this floor, there are other States who are preparing—who are purchasing vast quantities of arms. As has also been said, it will be entirely arms. As has also been said, it will be entirely too late to begin to think about arming when the battle shall be upon us; we must be ready before that time. I apprehend that when we come to consider this question, and see that we really do need these arms, there will be no difficulty here in passing a bill of that kind. If we adopt some proposition that is practical in its character, I apprehend that we shall have no difficulty. But it is important to consider these matters; and it is also important, I think, to consider them at as early a period as possible. Let us therefore make no unnecessary delay.-Between this time and Monday or Tuesday, we shall have time to reflect upon the subject and sharmays time to react upon the subject and ascertain how these things are. Let us do something practical; let us not go upon a Quixotic chase that will accomplish nothing.

Mr. ABBOTT. It appears to me, sir, that every practically high chiracid he discovered to the control of the control o

practicable object would be obtained by dis pensing with all amendments that have refererence to a particular time for the consideration of this bill, and allowing it to proceed on its passage to a third reading. It will then be available to the House at any time whether it be Monday, Tuesday, Ffiday or any other day. It seems to me that that would meet the views

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW. I am in favor of speedy and, I may say, immediate action on these resolutions. I shall therefore support the motion of the gentleman from Allegheny, (Mr. Williams,) and I can see no good reason why there should be any objection in the mind of any member that would impel him to oppose that motion.

Some gentlemen suppose that action upon these resolutions at this time would jeopard the cause upon which we have sent an embassy to Washington city. Our hope and our object in sending that embassy was the preservation of this union. I take it that the resolutions of the centlemen from Tiogs. (Mr. Enivers) a junct the gentleman from Tioga, (Mr. Euliorr,) aim at the same end—the maintenance of this Union as

I was in favor of sending Commissioners to that convention. I voted heartily, with my whole soul, for the appointment of these Commissioners, in the appointment of these commissioners, in the hope, dim though it be, that some good might result. But I am not one of those who believe that peace is to come from servile, cringing submission. I believe that the music of peace will spring from the bristling bayonet. I believe that armed France to-day has preserved the peace of Europe. I believe there is more noted in formatte and decided there is more potency in firmness and decision than in the more act of tame and timid submission. Too many such acts, I am afraid, have already been perpetrated in this hall.

Is it not time for arming? Why, our Adjutant General has placed before us his report,

which shows a beggarly account of flint musk-ets, not enough to arm a Fallstaff's regiment. ets, not enough to arm a Fallstaff's regiment. We must have arms. Is it time to prepare for war, when an armed sentinel shall be in every house? Is it time to prepare for war when the Palmetto flag shall float from the spires of the Capitol? No., now is the time. Let the people of the South know that Pennsylvania is ready to stand by the Union, and to maintain har Commissioners in that commissioners in the commissioners. her Commissioners in that convention by all the power which her resources enable her to exert. I consider the conduct of Virginia, in calling this convention, one of the grandest acts of the era. For it was the first movement of the sort was a proffer of the olive-branch. When the olive-branch had been thus extended. I could not feel disposed to trample it under foot. I felt impelled to stretch forth my hand to receive it.

meeting Virginia half way.

But the Commissioners from that State do not go to Washington without some power behind them. Let it be recollected that interest and power are the two moving causes which bring men together—which make ends meet—which determine events. Virginia goes into that Convention backed by an armed force. She is there with her thousands in the tented field. She is there prepared either for peace or for

This Legislature showed its magnanimity in

We do not propose, as has been suggested on this floor, to make war upon South Carolina or any Southern State. This resolution merely

tederacies, or we shall have a united people for-ever. It is time for action now. I tell you that in this country of ours there is a grand conspiracy; and unless we can show men who will stand by the Union—men who will stand by the flag of our country and by the Constitu-tion of this glorious Republic—unless we can show a sufficient force of such men, with Pennsylvania in the rank and willing to take the sword, that Capitol at Washington is not safe. To-day men are arming. Every where throughout the land there are secret associations, sworn to a common end; and it is for Pennsylvania, at this hour in our history to stand by the Union—to show herself, as Pennsylvania has shown

herself in time past. It is not for her to be "weak-kneed" and vacillating.
Gentlemen say that there is no necessity for would stem a torrent of payoners; aye, there are men there who know what war is. Do we not remember that in our war lar idea with the profession, at all events. war is. Do we not remember that in our war with Mexico the bravest of the brave upon those battle fields were the men from the South? those battle fields were the men from the South!

Their flags were tattered and torn in many a conflict. When they shall engage in a contest with us they will fight, not as Southern hen, but as Americans, springing from a common stock with ourselves, battling for what they deem to be their rights and their liberties.

I wish every man upon this floor to know that liberties are some must prepare to do like.

Pennsylvania's sons must prepare to do like. Pennsylvania's sons must prepare to do like ity of this fifteen-headed cerberus, by throwing wise. This State must be armed. We must a miserable little sep into its teeth? wise. This State must be armed. We must show that this State can summon such a power This State must be armed. We must as will break down this movement that is now before us measures of "compromise," measures before us measures of the most property in the most prope resolutions. I hope every member on this floor act at once. Yet when we are called to consider a question like this, a peace measure, in the hour of need will vote for the motion of the continuous from Alleghery. Of the continuous content of the continuous from Alleghery. Of the continuous content of the continuous from Alleghery. Of the continuous content of the continuous from Alleghery. Of the content of of the gentleman from Allegheny (Mr. WIL-

will invade Pennsylvania.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW. I do not.

Mr. HILL. I, also, would like to ask the gentlemen a question. We are, I presume the sentiment of the people. He knows it, I suppose, as Falstaff knew the true prince, by instinct.

The gentlemen a question. We are not to act upon mere suspicions, however well founded we may suppose them to be. The gentlemen states suppose them to be. The gentleman states there exists a secret organization, formed

Mr. ABBOTT. I hope, sir, that a voteagains

the pending amendment will not be construed as indicating a willingness to cause any delay of these measures beyond what prudence or propriety might justify. My chief objection to considering this bill on Monday is that several members of the House will on that day be ne-cessarily absent, and those gentlemen desire to participate in any action upon this bill.

It is evident that there is a concurrent and

strong feeling in favor of one provision of this I refer to that which provides for arming the State. I would not be understood for one moment as advising dilatory measures with reference to that provision. I think it is very clear that we need immediately to act with regard to this matter. We should at once furnish such orders as will engage the manufacturers of arms, within this State at lest, in manufacturing arms for Pennsylvania purposes, to supply the needs of the military of the State. It appears to me that such action is due for two reasons.

Allusion has been made to the scarcity of arms in the State; it is a fact which we ought to look in the face. There is another fact, and it is a lamentable one. We have great reason to fear that arms manufactured within the State of Pennsylvania are now finding their way South, ice. But if gentlemen think that a war of this Pennsylvania are now finding their way South, to be used for base and treasonable purposes, against the peace and perpetuity of this Repub-

hat Pennsylvania does not stand on a proper footing.

Some remarks have been made in regard to an auticipated foray upon the national Capital. I will simply say that I do not believe that the general feeling in Virginia or in Maryland is in favor of any such expedition; but I do say that I have great reason to fear that there are thousands of men in both those States who only want the unrestricted opportunity to advance at once upon the Capital of the nation, and to shut out, if possible, all access to that Capital by Northern men. I believe this; I have reason to believe it. In this movement, I do not inculpate Virginia and Maryland as States; but there is ample evidence that there are large numbers of men within those States with such a disposition. Now, sir, by this measure we do but protect ourselves. In voting against this mendment, I do not desire to be ranked among the advocates of a timorous, an imbecile, an unworthy policy. I prefer that the bill should progress as far as the third reading, and then

t will be available to us at any moment.

Mr. GORDON. I would like to ask a ques tion: if a bill passes the third reading, and is then postponed, can it be taken up at any time without a two-thirds vote?

The SPEAKER. It can be, when the motion

to take up bills, resolutions, etc, is in order.
Mr. GORDON. That is after the regular or ders are gone through with?

The SPEAKER. That is a part of the regu-

Mr. ELLIOTT. I sincerely hope that the bill will not receive such a disposition as has been indicated by the gentleman from Philadelphia, (Mr. Absort.) Are not members aware that it is extremely difficult to take up a bill when it occupies such a position. Should it now be postponed for an indefinite period, then on a motion to take it up, gentleman can very easily dedge

easily dodge.

Mr. SELTZER. Let us have something of a compromise; let the olive branch be extended. I will withdraw my amendment to fix Friday for the consideration of the bill, if the gentleman from Allegheny (Mr. WILLIAMS) will withdraw his amendment naming Monday.— Then we can allow the resolutions to pass to

this floor, to make war upon South Carolina or any Southern State. This resolution merely proposes to arm Pennsylvania to assist in sustaining the Union. Is there upon this floor any man so craven, so dastardly, that he would not take the musket, or lend his assistance in giving muskets in order to sustain the Union in the hour of need?

Talk of time! Why in a few weeks this battle shall have been lost of two; in less than six weeks this Union shall be a Union for all time, or it shall be scattered to the four winds of Heaven; we shall have many separate contidered as the same proposition and the Union. I look merely to the same proposition for an expression of preparation for an expression for an expression of preparation for an expression for an expression of the subject will enable us to get through with our business.

The first of them is one in which I feel no particular interest, because the same proposition has been substantially adopted in the joint regular order. Such a disposition of the subject will enable us to get through with our business.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It appears to me from the general tenor of the debate, that the import of these resolutions has been misapprehended.

The first of them is one in which I feel no particular interest, because the same proposition has been substantially adopted in the joint reducing, and come up in regular orders. Such a disposition of the subject will enable us to get through with our business.

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Mr. WILLIAMS. It appears to me from the government of the debate, that if there be was it is to be a fruit from Republican. The me the question of preparation for an exigency which is now threatening and is very likely to

occur. My friend from Montgomery, (Mr. Hill) who, although a member of the Judiciary Committee, is, if I am correctly informed, a disciple of Asculapius—appears to be of the opinion that relief should be administered to a patient, in a great case of this description, by very minute

doses.

Mr. HILL. I beg leave to make an explanation. It has always been a part of my policy never to prescribe for a patient until he asks for a remedy—never to advise until I am con-

Mr. WILLIAMS. My friend from Montgo mery put a question to my colleague from Allegheny (Mr. Burns,) which was technical—so contiemen say that there is no necessity for soldiers. The gentleman from Jefferson, (Mr. Gordon,) says that a few shot guns would repel a Southern invasion. Let me tell him that if he thinks so, he does not know the South There are brave men there—hearts fired with the zeal of a Ney or a Murat—men who would stem a torrent of bayonets; aye, there are men there who know what the south is to say (if I may be allowed to quote it in the original, instead of the vernacular) venicule accurrite morbo / run for the doctor whom

We have been resorting to measures of con-

I have already remarked that when we have should come, and as a means of averting war, Mr. RANDALL.—I would like to ask the gentlemen from Schuylkill a question. He has told us that it is necessary to arm the State, that a few shot guns would not be sufficient to repel an invasion from the South. I wish to ask him whether he expects that any southern man, or any confederacy, if there should be one, which this House adonted the other exercises. which this House adopted the other which this House adopted the other evening he answers in the negative; yet still he knows

gomery, that the instincts of the people of western Pennsylvania are widely variant from with the purpose of taking by force of arms the National Capital. I desire to know whether the gentlemen speaks by the book—whether had in the purpose of taking by force of arms the National Capital. I desire to know whether the gentlemen speaks by the book—whether had in the purpose of taking by the book—whether had in the purpose of taking by force of arms the National Capital. I desire to know whether the gentlemen speaks by the book—whether had in the purpose of the people in his county. I think, that I, representing the banner county of the Pannsyl-wind that I, representing the banner county of the Indian, have the right—if any man has—to speak the voice of Pennsyl-vania on this floor—and such a conspiracy forms a chief basis of his argument that our State should now arm. I therefore desire to know the foundation for his opinion.

The All The visitence of such an organization and such a conspiracy forms a chief basis of his argument that our State should now arm. I therefore desire to know the foundation for his opinion.

The National Capital. I desire to know whether the people in his county. I think, that I, representing the banner county of the sum of the foundation for his opinion.

I have no sympathy, sir, with South Carolina or any of her sister. States who have insulted or any of her sister. States who have insulted or any of her sister. States who have insulted or any of her sister. States who have insulted or any of her sister. States who have insulted or any of her sister. States who have insulted or any of her sister. States who have insulted or any of her sister. States who have insulted or any of her sister. States who have insulted or any of her sister. States who have insulted or any of her sister. States who have insulted or any of her sister. I am not of the floor of the f

pared to say that I am morally certain that cho amongst the mountains and beyond them ditious and treasonable spirit which is shaking even to the shores of the Delaware. It was the foundations of our government. While I not the voice of war; it was a voice for peace; hold these sentiments, there are no party tice it was a voice for the protection of free labora voice in favor of free homes and free men,

interrupt the gentleman, but he certainly is

interrupt the gentleman, but ne certainly is not speaking to the motion.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Very well; I stand corrected. I will return to the topic, if I have wandered from it. What is proposed in the measure before us? Does it import a menace? While the whole South is working, are we not allowed even to look into our own condition. allowed even to look into our own condition and to adopt a measure of self-preservation? Some reference has been made to the condi-tion of South Carolina. As my colleague very justly observed in reply to the gentleman from Montgomery (Mr. Hill) she is sick. I ask how is it with Pennsylvania? Is not she infirm? Is not she in a tottering, a somewhat delapidated condition just now? Nay, is she not utterly helpless? Has she made any preparation at all for a crisis such as that which threatens us?

sort can prevail, without subjecting the border to forays on both sides, they are greatly mis-taken. What then shall we do? A distintaken. What then shall we do? A distingtian distance to me that the most peaceful and efguished military gentleman of this country lic. I deeply regret such a state of things; and it appears to me that the most peaceful and effective way of stopping this illegitimate traffic is to furnish to those manufacturers sufficient orders for arms for Pennsylvania companies as will give them ample employment, and at the same time fully equip our own necessary military force.

I are willing to proceed to tary force.

If it be necessary, I am willing to proceed to the consideration of this bill on Tuesday next.

I see no reason whatsoever for further delay. Nobody should complain of Pennsylvania for taking a proper position.

The investigations of the Adjutant General have shown clearly that Pennsylvania does not stand on a proper to make general oners or money and men for a purpose of this sort; said he, "is five thousand men equipped, armed, disciplined, drilled and ready for the field—men, whom I can put my hand upon at any moment." What is the lesson which all history teaches us in regard to mathematically the sort of this sort. ters of this sort? It is said that we are a very powerful people. But while we stand idle, the whole South is arming. There may be no pub-lic organization, but they have their secret associations. The evidence of a wide-spread con-spiracy to overthrow this government, are, I think, sufficient to convince any candid mind. It seems to me that a man who would remain skeptical upon the array of testimony which we have before us, would not be, convinced "though one should rise from the dead."

What would be the effect then, of an irruption? We are a powerful—a mighty State, with a population of not less than three millions; but in our present condition we should be utterly helpless in the presence of a well disciplined army of ten thousand men. Such an army might overrun all your border counties. We of Allegheny are not exactly on the borwe of Allegneny are not exactly on the border; but we will undertake, if the invading forces pass through the country of our neighbors of Washington county, that we will stop them in Allegheny. We have arms there; and we have means of making them, if the State will not provide them. Our Western men have their rides. their rifles.

But as a State, are we in a safe condition?-An undisciplined people cannot furnish any de-fense against a disciplined soldiery. The losses which we would sustain before we could get our people into a state of organization and discipline for an exigency of this sort would be enormous. Our whole border, perhaps, would be depopulated. In the meantime torrents upon torrents of blood would crimson all our

In this light, this measure, of which gentlemen complain so much, is a mere measure of peace. It is a question of organizing our mi-litia. Yet gentlemen fear that such a course would exasperate our very sensitive friends in the South. They never stop to inquire whether the South. it will please Pennsylvania or not. What right have the people of Pennsylvania to interfere in a matter of this sort! Mr. Speaker, I tell the gentleman from Montgomery, and other gentlemen who think with him that, with all their hindness and charity toward their Southern brethren, (and such feelings, properly directed, are all right,) when an invading army from the South shall cross our borders there will be no

divisions between religious sects are the signal for the most acrimonious hostility between them.
In the conflict between the mother country and the colonies, the men opposed to us were "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh." Yet, when great rights were involved we did not hesitate to quarrel with our mother country. And we could not hesitate to-day in a war of self-

Now, Mr. Speaker, it seems strange to me that gentlemen who are so anxious to secure peace to the nation, as we have testified by their votes, are not ready to support a harmless resolution like this, because it may, perhaps, produce a little displeasure and irritation in the South. Why can we not pass it now? How long will it take the Committee to prepare this than a week. The preparation of the bill is a matter of detail, demanding ability of a peculiar sort, and it will no doubt involve considerable labor. The question now is, have we time to spare? I say we have not. If the bill to spare! I say we nave not. In the but were now on our table, ready to be passed at once, it would be, perhaps, impossible within the proper time to put our militia in a state of discipline fitted for such an emergency as may arrise. Why then should we hesitate to pass this resolution by which we send the question to a committee with instructions to report a bill on which we may act as speedily as possible.

It is true that upon this proposition, the in-quiry legitimately arises whether we ought to arm. Therefore it is that I speak as I do. Can gentlemen doubt on this question? Can we hesitate? Is there any sound objection to such "hope" it will not be indefinitely postponed.

A temporary adjournment with them means a perpetual postponement. That is its substance. I trust that we shall dispose of this matter at the very earliest possible time. I have named Monday. I feel inclined to say to-morrow; and were it the expectation of this House to have a session to morrow, I should submit a motion to that effect.

Mr. BRESSLER. I have no desire, sir, to prolong this discussion, but I wish to say a word, in order that my course on this question may not hereafter be misunderstood or misrepresented. I voted, sir, in favor of sending Commissioners to Washington. I shall vote to repeal a portion of the 95th section of the Penal Code, and when this resolution shall be properly before us, I shall also vote for it. I would not send over the wires anything indication. send over the wires anything indicating a desire on our part for delay longer than till Monday; I would not on Monday send over the wires to our Commissioners anything that would em-barrass them in their action. The safety of our National Union, the preservation of our honored name, the associations of the past and the hopes of the future, all unge upon us to meet this question in that spirit of liberality and patriotism worthy of the representatives of Pennsyl-

that could render me unwilling to offer the clive branch of peace. God forbid that I should ever and free thought and free speech.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not like to any word or deed of mine. I can do anything to stay the fratricidal hands that would deluge this land of ours with the mingled blood of kindred I will sacrifice party on the altar of peace, fo union, for liberty and for law.

I shall vote for this resolution, sir, when it shall come properly before the House, but I would not embarrass our Commissioners. I shall vote for the repeal of the 95th section of the Penal Code. I shall do anything honorable in order to preserve peace. But if we cannot have peace on any fair and honorable terms, I would arm the Federal Government, and strike down every traitor who would obliterate one star from our bright constellation of liberty. The question being on Mr. WILLIAMS' amend

ment to the amendment of Mr. SELTZER. The yeas and nays were required by Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. SELTZER, and were as

follows, viz:
Yeas—Messrs. Acker, Anderson, Barnsley, Bartholomew, Blanchard, Bliss, Burns, Clark, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Elliott, Gochring, Gordon, Graham, Harvey, Hillman, Hood, Hofus, Irvin, Koch, Lowther, M'Gonigal, Marshall, Mullin, Ober, Peirce, Pughe, Stehman, Strang, Taylor, Teller, Tracey, Walker; White, Williams, and Davis, Speaker—36.
NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Ashcom, Austin, Blair, Boyer, Bressler, Brewster, Butler, (Crawford,) Caldwell, Collins, Dismant, Divins, Donley, Duffield, Dunlap, Gibboney, Heck, Hill, Leisenring, Lichtenwallner, M'Donough, Manifold, Moore, Myers, Osterhout, Patterson, Preston, Randall, Reiff, Rhoads, Roller, Schrock, follows, viz:

ton, Randall, Reiff, Rhoads, Roller, Schrock Seltzer, Sheppard, Stoneback, Thomas, Wildey and Wilson So the question was determined in the nega-

REASON FOR VOTING. Mr. TELLER, (when his name was called). I desire to give my reasons for my vote. I think that the proper time has arrived for put ting our State in an armed position. Such action is no menace to the South; it is merely

a measure to support the weakness of Mr. Bu-chanan. It is long since he has been in favor of any measure which I could support; but I think he must be in favor of this, the object of which is to maintain the laws—to sustain the national administration by an offer of men and money. We cannot make an offer of mili-tary forces unless we have them. I go for any substantial measure for our own protection and in that view I vote for these resolutions.

The question then recurring on Mr. SELT-ZER'S amendment, viz: To postpone the resolutions and make them the special order for next Friday at twelve o'clock, Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend the amend

ment by postponing the resolutions until Wednesday next at twelve o'clock M. Mr. MOORE demanded the yeas and nays, and

PHIA DAILY, at 6 A M., 10.30 A M., 3.32 P. M.

1.63 VP. M.

1.63 VP. PHILADELPHIA FOR READING at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

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Grand Agent. was seconded by Mr. LEISENRING was seconded by Mr. LEISENBING.

Mr. WILSON. I would appeal to the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Moore) to withdraw his call for the yeas and nays. There is only a difference of two days between the propositions; and I think that gentleman might consent, without opposition, to fix Wednesday as the time for the consideration of this question. PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD!

Mr. MOORE. The reasons which influence me are these: This House has, on the invitation of Virginia, provided for the appointment of Commissioners, to meet her and her sister States in Convention at Washington on next Monday. By the appointment of those Com-missioners to take part in that Convention, we have indicated our hope and belief that a peaceable adjustment of present difficulties is not impossible. Having taken this action— having expressed this hope—I think it proper that we should await the result of that Convention's deliberation. Any measures, such as these resolutions contemplate, should, I think, be deferred until the unsuccessful efforts of that Convention, or other causes, may justify us in abandoning all hope that the pres

ing controversy can be peacefully adjusted. On the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS to postpone the resolutions until Wednesday next, at 12 M. The yeas and nays were required by Mr. MOORE and Mr. LEISENRING, and were as follows,

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Anderson, Barnsley, Bartholomew, Blair, Blanchard, Bliss, Bressler, Brewster, Burns, Clark, Collins, Cow-Gordon, Graham, Harvey, Hillman, Hood, Hofius, Irvin, Roch, Lowther, M'Gonigal, Mar-shall, Mullin, Ober, Patterson, Peirce, Pughe, Roller, Seltzer, Stehman, Taylor, Teller, Walk-White, Williams, Wilson and Davis, Speaker

NAYS-Messrs. Aschom, Austin, Boyer, Dis mant, Divins, Donley, Duffield, Heck, Hill, Huhn, Leisenring, Lichtenwallner, M' Donough, Manifold, Moore, Myers, Osterhout, Preston, Raindall, Reiff, Rhoads, Schrock, Sheppard, Stoneback, Thomas and Wildey—26.
So the question was determined in the affirm-

ative. The amendment, asamended, was then agree to and

The motion, as amended, was adopted.
Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the resolutions be made the special order for Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, M.

On the question,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr.
LEISERING and Mr. HUHN, and were as fol-

lows, viz ; YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Anderson, Aus YEAS—Messrs Abbott, Acker, Anderson, Austin, Barnsley, Bartholomew, Blair, Blanchard, Bliss, Bressler, Brewster, Burns, Butler, Crawford,) Clark, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Elliott, Gibboney, Goehring, Gordon, Graham, Harvey, Hillman, Hood. Hofius, Huhn, Irvin, Koch, Lowther, M. Gonigal, Mullin, Ober, Patterson, Peirce, Roller, Seltzer, Stehman, Strang, Boller, Weller, White, Williams and

Taylor, Teller, Walker, White, Williams and Davis, Speaker—45.

NATS—Messrs. Aschom, Boyer, Collins, Dismant, Divins, Donley, Duffield, Heck, Hill, Leisenring, Lichtenwallner, M'Donough, Manifold, Moore, Myers, Osterhout, Preston, Randall, Reiff. Bhoads. Shepperd. Reiff, Rhoads, Sheppard, Stoneback, Thomas and Wildey—24. So the question was determined in the affirm

ative. SPECIAL SESSION FOR PURLIC CALENDAR Mr. GORDON moved that the House hold session on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of considering the remaining bills on the public alendar.

The motion was agreed to. PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. SELTZER. I rise for the purpose of mak Mr. SERILLE. Tiles for the purpose of making a personal explanation. A gentleman has handed me a copy of the Pennsylvania Argus, a newspaper published at Greensburg, Westmoreland county. It contains an article which places certain members of this House in a very peculiar position. The article reads thus:

"REPUBLICANS IN DIFFICULTY.—W. M. Graham. Republican member of the Legislation. ham, Republican member of the Legislature ham, Republican member of the Legislature, was severely caned last week, by Mr. Seltzer, of Harrisburg. They disjuted about about some real estate they held jointly in Butler. Mr. G. was severely out about the head, and bled pro-

was severely cut about the nead, and bled profusely. The assailant was held to answer."

I merely wish to say that, whatever may heve been the circumstances on which this distorted statement is founded, it is, of course, entirely untrue, with regard to my friend from Butler (Mr. Graham) and myself. There extends that were use the most refrect state of bretters. ists between us the most perfect state of broth

The hour of one having arrived, the Speak ER adjourned the House until 3 o'clock next Monday afternoon.

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decl3 J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg

PHILADELPHIA

READING RAIL ROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER DEC. 12th, 1860.

TWO PASSENGER TEAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG DALLY, (Sundays excepted.) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15;P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1 25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE PHILADELPHIA at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 P. M., and

\$15 P. M. FARES :—To Philadelphia, No 1 Cars, \$8.25 ; No. 2 (in

FARS: --TO Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, \$5.25; No. 2 (m sume train, \$2.75.
FARS: --To keading, \$1.30 and \$1.30.
At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Famqua, Catawissa, &c.
FOUR: TRAINS LEAVE READING FOR PHILADEL-PHIA DAILY: at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.50 noon and 3.43? M.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

IVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND

FROM PHILADELPHIA

EAST WARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 5.15 p. u., arrives it West Philade phia at 10.20 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, leaves Hurrisburg at 7.30 a.m., runs via Mount Joy, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m.

HARRISRUEG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 p. m., and arrives at Wast Philadelphia, at 8.40 p. m. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2, leaves Harrisburg at 5.25 p. m., runs via Mount Joy connecting at Dillerville with MAIL TRAIN East for Philadelphia.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10.50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg at 8.10 a. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m., ar-ives at Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m.

I.CCAL MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg for Pittsburg

AT 7.00 a.m.

FAST LINE leaves l'hiladelphia at 12.00, noon, arrives at Harrisburg at 4.10 p.m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves l'hiladelphia at 2.06 p.m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 7.35 m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m.

Attention is called fo the fact, that passengers leaving Philadelphia at 400 p. m., connect at lancaster with MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrive at Harrishnur at 9 45

Supt. East Division Pennsulvania Railroad.

Northern Central Railway

NOTICE:

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT

N AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, January 80th, 1861, the Passenger Frains of the Northern entral Rajiway will leave Harrisburg as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN will leave at...... 140 P. M

The only Trains leaving Harrisburg on Sunday will be the ACCOMMODATION TRAIN South at 3, a. m. For further information apply at the Office, in Penna. Bailroad Depot.

Harrisburg, January 30, 1860.—30-dtf

SCIENCE AND ARTIST

A Melange of Excerpta Carious, Humor-ous and instructive. Collated by O. C. BOMRAUGH.

The above interesting Work has just been received at

EERON 1878 CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

STORE PRICE \$1 25

SAMUEL D. YOUNG,

Harrisburg at 9.45, p. m.

Philadelphia as follows :---

the traveling public

DR. JOHNSON LOCK HOSPITAL

AS discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE. RELIEF IN BIX TO TWELVE HOURS.

No Mercary or Noxious Drugs. A CURE WARRANTED, OR NO CHARGE, IN FROM GNE TO TWO DAYS. CO.

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Pains In the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Nervous Deblity, Decay of the Physical Powers, Oyspepsia, Langnor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Pall Itation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dinness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Etomach, Affection of the Head, Throat, Nies or Etim—those territic diameters arising, from the indiscretion or Solitary Lubis of Youth—tho o dreadful and destructive practices which produce constitutional deblits, retder marriage imposible, and destroy both body and mind.

YOUNG MEN. YOUNG MEN.

Young men especially who have become the victure solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit with administrative who saids the solitary by the saids of young mou of the most excited telest and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listeding Schates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to estay the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARKIGGE. MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should immediately consuit Dr. J., and be restored to perfect health.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately cured and full vigor restored.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in bis honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

APORIGO No. 7 South F ederick effect, Baltimore, Mu., on the left hand side going from Baltimore street, 7 doors from the corner. Be particular in observing the name or number, or you will mistake the place. Le particular for Ignorant, Trifting Quacks, with farse names, or Pallry Humbug Carificates, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnson, lurk near.

All letters must contain a Postage Stamp, to use on the reals.

DR. JOHNSTON.

re, ly.

DR. JOHNSTON.

Dr. Johnson member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the mest eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greatest part of whose like has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philiadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the misstastion-bring onese that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleen, preather vousiers, being alarmed at suduren sounds, bashfuines, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Br. J. addresses all those who having injured themselves by private and improper indulgencies, that secret and solitary habit which ruins both body and mins, unfitting them for either businessor society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early, habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, rains in the Head, Dimness of Sight. Loss of Muscular Power, Papitation of the Heart, Dypersia, Nerwous Irritability, Derangement of the Jugarities, &c.

MENTALLY. MENTALLY, the fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded —Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, De-pression of Spirits, Evil Forehodics, Aversion toSocie-ty, Self-distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evil effects.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their decline in health, lesing their vigor, pecoming weak, pale, hervous and emacated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symp-

WOUNG MEN

who have injured themselves by a certain practice, in dulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evit companions, or at school the efficies of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a 'young man, the hopes of his courtry, the darding of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of daviating from the path of nature, and inoughing in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contexplating

124000 [MARRIAGE,] ON AND AFTER

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1860,
The passenger trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphin as follows:— DR. JOHNSON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR OR

GANIC WEARNESS THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 2.40 m. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m. FAST INF. leaves Harrisburg at 12 55 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.00 p. m.

By this great and important remedy; Weakness of the Organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debildrated who had lost all hope, h. ve been immediately reflayed. All imperiments to Marriage, Physical or Mental Disqualidication, Nervous, Trembling, Weakness or Ethiustion or the most fearful kind, speedily cured.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this Institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical operations porformed by Dr. J., wincessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons actives of operations porformed by Dr. J., wiwessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, occioes of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides the standing as a genileman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

DISFASES OF IMPRUDENCE—When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame of discovery determined from applying to those who, from education and respectability can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptems of this horid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nosa, skin, sc. progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sulferings by sending him to "that hourse from whence so traveler returns." It is a melinicially fact that thousands fall victims to this territio disease; owing to the unsalifulness, of gnorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poton, mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of lite miscrable.

To Erranges,—The Doctor's Liptomas hang in his office.

fice.

AST-Letters must contain a Stamp to us on the reply.

AST-Remedies sent by Mail.

AST-NO. 7-South Frederick street, Baltimore, april dayly, a state of the street, and the street.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE EXTRA FINE POINTED GOLD PENS

T NEWTON'S (formerly immaterial, he finest poleted, most durable and as cheap as any n market, for sale, with a variety of Gold and Eliver Cases of various sizes and prices, at "BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, 51 Market street.

W W. HAYS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Office Walnut St., between Second and

Third, Harrisburg Pa. J4p dawt a NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBERS having succeeded

to the WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS Of Messrs. GROSS & KUNKEL, at WALNUT STREET WHAKE; would respectfully announce to the citizens of Harrisburg and vicinity, that they are prepared to offer for sale a large and complete assortment of Groceries. Groceries, Provisions, Fish. Salt.

Grain, Flour. Ropes, in great variety, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Fnild, Glass, Naile,

FOR THE PLAYORING EXTRACTS.

Vamilia, best in market,

Rose, Lemon,
Pine Apple,
Birawberry,
Celery,
Nutmegs,
Paraley. Our Large SPRING-STOCK, purchased in Philadelphia and Naw York, and now arriving, has been selected with much care, and will present great inducements to closed huvern close buyers.

We littend to keep FIRST-OLASS GOODS, and WILL
MOT BE UNDERSOLD, and hope by honorable deating to
moral and receive a share of patronage.

ROBINSON & O.

FOR SALE. ROM ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOL LARS BOROUGH BONDS. Also, from Ten to Fifty thares of Harri-burg Gas Stock, by

WW DOCK JL 08,0

Pure Distilled Rose Water,
Best English Baking Soda,
Pure Orean Tartar,
Fresh Culfinary Herbs.
KELLER'S DRUG STORR
TO Market Street,
NGS GLEANINGS

HARVEST-FIELDS OF LITERATURE, No. 28 South Second Sire 1 de24-tf EXTRA SUCAR CURED HAMS For sale by: