wharron,) and the rest of Mr. Wharron, having had the floor at the time of the adjournment on yesterday, resumed his remarks relative to the subject matter of delate. the Senate, that I have not a single principle in politics at this hour which I would not as cheerfully lay down as I would my life to pre-serve this Union under which we have lived The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr.

WELSH, as an amendment to the amendment so long, so prosperously, and so happy—pending, are as follows:

I am willing at this time to make all sacrifold RESOLUTIONS relative to the mainte-fices I possibly can consistent with my duty.

phoes of its citizens:

And Whereas, It becomes the duty of the speaking to us from every part of Pennspeaking to us from every part of Pennspeaki

without waiting for the report of that to give a slave who had estaped from his mascommittee. I will not make any reply whater the right to the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. SMITH. Can the slave have that right the Senator from Huntingdon, in reference to the position of the Democratic party, and the charges made by him of that party having brought upon this Country the difficulties and troubles which now surround it. These charges bear on their face their own refutation. I will not occupy the time of the Senate by appealing to partisan prejudices outside of this Republican—to be arraigned before and the kepublican—to be arraigned before the country and examined, as they probably will be, in reference to the difficulties which now distract this country, and the question is asked, which principles of the two party platiquestion and discusses it with ability, and in rights of all the people of the several States in forms are chargeable with the result that now the common territories of the Federal Union, and that they earnestly pray that such amend-will be determined in favor of the party to which I belong. L will not enter into any lengthy argument relative to the resolutions proposed by either the Senator from Huntingdon or myself, because I take it for granted that they will both be voted down. The original resolutions then coming before us, I will undertake to show the Senator from Philadelphia that there are contained in his resolutions, propositions just as hostile and inimical to the peace and dignity of the people of rennsylvanta and of this Union;

> his seat I desire to ask him a question. The resolutions, submitted by the Senator from Philadelphia, (Mr. Surra), directly raise the question as to the right of the State of South Carolina to dissolve the Union of these States. would know whether the Senator from York ecognizes that right or not? And I desire fur ther to know the reason, why, in the language of the resolutions of the Senator from York, section 96th of the Penal Code of Pennsylvania

for or against the right of secession by any State. When I do so consider myself called upon, and I am called upon to state to the people of Pennsylvania, my belief as to whether the pothat she is now pursuing towards this Union. The naked question of the right of secession is that a State had the right to secede from the Union, I would not pretend to say that the causes which at present exist are sufficient to ustify the State named in breaking up this Confederacy. I have my own views in reference to this doctrine, which I will declare at the proper time. In reference to the repeal of the 96th section of the Penal Code. I inserted a provision to that effect in my resoluwhich was, that I desired to remove from the statute books of Pennsylvania every law and section of every law that might in any way tend to interfere, in the slightest degree, with the rights, under the Constitution of the United States, of any portion of this Union. Those were the reasons inducing me to include in the resolutions I offered, the 96th as well as the 96th section executing that the post of the late. 95th section, excepting that postfor of the latter which defines and punishes the offence of kidnapping.

kidnapping

Mr. HALL. The Senator from York avoids an answer to the questions I have put to him

The potitions presented in this Senate coming mainly from citizens of Philadelphia, assert no reason why section 96, to which Thaye referred, should be repealed. He urges that repeal on the ground that the people of Philadelphia, and

the writ of habeas corpus. A proposition comes from him to re-establish slavery in Pennsylvania. I expected to hear an argument from him that, having reached the noon-tide of the 19th century, the right to the writ of habeas corpus should be abolished—that this sacred writ of right should be abrogated in this land of liberde wrong by the acoption of such measures, we, right should be abrogated in this land of liberation of the amendment by striking out an after which he offered. The question before Senate is now on the amendment to the identiting an error, if such error exists, should have been his argument, for that was furthermore, I would add, not only in reference to those two sections but to every other that, in all his remarks, he never approached to the subject of his own position. I appeal to the subject of his own position. I appeal to the which can be justly charged upon the Democratic Senator from York, (Mr. Warsin), either to with that a discussion of such measures, we, right should be abrogated in this land of liberation when we should last year, and that the time had come when we should last year. Tam willing to take the responsibility restablish slavery in Pennsylvania. That was in the control of the subject of his own position. I appeal to the which can be justly charged upon the Democratic Senator from York, (Mr. Warsin), either to with the subject of his own position. The resolutions offered years.

VELSH, as an amendment to the amendment ending, are as follows:

I am willing at this time to make the constitution and the Union to remove from our statute books and wipe out to remove from the laws of Pennsylvania every cause establish precisely the reverse. I cannot understand is now imperiling the liberties and hap Union with a clear record in reference to this question. I believe that the voice we hear speaking to us from every part of Pennsylvania every control to the attention of grave Senators, and is now imperiling the liberties and hap Union with a clear record in reference to this question. I believe that the voice we hear speaking to us from every part of Pennsylvania every possible for a main to run. If that Senator proposition to the attention of grave Senators, and then himself running away from it as far as possible for a main to run. If that Senator proposition to the fact is admitted was, let him reflect—and the fact is admitted.

by all the modern Governments of the world— that God never made man or soil any other than obligations imposed by the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, the Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, the Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, the Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, the Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, the Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, the Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, the Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, the Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, the Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, the Manual Franklin to the Constitution of the Pennsylvania, demands of the Constitution of the United States, which declars that "no person held to service or labor of the is the repeal those laws. I may be declars that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escape of interests, the service or labor, but shall be delivered up attention the rein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up attention the pennsylvania that the should repeal those laws. I may be the constitution of the laws thereof, escape of interests, and that the claim of the pennsylvania demands that the should repeal those laws. I may be the first sent the repeal of the Sent that the object in the sent of the sent of the sent of the first section of the act of 1847 is to repeal the laws thereof, escape in any be due;" is sacred, inviolate and through the constitution of the pennsylvania demands that the should be delivered up and the sent of the sent of the sent of the situation of the constitution of the pennsylvania demands that the should the sent of the sent of

under the act to which the gentleman refers? ment of the Fugitive Slave law. Section ninety-mr. WELSH. If there is no legislation that five further states that the "riotous, tumultuous

interferes with that act, and which is not needed on our statute book, what harm will it do, for us to repeal it? Here is an act upon our statute book that relates to that right. The people of the South say that a slave has that right. The Senator from Philadelphia (Mr. appealing to partisan prejudices outside of this Senato, because I know very well that this is neither the time nor the place to include in such allusions. I am willing to let such charges go before the country, and have them decided in strict accordance with the facts, as they exist. When the time comes for the two political parties of the day—the Democratical Parties of the Parties of thed "An Act to consolidate, revise and amend in strict accordance with the facts, as they they are 1780 to the year 1847, only thirteen the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, except that portion of the and the Republican—to be arraigned before

which he says distinctly that;
"From the year 1780 to 1847, a period of 67
years, Pennsylvania, herself a free State, per-

sylvania, who tells us that for 67 years, a period ending only 13 years ago, while the Senator from Franklin was actively engaged in the politics of Pennsylvania, this same right existed that I now claim should exist for the people of of the people of Pennsylvania and of this Union, of the people of Pennsylvania and of this Union, of the people of Pennsylvania and of this Union, of the People of Pennsylvania and of this Union, of the People of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the people of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the people of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the people of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the people of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the people of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the people of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the people of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the people of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the people of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the People of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the People of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the People of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the People of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the People of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the People of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the People of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the People of Pennsylvania and of the People of Pennsylvania and of this Union, that I now claim should exist to the People of Pennsylvania and Pen

desired, which was to bring the Senator from York to the advocacy of his own propositions. I found a disposition on the part of gentlemen, who are continually maligning and misrepresent-

section 96th of the Penal Code of Pennsylvania should be repealed, or that the Judiciary Committee should report in favor of such a repeal.

Mr. WELSH. I do not feel that I am called upon to make an argument at this time either for or against the right of secession business. tions are presented to this Senate, which do not express on their face, their real purpose; and I of Pennsylvania, my belief as to whether the position of South Carolina is right or wrong. I shall be ready to meet that diestion. I do not think that any man in Pennsylvania will attempt to justify South Carolina in the course solutions and that the resolutions also embrace and the course solutions and that the resolutions also embrace and the course solutions and that the resolutions also embrace and the course solutions and that the resolutions also embrace and the course solutions and that the resolutions also embrace and the course of the second course of the secon a positive introduction of slavery into Pennsyl vania. I have no doubt that the Senate will not the only one involved in the position which, act understandingly with reference to the re-South Carolina has assumed. If even I felt solutions urged upon them for adoption by the

Senator from York. • Mr. HALL. Tam in favor of the passage of the resolutions offered by the Senator from Philadelphia (Mr. Sarrit.) Having been a member of the committee who reported those resolutions, I am not disposed to permit any Senator, to shirk the real question at issue. I shall put myself upon the record fairly and squarely on any and every question that will come before tor put no such question to me.

Mr. HALL. The Senator from York rises to

nake a great many explanations.

Mr. WELSH. I will not allow the Senato

Mr. Wellest. 1 will not allow the senator from Blair to misrepresent my opinion at Mr. HALL. The question of the recognition or disavowal of the right of the State of South Garolina to dissolve this Union, or the authority of the General Government to coerce a State, but the General Government to coerce a State, but the very set of the resolutions of the Senator from Philadelphia. It take it that there is no man in the Senate of Pennsylvania reckless emough to assert the right of a State to secede; to assert that South Carolina is justified in the treasonable measures to which her people have resorted. I came here prepared to discuss this point, but the Senator waives it, thus tacitly admitting it. I will proceed to the considera-tion of the real question before the Senate. The Senator from Philadelphia, several days ago, introduced a series of resolutions which, with that gentleman, I had hoped would meet the hearty concurrence of every Senator upon this to resolutions were read as follows:

Whereas, A Convention of Delegates now assembled in the city of Charleston, in the Union, with all their compromises and dight hundred and sixty, adopt an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the States and components and other States and components and other States and all hazards, between the Union between the States and all hazards, between the Union of the States and all hazards, between the Union of the States and components and other States and components and components and co

sit in judgment upon our actions.

The resolutions offered by the Senator from tory in accor Philadelphia are Union loving and conservative, ple thereof. true to the interests of the people everywhere. They assert that this Union shall be maintained; that the Constitution as it is shall tained; that the Constitution as it is snair doctrine or air. Lougias, I grant the cenator exist; and that the power of Pennsylvania that it may be a difficult matter to divine the shall be given toward preserving the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of nois, because he bobs around so continually that it, is not an easy matter to tell where that the laws. Who takes issue with me? The the North, and that we recognize those rights.

No one disputes that principle; no political organization would dare dispute it. But the third resolution of the Senator from Philadelphia distinctly raises the question as to the right of the State of South Carolina to seede from the Union and to destroy the harmony of these States. The third resolution of the Senator from York sets forth that sections 95 and 96 of the revised Penal Code of Pennsylvania, are either unconstitutional or are irritating in their nature, and possible for a man to run. If that Senator proposes to bring this Government back to what it was, let him reflect—and the fact is admitted ganization would dare dispute it. But the third resolution of the Senator from Philadelphia distinct. forth that sections 90 and 90 of the reversion of the propositions, are either unconstitutional or are irritating in their nature, and should be repealed. It becomes the Senate, to look at the section sought to be repealed by the Senator from York. Before ending my comparison of these two setts of resolutions, I would merely observe that the real question presented by the first resolutions has not been touched upon by the other sett of resolutions. We now come to take issue with the Senator from York, on the question whether sections 95 and 96 of the penal code should be repealed. Knowing, as that Senator certainly did, that the subject of the repeal of certain sections of the penal code was referred to the Judiciary Committee a few days ago, it appeared to me strange that he Senator from Philadelphis raise mequestion

part to give them their constitutional rights! Certainly not. It is calculated rather to promote what they desire; to wit, the due enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. Section ninetyand violent taking away of a fugitive slave shall be punished," in the mannar prescribed shall be punished, in the mannar prescribed therein. I shall give my views upon that subject when it is presented for our consideration by the action of the Judiciary Committee. I will further say, however, that the Governor of Pennsylvania, in his annual message, states very distinctly, that this section is not unconstitutional, but strictly within the letter of the ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Prigg, reported in 1832, but that it is irritating, unnecessary, and hence should be repealed. We will talk about that another time—after the Judiciary Committee report. Section 96, which Judiciary Committee report. Section 96, which the gentleman would have us wipe from our statute book, is simply an insertion in the present penal code of the Act of 1826, excepting its preamble, and for the information of the Senate, and as the reasons for the passage of the act are contained in the preamble, I will read

years, Pennsylvania, herself a free State/peryears, Pennsylvania, herself a free State to sojournmitted the citizens of other States to sojournwithin her limits, with their slaves, for any
period not exceeding six months, and to pass that abuses of the several acts of Congress and
through the State in traveling from one State
to another free from all molestation."

Those are the ideas of a Governor of Penn,
Those are the ideas of a Governor of Penn,
service, have been committed by persons who
have purchased fugitives; alleged to have been
sylvania, who tells us that for 67 years, a period
States, and have afterwards, under color of such Sistes, and have atterwards, under color of such purchases, arrested, or caused to be arrested, such fugitives, within the limits of this State: f. Am. Whereas. The traffic in glaves, now abhorated by all the civilized world, ought not, in the slightest degree, to be tolerated in the State of Pennsylvania. Therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Seinte and House of the Communically of Pennsylvania.

of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsul half to the use of any person who shall sue for the same. JOSEPH RITNER, Speaker of the House of Representatives
ALEXANDER MAHON,

Speaker of the Seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven

J. AND W. SHULZE.

Now, Mr. Speaker, where can we perceive
any reason for striking out this section? The
Governor has not informed us. The Senator
from York has not informed us; no individual whatever, has shown us a reason for so doing; and in my belief the very best reason is set forth in the preamble why the act should con-tinue to be enforced. Until some reason is presented for the adoption of the measure proposed, we should allow that section to stand amounts. sets may dictate, and thus remove forever, the shalls of our National Legislature of a compromise, and that they were calculated to remove from this solved, 3. That to remove another cause of our the one hand all legislation in the difference on the one hand all legislation in the first and seed by myself, I will frankly state to the Senate. It is contained in the first and seed by myself, I will frankly state to the Senate it free States, which seems even to distense the recepture of fugitive slaves, which seems that the claims in the Constitution of fugitive slaves is satisfied a provision to that effect in my resolutions, only, contained in serted a provision to that effect in my resolutions, only contained in serted a provision to that effect in my resolutions, only contained in serted a provision to that effect in my resolutions, only contained in serted a provision to that effect in my resolutions, in obedience to the will and wishes of thousands of the Pennsylvania Legislature; and Lintend, if possible, to have gentlemen, who differ with me tons, in obedience to the will and wishes of thousands of the Pennsylvania Legislature; and Lintend, if possible, to have gentlemen, who differ with me tons, in obedience to the will and wishes of thousands of the Pennsylvania Legislature; and Lintend, if possible, to have gentlemen, who differ with me tons, in obedience to the will and wishes of thousands of the Pennsylvania Legislature; and Lintend, if possible, to have gentlemen, who differ with me tons, in obedience to the will and wishes of thousands of the Pennsylvania Legislature; and Lintend, if possible, to have gentlemen, who differ with me tons, in obedience to the view of the Pennsylvania Legislature; and Lintend, if the Pennsylvania L lated and untouched. The Senator, by the in-troduction of his resolutions, brings a political question into the arena of debate, bolilly assert action of Republican Senators on this floor, beaction of Republican Senators on this floor because they do not see fit to give away a bastle they have won. As well might Cornwallis have fixed and demanded his arms, after he had surrendered to the victorious American General Conqueror instead of conquered.

Mr. WEISH. The Senator states that a question was decided in the last political campaign. To what does he refer?

Mr. HALL... Irefer to the question of slavery in the Territories—to the right of the people of the South to take their slaves there and hold them as property under the common law; the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. WEISH. Does the Senator mean to as-

Mr. WELSH. Does the Senator mean to assert that a majority of the people of the United States decided that question by the election of

Mr. Lincoln?
Mr. HALL. I do so assent.
Mr. WELSH. Then I inform the gentleman that there was nearly a million of votes—about 900,000—of, a majority opposed to that propo-Mr. Lincoln?

HALL And I would now inquire of the

what are the resolutions of the Senator from Philadelphia, and what do they propose? Where do our Democratic brethren stand on this question? I suppose that the Senator from York speaks for his brethren. Where is it that they take issue with us? This question shall be understood. We will all be placed, by our votes and the expression of our opinions, upon the record, that the people of Pennsylvania may sit in judgment upon our actions. ist in that Territory. The people of the South have a right to hold their Slaves in that Territory in accordance with the wishes of the peo-

ple thereof.

Mr. HALL. One of the resolutions offered by the gentlemen is in direct conflict with the doctrine of Mr. Douglas. I grant the Senator that it may be a difficult matter fo divine the political sentiments of the Senator from Illipois because he bobs around as continually

of the people of a single state to absolve them—therefore with the light of the maker to resight and highed and thirty three, that the might say state to absolve them—therefore with the light of the people of a single state to absolve them—therefore with the light of the maker to resolve at will, and which the solution of the people of a single state to absolve them—therefore with the light of the lig

The same of the sa