Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph, Thursday Afternoon, Ianuary 24 1861.

imply a fight of ownership: and does not a file upon the suggestor the extension of survey right of ownership imply something more? and of the policy of covering up the real ques-boes it not follow that Pennsylvania is a slave state? The consequence is startling. We are in nowise prepared to admit any such conse-be agitated in Congress; that party lived but quence, nor to do any legislative act which four years ; in the same year the Democratic would allow this State of affairs. Were such a party declared that the subject of slavery should bability be but the cutering wedge that might make us in time a slave State. We know that dodges till 1860, and she has bid adieu to time the institution of slavery is greedy; it never forever. cries "enough !" When it has obtained one The m concession it wants two; when it has obtained concession it wants two; when it has obtained become agitated on this question, and political two it wants a dozen. You can never satisfy parties may try to evade the issue; but, sir, it

But one says that the South desires nothing we have laws which merely protect our own cit-izens and prevent kidnapping? Various have been the arguments produced here to show that

prove that these sections are unconstitutional, prove that these sections are unconstitutional, is, that so large a number of citizens have peti-tioned for their ropeal, while some have sent in petitions against the repeal. Therefore, it is argued, they must be unconstitutional. After such logic as this, who dare say that a new era of logic has not dawned upon us? Another of logic has not dawned upon us? Another says, as an excuse, that the codifiers themselves country. Sir, I call to day upon the Demosay that they never intended they should be repealed. Sir, this is a little too much. Great offence has been taken because in the course of this debate some have mentioned "dirt-eating." I have only to say that, if the codifiers have got down to that, I entertain serious fears that that you are in favor of amending that same there will not be dirt enough left for certain other gentlemen.

The same gentleman who has made this re mark in regard to the codifiers, has said that he made a party vote—that he would be glad to made a party vote—that he would be glad to have not the least doubt that this is the truth. No doubt, sir, he would be glad to see every freeman in the State of Pennsylvania prostrate himself lew in the dust, crying out that cotton— himself lew in the dust, crying out that cotton himself lew in the dust, crying out that cotton-no, that the almighty nigger shall be king over us. one word has been uttered by a single Demo-But, sir, this question must be met sconer of later, and settled. Shall we settle it? Shall we meet our responsibilities like men? Or shall we, like cowards, shuffle them off upon our Sir, our duty to ourselves as men, our duty to our State, our duty to the Union. all require of us to act promptly and decisively. ed to do so, repulsed, Sir, am I not chargeable will go farther : Our duty to the seceding States requires of us that we deceive them not but that we meet the emergency boldly, tendering not only men but means to the Presiden of these United States, whenever they may be necessary to sustain the Union or suppress

record my vote as to the expression of my views on the great question that now agitates the public mind.

Sir, the principles that are at stake are of no ordinary character—a question, sir, that extends to every locality of this great nation. Every

time like this, the only boon left us by our fore- and certainly no Democrat can find fault with time fixe this, the only boon left us by our fore-fathers? The world will scarcely believe that this whole controversy, and all the desperate measures its supporters have resorted to, have no other foundation than the election of the no other foundation than the election of the render of principle—let us have the question of the render of principle—let us have the question of question settled now and for all time. If the This difference of opinion between a small majority in South Carolina and one or two of the Cotton States on one side, and a vast majority if this Government was framed for no other of the whole people of the United States on the purpose than to cath and carry back negroist, other. It will not credit the fact-it will not as would seem to be the views of some of our age, in a free, popular republic, under a gov ernment where the people govern, as they must always do under such a system, by majorities; at a time of unprecedented happiness without practical oppression; without evils such as may not only be pretended but felt and experienced; evils, not slight or temporary, but deep, perma-atives of the Keystone State, give, our better and a set forth in the senate resolutions now under consideration, let us, as the represent-ter and in the senate resolutions of the senate resolutions of the memory and intelevable

wer of the Union by her own laws—and to forefathers declare, in order to form a more pr-port those laws by her military power and fect Union, establish justice, insure domestic break down and destroy the world's last Well may the world be incredulous. We hear and see it can our selves hardly yet

imply a right of ownership? And does not a me upon the subject of the extension of slavery The minds of the great American people have

can never be done till it is settled. There the intellectual power of Philadelphia, inside is a spirit of freedom all over this land; of this House, but all that she can command even in the Southern States the fire is kindled, outside of it, to gather any triumphs here. been the arguments produced here to show that and south. One word to the untermited of these sections are unconstitutional. One of 1856. The hue and cry of the Democratic party platform, was for the One argument, which has been offered to prove that these sections are unconstitutional to the the democratic party platform, was for the Democratic party platform, was fo cratic party to come forward and redeem herself of the charge that may be brought against her. for not coming out and declaring for the Con-stitution and the Union, as she did in 1850. To-Constitution that you were for as it was in 256 and in this you are encouraging indirectly the overthrow of this great government. South Carolina, nor no other State, would dare raise the puny arm of rebellion against this great

crat in condemnation of her course. It is true no one has yet undertook to justify her. But, Sir, if I stand by and see my fellow beings murdered without rendering any assistance, when by one word, or by giving my influence against the commission of the crime, and when requestas an accessory, or at least am I not morally chargeable with the offence?

Now, Sir, I assert, fearless of contradiction, that the present state of feeling between the and Southern States was brought Northern bellion. Mr. HOFIUS. Mr. SPEAKER: I had intended to sit in silence during the consideration of the resolutions now before the House, and record my vote as to the expression of my views on the great question thet now activate structure and by the press of the Democratic party, they knowing them to be false, sending them on the great question thet now activate structure and by the press of the Democratic party, they knowing them to be false, sending them Southern States to believe that the only object. of the party was to destroy the entire South

they have succeeded in forcing this And falsehood upon them, and we now call upon ordinary character is great nation. Every to every locality of this great nation. Every class of individuals—yea, more, sir, the inter-ests of generations yet unborn—are at stake. The lives, liberties and fortunes of the Ame-rican people are now at stake. No more im-portant question ever entered the mind of man from his creation down to the present time. great principles of liberty are to be sacrificed, it may as well be done now as at any other time nament and intolerable. That a single State should rush into conflict the arty support to those resolutions, show the all the rest and other to the world and to South Carolina, that rest and attempt to crush the we believe the Constitution was framed as our

Why do gentlemen undertake to disturb me? I had spoken what I thought germane to the oc-casion, and I intended to say no more. Isi't their purpose to flesh their virgin swords on me? Do they look to gather laurels here—to take the scalp of the slain and exhibit it in the columns of their presses, and at the head of their tri-umphal march on another, pethajs the ensuing Saturday, when they return to their homes? or their presses, and at the head of their tire iterationaly, in umphal march on another, perhaps the ensuing Saturday, when they return to their homes? Well, Mr. Speaker, if gentlemen have any desires of this kind, while I am not the man to seek, they will find that I am not the man to the man to gentlemen Table that when sion of the nounced publicly by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States on more than one

The worthy gentleman speaks of a late decision of that court, as being conclusive upon this question, and having settled all the issues shun, controversy anywhere. Ithink that when it comes to that it will require not only all of that have been so long litigated. I beg to say to him without having seen that decision, that the ruling was of course upon the doctrine that

Sir, I endeavored to address this House in a the decision of the State court upon a question as to the construction of the State Constitution, tone entirely conciliatory. It became necessary is binding upon the Federal tribunals; and I in the course of my remarks, adhering as I desired to do to the great question which was be-fore us to refer to the action of a meeting of judge to whom I have referred and that is Justice Grier, a resident of their own city-would have declared all these acts of Assembly to be unconstitutional. I think I hold no the people of Philadelphia in Independence Square, because the spirit of that meeting had come here in numerous petitions which were loading down your table. I felt that it was my duty to rebuke that spirit. I did it in lanopinions upon this subject that are not held by him. I hold none, I think, that are not held my unty to rebuke that spirit. I did it in lan-guage at which I thought no gentleman could take offence. I was desirous to propitiate the party which is antagonistical to myself, because I desired that Pennsylvania should speak out with a united voice when that glorious Union, to the construction of which she contributed so largely, was imperilled—who cur common in largely, was imperilled-when our common in heritance and our common/safeguard was in danger. I endeavored to admonish my Demo-The gentleman talks about debts. He sug-

cratic friends of the rock upon which that pow erful organization had been wrecked in the free The gentleman talks about debts. He sug-gests, by way of contrast, that Philadelphia has always stood fast by her obligations, while the county of Allegheny has repudiated hers; that Philadelphia has always been loyal, always pa-triotic, always liberal—her. purse open and her hand free as that of charity itself, to the de-mands of her country in the hour of its peril. Now Mr. Sprater L am not inclined to seek erful organization had been wrecked in the free States; I.gave them warning of the peril which they were encountering; I indulged in the in-timation that the people were ahead of them throughout this State, and that perhaps they might find themselves shelved high and dry upon the sands. I made no imputations upon the loyalty of Philadelphia. I had no occasion Now. Mr. SPEAKER, I am not inclined to seek any quarrel with Philadelphia. I hope to find all her members voting with me upon these questions, when they come to understand them; but I think it would be well enough in the to indulge in that way. I thought it my duty in that conciliatory tone which I adopted, and to which I have already referred, to say noth-ing that would give offence or create displeasmeanwhile for "those who live in glass houses not to throw stones." ure anywhere. It seems, however, that I have thrown

The SPEAKER, (Mr. ACKER in the chair.) bomb amongst the representatives of that city. They have taken offence at that which have fallen from me—whether worthily, whether properly, is not for me to say,—the House will judge. What I have said is said. It is before Judge. What I have said is said. It is before the Philadelphia public—no sir, it is not, it will find no access to that public. There is an suppose it is equally legitimate in the way of instrument—a powerful one, stronger than the sword itself, in a nation like ours—which

reply. Mr. RANDALL. I hope that the gentleman ought to diffuse light, but which sometimes, may have the opportunity to proceed Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, sir, I ask nothing of grace or favor. If I am out of order, of now-a-days, in our commercial cities, seems to convey the idea that its mission is to shed forth darkness. Nothing that I may say will be reported in a Philadelphia news-paper, or else I am greatly mistaken. Nothing which I may say in defence of my own people, course I stand subject to correction. Gentlemen have chosen to make comparisons

There have been references to the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania. Such reor in regard to their relations to the so much idolized Court which I am supposed to have erences do not touch me and the men of my county so nearly as the men of Fayette slandered, will find an audience, there. and Washington and Westmoreland--counties which I believe were the seat of rebellion. , Sir, gentlemen have thought proper-and we have a trio of them in stridulous recitative-I have no particular fault to find in to hurl their puny arrows at the district which to that insurrection; it was an erregard regard to that insurrection; it was an er-ror on their part, and it was corrected by the military of the general government. There was no doubt then as to the right to employ authority of that kind. But there was some thing, at least, even in that insurrection, which may be referred to as excusing it in some degree; there was in it a little of the ring. of the old metal there have the honor to represent, and that, too. looking to my own peculiar relation to a ques-tion which, I think, they will understand hereafter. I beg leave to say to those gentlemen without anything in the way of disparagement of their understandings, that they are but "babes in knowledge," so far as regards that greatest of questions, which constitutes my if the old metal; there was something there that awakened revolutionary memories in the nission here, and of which I shall endeavor mission here, and of which I shall endeavor to speak more fully hereafter. I am anticipated, however, by the assault. It becomes me, in vindication of my own people, to make the answer which it suggests, and which it provokes. idea of resistance to a tax—something very un-like the position of the men who were taking sides, against their country, when it was at war with a ower whose jurisdiction it had solemnly abjured. The gentleman will find, perhaps, when thaye done, that he has not understood this question It is not worth while for me to make references of this sort....But. it, is, said that Philadelphia. has always been faithful. I do not think that uite so well as he ought to understand it; and

quite so well as he ought to understand it; and he will find, perhaps, that it is not altogether safe, according to the proverb; to deal with edge the loyalty of the people now—although it tools. Why, sir, how could he expect information is Could he look for thin the press? It sheds dark nos instinct of liberty; there is no pulse that peoples and not light upon this question. It has no instinct of liberty; there is no pulse that peoples that according to the argument of the the sins of the fathers are to be visited upon the sing of the fathers are to be visited upon the sing of the sing of the fathers are to be visited upon the sing of the fathers are to be visited upon the sing of the fathers are to be visited upon the sing of the fathers are to be visited upon the sing of the fathers are to be visited upon the sing of the fathers are to be visited upon the sing of the fathers are to be visited upon the sing of the fathers are to be visited upon the sing of the fathers are to be visited upon the sing of the fathers are to be visited upon the sing of the fathers are to be visited upon the sing of the fathers are to be visited upon the sing of the fathers are to be visited upon the sing of the fathers are to be visited upon the sing of the second will be found. But it was not always be bosom. I might except some, perhaps; my as-sertion is a broad one; but I take it that, as to If there was a rebellion in Western Pennsylva. the general tone of the press, it has entirely, and recklessly disparaged my constituents and libelled me. I am here to defend them and to vindicate myself against all the power that this gentlemen have spoken. I think history tells atives of the heart support to those resolutions, show to the world and to South Carolina. that mad recklessly disparaged my constituents and reckless and my reckless and reckless a of the United States of America, whereby reclared that the said Union, is dissolved. The second resolution sets forth that the peo-per of Pennsylvania entertain and desire to per of Pennsylvania entertain and desire to per of Pennsylvania entertain and desire to per of Pennsylvania entertain and desire to the law so control the press of the me-per of the most fraternal gentiments for their states, and may requesting the Carolina should thus plunge headlong the of opinion, both of the present day all past time, was so overwhelmingly against The of opinion, both of the present day all past time, was so overwhelmingly against is by our forefathers, and scaled by their blood. In the strength of that opinion, she is cond resolution I can see hothing of a partizan nature, nothing that will prevent any partizan nature, nothing find to its opinions, also? Is one State to be is not quite so strong and pithy as I would prefer; yet for the purpose of having the unanimous vereign right to decide this matter, and that when rest. The House I will vote for them with all wright so decided. she (S. C.) is authorized to the matter. in my previous remarks, that they are not. I think it is a power that responds to no high or generous impulse. Its idea i that it may buy ent here. But it is said Philadelphia stands by her ob ligations; she pays her debts. What debts do we owe and not pay? Why, these obligations the freeholder by a mortgage at a heavy dis-count, and although seated in foreign lands, are not debts at all. They were never ruled by the court as binding in the character of debts. lead him captive in its chains at the bidding of They have not the smell of a contract about a Legislature and by the direction of a Court. Sir, it is an abject power. It stoops, it looks upon the earth-like that spirit it represents, Philadelphia members, against the consent of so well described by Milton. "the least erect our people at home-against my consent as one that fell"—the spirit that was always con-templating the riches of Heaven's pavement of them. Our pleasure was never consulted in reference to them. They were intended to construct improvements to benefit the trade of Philadelphia. It was by the power exercised through this Legislature that these burdens because it was make of gold. That is the power. I know that it is a forfidable one, I know that it commands potent energies; I know that I am feeble in its prewere imposed; and they were only sustained, (as gentlemen will find if they look into the sence—that by opposing it I subject myself to misrepresentation, to calumny, to villificacase of Sharpless, the first and leading case, ruled only by three judges out of five,) the vation lidity of these obligations was only sustained I trust that the gentleman from Philadelphia on the ground that they were an exercise of the (Mr. LEISENRING) will think better of this sub-ject when he comes to understand the question taxing power, that court turning out the plaintiffSharpless, who was a freeholder, on the ground with which ho has been dealing. He will al-low me to say to him now, that under these malign influences to which I have referred, he that it was none of his business, and that, although all Philadelphia had be n protesting knows nothing about it. He talks about the still the obligation might be lawfully; imposed. nothing about it of contract-nothing resem bling contract—not an element connected with the matter at all. If every citizen of Allegheny county had protested, still his voice would have een of no avail under the ruling of the Su

from the State ; and the means devised was the not undertake to say how many in the Senate ; Pennsylvania is now filled. opinions coincide with my own; and I think the public treasury? May I not say to them, privilege of free thought and free speech. Why the whole professional mind of America-all its with regard to their votes, as Falstaff said to this House will recollect that in the proudest

o reproach us?

But, sir, I had no desire to go into a disqui-ition of this sort. It is entirely irrelevant. Gensition of this sort. It is entirely irrelevant. Gen-tlemen have supposed, however, that they might derive some satisfaction from a fling at Alle-gheny county. They thought her to be vul-nerable. They will find that she is not quite so vulnerable as they have imagined. She is cased in armor-yes, such armor as cannot be trans-plerced, because it is the armor of justice—for, as the poet says, "th ice i herrod who has his quarrel just; And he bu to buy, Hough knew in see.

• Th ice i he ar σ cd who has bis quarrel just; And he bu fe bly, though locked op in steel, Whose con Science with mjustice is oppressed."

The chair would suggest that the question of not to be in any hurry over this question. I or the bludgeon; how quiet would have been the Allegheny bonds is not under discussion. Mr. WILLIAMS. It is not; but if the topic will require all the ingenuity and all the learn-they have stood quiet under such circumstances? was legitimate in the way of argument on the ing of themselves, and their friends outside, to Would they have obliterated laws from their part of gentlemen who have introduceed it, I make a good case for the judges to whom they statute books? Would they have been guilty

without repelling an upprovoked, as I think, and certainly a very irrelevant attack made upon my constituents. If gentlemen think they can profit by the repetition of such attacks, by opening anew such controversies, they may willing to meet them as they who make the as-suit.

tender all the resources of the Commonwealth repeat to an once more in this result to assist it in this crisis. That is the call of this and fully istified in the presence of this legis. State. Shall it he answered exclusion that is lature. State. Shall it be answered or shall it not?

of Trade meet and pass resolutions, (I gleaned nore the idea of a right on the part of the facts from the public newspapers, and may north, or a duty on the part of the Southern not state them with entire accuracy, but I can States in reference to us. How is this ? It seems give their substance,) declaring that the invest-ment will be lost unless they can obtain relief men to recollect it, if we have a common interest and I trust a common pride in our great appropriation of one-half of your public works state. Why should we see faults and flaws in appropriation of one-half of your public works state. With should we see hauss and have in to that purpose, after the other half had been our statute books, exploring them with a given to the Pennsylvania Railroad company, microscope, descending into these little of which that city was the largest proprietor— minutia ? Such conduct can serve no effecof which that city was the largest proprietor- minuita? Such conduct can serve no effec-one-half of whose capital stock she herself own tual purpose whatever, and in pursuing it we ed. Well, sir, she votes these public improve- are at the same time entirely overlooking, ments into her own pocket. She commands wilfully neglecting and ignoring, these very some seventeen votes in this House; and I do matters of complaint with which the whole of Why, our citizens not undertake to say how many in the senate; "Pennsylvania is now filled. Why, our chizens she has made a bad investment; she comes to the State for relief; she plunges her hand into the treasury and helps herself. Now, when this a Pennsylvania citizen is entitled to pro-tection in the South, and wherever else the hag diation," may I not well remind them of the fact that they make good their own bad invest-the public treasury is May Lot say to them ablest lawyers—will be found to agree in what I shall hereafter proclaim as my opinions upon this question. pay our debts too. Have they a right, however, stayed the scourge of the executioner, and was remanded to Rome for trial. And shall we stand by here and not assert, but absolutely ig-nore, the injury and the right on the part of a citizen of our own State, "bone of our bone

> And hou, is bly, though locked up in steel, Whose conscience with mistice is oppressed." I would suggest to my Philadelphia friends not to be in any hurry over this question. I or the bludgeon; how quiet would have been shall ventilate it after awhile; and I think it the clamor of the whole South there! Would And now, sir, I take leave of that question. I regret that I have found occasion to refer to it at all; but I could not sit here in silence, without repelling an unprovoked as I that

> I beg to remind gentlemen again that they And now one word in regard to these resolu-tions. I have already expressed the hope and belief that the representatives of the city of Philadelphia, of both parties, when they should understand the question to which I have re-ferred, would think with me. I think there is an argument upon that question that appeals to the instinct of every man—to the great instinct of propriety to which every honest heart must at with us in this great national exigency which seems to have absorbed all other questions. I think they ought to have a record to make; and there will be a record. To make; and there will be the send of propriety to which every honest heart must at with us in this great national exigency which with us in this great national exigency which matter of discretion. I think they ought to seems to have absorbed all other questions. have learned by this time that it is this power-and rightly to it is the great question of ful instinct (for it is an instinct) which attachca the time. On this question, I have trusted that the Legislature of Pennsylvania would be a surrounda it everywhere—it is this that has unit. I do not see why they should not be. Gentlemen are placing themselves upon the record in a crisis of unexampled interests throughout the country under the hame and moment. Would they have their steam of the Damiograw. That instinct has not and the legislature of the country inder the hame and moment: Would they have their record of the Democracy. That instinct has not right? What is there in the resolutions adopt- yet died out; it will not die; it will out end which do not go so far itself. But when the record comes to be made altogether approve and which do not go so far as I would desire), what is there in those resolu-tions, faking them as the enniciation of great political truths, from which any, man can dis-sent? Does anybody dispute those principles? either in their speeches, or upon the face of Why they are axioms in politics. Do Demo the amendment which they are so zeslously which are embodied in one of those resolutions? Then why not act upon the sets of "resolutions" to languish in its present back. Its is the resolution to be a contracted by the sets of "resolutions" to have the mendment which they are so zeslously of substitute only, as the remedy for our pres-tion and the mean ble of both sets of "resolutions" to have the amenish in its present inaction - without Then why not act upon them? "There's a cri-sis so the preamble of both sets of resolutions declares." What is the duty of the Tegislitting force, without power-spurned, reviled, by its of Pennsylvania? What do its members pro-pose under the circumstances? To intervene tion, no utterance on our part, except a refer-

ieve it. Yet this ordinance of Dec. 20, 1860, terity. titled an ordinance to dissolve the Union been the State of South Carolina and oth-States united with her, under the constitu-of the United States of America, whereby

wring so decided, she (S. C.) is authorized to hist the execution of the laws by her own wereign power, and declares that she will ist though such resistance should shatter the sed in his message to Congress, on the 16th day

, people ut revolution.

t there is a Supreme law consisting of the inal interpreter. That an attempt by a State frogate, annul or nullify an act of Congress, a arrest its operations within her limits on ground that, in her opinion, such law is un-situtional, is a direct usurpation of the fowers of the General Government and of a Constitution and a proceeding essentially in the contry that gave me birth. Constitution and a proceeding essentially situitonary in its character and tendency. Constitution and a proceeding essentially witionary in its character and tendency. Adding, as I do, these views as to the right becession, I look upon the conduct of South olina, together with her advisers and abet let them come from whatever section of ountry they may, or from what politi-arty or creed they may, as common mess to ourConstitution and to our country. The subserverse is a section of the subserverse is a subserve political parties I have but little to say.

a past history of our country fully satisfies to my repose !"

ion to atoms. Now, sir, I take the opinion of Mr. Webster, I the Constitution of the United States is a league confidence on the United States is arding the liberties and lives of millions of our a league, confederacy or compact between peaceable and orderly citizens, utterly repug-people of the several States in their sover-nant to all the principles and objects for which capacity; it is but a government properly ided on the adoption of the people, and ting direct relations between itself and in-quals; that no State authority has power issolve these relations; that nothing can by there can be no such thing as secession in the support of such measures as may be required of her by the constituted au-thoritise of the Interface States in their sover-in the support of the people, and the support of the support of such measures as may be required of her by the constituted au-thoritise of the Interface States in the support of the support o thorities of the United States.

tution of the United States, acts of Con-conspiracies and warlike demonstrations against the United States in any section of the country, hat in cases not capable of assuming the inter of a suit in law or conity. Courters The fifth resolution declares that all plots, indification of a suit in law or equity, Congress must judge of, and finally interpret, this su-suppression, should be applied to that purpose the law, so often as it has occasion to pass in of legislation; and in cases capable of similar and actually assuming the character of the states is the supreme Court of the United States is infinal interpreter. That an attempt by a State infinal interpreter appul or nullify an act of Congress.

nation must be sustained, even if it should be my political principles are fairly set forth at the cost of our blood. There were too many Chicago platform; the principles there noble hearts sacrificed to obtain our liberties, orth are no new principles, they are the for us to give them up without an effort. May les of a Washington and a Jefferson; and, erily believe they are the only true prin-of the American people. Webster, and the true courage of an Anderson.

وتروار العراد

done without their agency, and was intended to call it revolution or what you please. And this be done in such a way as would debar them from the privilege of dissenting. is a right which no man can question. I say to him that he may take up the volumes of the How is it with our friends of Philadelphia? They impute to us "repudiation." That word,

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and such a state

historians from the earliest annals of our race, I know, has a commercial signification. In its and he will find no case of higher provocation to rebellion than is now witnessed in the county of Allegheny. Why, sir, what is it? It is a question of confiscation. And what is the object of this government? It is the protection of property. Here is the assertion of a power to tax, without the consent of the citizen-to take his whole freehold-to deprive him of all the interest that the American people. (sir, sur, but a few days ago I was charged hrowing a fire brand into this House, by defing these resolutions, and that too by a per of the Republican party, a conservative and sepulchard voice. "Leave me, O leave me

Gentlemen cannot affirm any of these pro- Adjourned. positions. What do they propose by way of reply?

The government is in danger ; how is it to be ave not the smell of a contract about and acts admitted to be constitutional—acts and plans of different cities in the Unit d They were imposed by the votes of that are, at all events, according to the lan-States, with a full and accurate list of pest orit I cannot imagine an argument which the ypothesis

the shedding of blood as much as any man can do, but if it becomes necessary, we know that blood has flowed in torrents in those times that "tried men's souls," and we feel that we should

be unworthy descendants of noble stock preme Court of Pennsylvania. The act was false to all the glorious memories of the Revolution, if we should fail to offer our own small pittance of blood, upon the same altar, and in the way of a like sacrifice.

Does the South ask for the repeal of our enoriginal meaning, referring to its etymology, there is no harm in it; but as used now-a-days, it is supposed to convey imputation of fraud of dishonesty; it is supposed to involve a moral delinquency. There is no moral question involved here. I beg to say that it is a question of politics, and a greater question by far than that of the Revolution itself. That was a quesif his tion merely of the right to take a part of the gic so property of the citizens for the support of gov-mains, ernment. This is a question of the right to take the whole for any purpose whatever. In the declined the proposition. They would have no presence of this great question, the question of objection, perhaps, that you should repeal an the kinds of Flannels I will sell off at cost. Now the Revolution itself is dwarfed into absolute unconstitutional law at the North, but they is the time to get bargains. S. LEWY, at "What part have we in David? we have no the Revolution itself is dwarfed into absolute unconstitutional law at the North, but they is the time to get bargains. S. Lewr, at inheritance in the son of Jesse. To your tents, Inothingness. This is a question that has never will not consent themselves to repeal any law. Rhoads' old corner. A STATE STITE IS CONTRACTING THE REST OF STATES and the second secon Second second

to give it power, if it has it not of itself to the find derate rebellion the spectra at the power.

On motion of Mr. SELTZER, the House then

MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS FOR 1861 .saved? Why, by repealing, as they think. This is Mitchell's latest and best attempt to some two or three acts of Assembly, passed, as furnish the American people with a complete suggested, by the Democratic party themselves, and hence of different cities in the Unit. guage of your Governor's Message, entirely harmless. They look unfriendly, it is said; but the question is, how are they in effect? Are they unfriendly in point of fact? Do they are the principal towns and cities according fices, arranged in alphabetical order, numbering Are they unfriendly in point of fact? Dothey sus of the principal towns and cities according conflict with our Constitutional obligations? to the latest returns and other statistical knowthink nobody pretends it; no lawyer can say ledge so important to every man of busin ss. ngenuity of the wisest and most learned of Its maps are clear and distinct. The boundathe profession could construct to support such a ries of each county and State are plain and dis tinct, the coloring beautiful, all c mbining to

But what do gentlemen grieve at ?. What is make it one of the most attractive and desira But what do gentiemen giver at the sick make to one of any and the sick be the effect? Is this the medicine the sick ble works for the drawing room or center table bling upon a precipice. One gentleman who was work every family ought to posses - while has spoken to-night. I think the gentleman the low price at which it is furnished, places it form Philadalphi and the second has spoken to main, (Mr. LERSENRING), has said within the reach of famil'es of moderate manus that "we are trembling?" That may be true as within the reach of families of moderate minase to Philadelphia; but I tell you that there is no The engravings are entirely new, tele g get in heart that trembles in the West We are pre- up expressly for this work, and give a cleaner's pared to meet the crisis like men. We deplore to the lettering and lives of demarkat on of

> The work is sold only by agent, and can be procured of the agent who is new visible gains and city.

JOS. F. JAGGERS. Jan. 21-1f.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS .- THE CHEAP.

EST GOODS OFFERED YET. -2,000 yards Cant n actments? No. Will such repeal satisfy them? flannel at 10 cents, worth 12 cents, 2 000 We start on the hypothesis that there is noth-yards bleached 4-4 muslin at 10 cents, wouth i2 ing wrong in them; it is merely that they seem unfriendly. The South had not asked any le-gislation of this sort. When it was proposed in cents, worth 12 cents. 50 Pe print at 7 and 8 gislation of this sort. When it was proposed in the Committee of Thirteen, appointed by the Senate of the United States, to recommend to the several States of this Union to pass laws to secure the Constitutional rights of the citizens in all the States, or to repeal, in other words, all laws contravening the Constitution of the rep-resentatives from the slaveholding States? They declined the proposition. They would have no objection perhams, that you should neged and the stock of winter goods, such as Shawls, De Laines, Pant Stuff, Cloth, rud all kinds of Flannels I will sell off at cit. Now

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