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subscripers order the discontinuance of their news-re, the publisher may continue to send their news-tenages are paid.

Tenages are paid.

The results of the publisher may continue to take their newspa-from the office to which they are directed, they are on-the until they have settled the bills and ordered a discontinued.

l'ennsylvania Legislature.

STATE AUDICULTURAL SOCIETY'S REPORT. Mr. BLISS submitted the following: Received, That one thousand copies of the sixth volume of the transactions of the Penn-sylvania State Agricultural Society, as publish-

ed under the superintendence of the Secretary of said Society, be furnished for the use of the members of this House. On the resolution,

The yeas and mays were required by Mr. HARVEY and Mr. WILDEY, and were as fol-

(Crawford,) Byrne, Clark, Collins, Cope. Dismant, Donley, Duncan, Gibboney, Goehring, Gordon, Graham, Harvey, Hayes, Heck, Hill, Hillman, Hood, Koch, Lawrence, Lichtenwallner, Lowther, M'Gonigal, Manifold, Moore, Morrison, Myers, Ober, Osterhout, Patterson, Peirce, Preston, Reiff, Rhoads, Roller, Se.tzer, Sheppand, Smith, (Berks.) Stehman, Steneback, Taylor, Teller, Walker, White, Wildey, Williams and Wilson—56. So the question was determined in the nega-

LFAVE (F ABSENCE.

days from to day.

Mr. BRODHFAD, asked for and obtained tee to them that we will fulfil all obligations

the same leave for Mr. Devins. Mr. MARSHALL, asked for and obtained the same leave for Mr. Burns. SITES FOR SCHOOL HOUSES.

Mr. TELLER submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediciency of extending the provisions of an Act passed but day of April, 1860, entitled an Act supplementary to an Act to authorize the School Directors of Chester and Delto the several counties of the Commonwealth. 'ile resolution was read a second time and agreed to.

ASSESSORS AND PROPERTY HOLDERS.

quiring the Assessors of the different townships, borough, wards, &c., in making out their respective assessments to invariably require the property holder or his or her agent to make their statements on oath or affirmation. The House refused to read the resolution a second time.

Ine motion was agreed to, and, BRADY TOWNSHIP, LYCOMING COUNTY.

House bill No. 59, entitled an Act to re-annex part of Brady township in Lycoming county to Union county, came up in its order on third reading.

The first section of the bill was read.

Mr. PATTERSON moved to postpone the fur-ther consideration of the bill until 12 o'clock M. next Friday week, and that it be made the spe-

cial order for that day.

Nr. COWAN moved to amond by striking out Friday week and insorting "Wednesday

The amendment was agreed to; and

On the motion, The yeas and nays were required by Mr. EL-

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"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS-NEUTRAL AN NONE."

HARRISBURG, PA. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

use. Mor. Mr. Speaker, is this all; they have made war upon this Government by firing upon a vessel in our service.

These causes are sufficient to excite apppre-

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock.

A. M., by the SPEAKER, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Johnston. ended?

ended?
In my humble judgment, there are two courses of action, either of which will, perhaps, accomplish the object of settlement. One way is an entire sulfatishin of the whole Governments—a silent acquiescence, a complete sulmission to the wishes of the slave power. That will settle the whole difficulty so far as the men of the South are concerned; but it will end this Government. What do they demand of us? They ask us to give up to them the entire con-HARVEY and Mr. WILDEY, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Ball, Bartholomew, Bisel, Bixler, Blair, Blanchard, Bliss, Burns, Cowan, Devins, Douglas, Duffield, Dunlap, Elliott, Gaskill, Happer, Hofius, Huhn, Leisenring, M'Donough, Marshall, Mullin, Pughe, Shafer, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Strang and Davis, Speaker—28.

NASS—Nessrs. Abbott, Acker, Alexander, Anderson, Ashcom, Austin, Barnsley, Boyer, Brewster, Brodhead, Butler, (Carbon.) Butler, (C end. Republican government is built upon the majority principle; and the moment you do away with that principle, you destroy the Republican form of government. Will we ever submit to this radical abandonment of principle? Never. Therefore, I consider that remedy out of the question. I will not impugn the judgment of any sane man here by insinuating for a moment that he can ever sanction such a doctrine.

What is the other remedy? I hold it to be this-that we must take the position that we are ready and willing at all times, as we have ever declared our readiness and willingness, to Mr. HOFIUS asked for and obtained leave of concede to the Southern States and to our absence for Mr. Gibson, messenger, for a few Southern brethren, all the rights which belong incumbent upon us under that Constitution; and furthermore, that while we are ready and wiling to make all fair and honorable concessions, so that liberty be not encroached upon or principle violated, yet that we are determined to maintain and enforce the Constitution of the United States, and protect it at all hazards.— That, Mr. Speaker, will, in my judgment, settle

the difficulty.

But gentlemen may say, "you have ignored the great remedy; you have forgotten the great panaces for for all these evils, namely, Com-promise?" Compromise? What are we to understand by that? As I understand compro-mise, it implies the settlement of difficulties by equal and mutual concessions of both parties. What are the concessions on the side of slavery Mr. BLAIR submitted the following: in this case? None are offered. I confess, Mr. Speaker, that I cannot see the merits of this mode. Means are hereby instructed to report a bill requiring the Assessors of the different townships, shine which is to come over this land in consequence of such compromise. To me this policy looks like merely temporising with the dirficulty. It seems that we say, 'a little more concession, a little more folding of the hands in compromise, and all will be well."—
I do not understand it so. I look upon the

Mr. HOFIUS moved that the House resume the consideration of House bill No 61, entitled an Act relating to the collection of taxes in What are the difficulties that exist between the The said bill was taken up and passed finally. I call upon gentlemen to state wherein we have and effectual mode of redress under the Constitution. Have the Republican party infringed upon any Southern right? When have they had the power to do so? We are unable to commit any aggression even if we were so disposed. But all hostile or aggressive purposes have been disclaimed by our party in the most emphatic tones. That any suspect us of such

an intention, is the consequence of our having been misrepresented and belied.

In my view the cause of the present difficulty lies not in any wrong which the North has committed but lies in the fact that the people ARMING THE MILITIA OF THE STATE.

Mr. ELLICIT moved that the House resume
the consideration of House bill No 15, entitled
"Joint Resolutions relative to the military forces of this Commonwealth.

On the mation I ever consent to say, in any manner or form, that I am ashame for having so voted. Does any one suppose that if John Bell or Stephen YEAS.—Mossrs. Abbott, Acker, Alexander, Anderson, Austin, Burnsley, Bartholomew, Blutler, (Crawford,) Clark, Gowan, Douglass, Elliott, Gibboney, Goehring, Gordon, Graham, Happer, Harvey, Hayes, Hood. Hoffine A. Douglas or John C. Breckinridge had been Elliott, Gibboney, Goelning, Gordon, Graham, Happer, Harvey, Hayes, Hood, Hoffus, Huhn, Irvin, Koch, Lawrence, Lowther, M., Gonigal, Marshall, Mullin, Ober, Patterson, Pierce, Robinson, Roller, Seltzer, Shafer, Stehman, Strang, Taylor, Teller, Walker, White, Williams and Davis, Speaker—51.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ashcom, Ball, Bixler, Boyer, Brodhead, Butler, (Carbon,) Byrne, Collins, Cope, Dismant, Devins, Donley, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Ellenberger, Gaskill, Heck, Hill, Kline, Leisenring, Lichtenwallner, M. Donough, Man-ouestion of the restoration of that potency which for hearly acentury it has exerted in the affect of this nation. Here lies the difficulty; and unless we yield this point—unless we consent to concede to the South the supremecy in the government—they will not be satisfied. But what are these proposed compromises? Gentlemen urge the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line. We have been told by gentlemen who call themselves Republicans, that the Dunlap, Eilenberger, Gaskill, Heck, Hill Kline, Leisenring, Lichtenwallner, M'Donough, Manifold, Moore, Morrison, Myers, Csterhout, Preston, Pughe, Reiff, Rhoads, Ridgway, Sheppard, Smith, (Berks.) Smith, (Philadelphia,) the Republican party came into existence upon the question of the restoration of that line. I begin the store that the statement. Mr. Speaker, as I understand, the Republican party came into existence in consequence of the repeal of that line; but the party never proposed to restore it. We had submitted to that which had been imposed upon us against our wishes, and had come, as Mr. Douglas expressed the constitution of the same, 1. That we authorize the authority of the same, 1. That we authorize the store to the President of the United States the military forces of this Commonwealth, for preserving the integrity of this constitution and the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. EILIOTT. I do not wish to consume

ARRISBURG, PA. FRIDAX APTERNOON, FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

We will help by against the restriction of the circuit with the defect of that the control point in the degree of recording the control point in the degree of the circuit with the defect of that the control point in the control point in the degree of the circuit with the defect of that the control point in the co

I do not understand it so. I look upon the subject in a different light.

Shiper in a different light.

What is the compromise which, is now proposed? Gentlemen claim that difficulties exist. What are the difficulties that exist between the Morth and the South? Have we encroached upon their rights? Wherein have we done so? I call upon gentlemen to state wherein we have encroached upon a single right of the South; for the infringement of which there is not a proper and effectual mode of redress under the Constitution.

Sin when he aims the dagger at your breast and open your boson that the aim may be sure, pretend that our Governor, or we either, have proved that our Governor, or we either, have the upon the score of arms; and we cannot we cannot despon and assassing with the composition of Pennsylvania cannot be despoiled our treasury; and they are now almost to the General Government. They have one thinks so, he is a bad reader of the Constitution. The Governor of Pennsylvania cannot be despoiled our treasury; and they are now almost to the General Government, itself, upon their rights? Wherein have we choreached upon a single right of the South; for the constitution of the South. How the health assassing with the aim may be sure, and we cannot the constitution of the Constitution. The Governor of Pennsylvania cannot the despoiled our treasury; and they are now almost to the General Government, itself, upon their rights? Wherein have we coroached upon a single right of the South; for the constitution on the coron of Pennsylvania cannot the composition of the Mark the following:

I hall therefore move, hereafter, to strike the County in the Composition of the Commonwealth statute the following:

I have me snal, avernment upon the coron of Pennsylvania cannot the Composition of the Composition of the Composition of the Composition of t outrage, and call their submission "magnanimity". As I have remarked, I believe the Southern States to be a unit in their demands with regard to slavery. They demand that, the right of property in slaves shall be recognized in the Constitution, and lield valid in our National Territory. You might as well undertake to conciliate South Carolina as to

continuity of the some, 1. That we authorize the Governor to tender to the President of the Unit of States the military forces of this Common of the special continuity of this Union and the ministrance of the Constitution of the ministrance of the Cons

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Having procured Steam Power Presses, we are repared to execute JUB and BUOK PRINTING of every tescription, chear er that it can be done at any other eastlishment in the country.

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by the Democrate of the North proserup sue Democratic party. He asks us to embody in the Constitution, the Breckenridge platform, providing for Congressional intervention to protect slavery in the territories. Nothing less is asked of us than to rip up that Constitution under which we have lived for the last seventy years. If we will consent

to change the whole form of our government, the Border States will consent to remain with us. Without that, I do not believe that they

I am one of those who believe that the time has positively come when the institutions that the House, I move as an amendment to strike out that resolution entirely and the Chair)

The SPEAKER (Mr. Patressos in the Chair)

That motion is not in order of the Chair)

That motion is not in order of the Chair) of free speech, the right of free press, the right of habeas corpus and that by Jury. I believe that in the South all these are irrecoverably lost.—
They are gone—they are like a bird that has They are gone - they are like a bird that has flown. In my cominon nothing will answer for the slave States but a system of unmidgated ablarism. The South cannot allow the right of free speech. I do not ask that they shall allow it. Its effect would be incendiary, it would strup their negroes to insurrection. This is the necessary State of affairs in the South. But such being the nature of slavery, we cannot consent that it shall encroach upon us any farther. We cannot by compromise give away the rights of man. We cannot suifer the minority to rule for all time.

the wigning of the law for fifteen, or twenty, twenty five or thirty years, if it could be done; but I do not believe years, in 12 count be done; but to not believe it can be. I believe that the States will soperate; and in a few weeks the question will be, whether it is best to let those States that wish to secode go. That will be the question which we must decide.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I voted against taking up

the resolutions, and I shall vote against the resolutions.

solutions.
In the first place, I consider that resolutions of this kind are entirely unnecessary hand, besides, even if an expression of opinion on our part were necessary. I could not concur in resolutions like these. Several weeks ago, we adopted the following:

Resolution: That the Constitution of the United States of America, contains all the covered.

ted States of America, contains all the powers necessary to the maintenance of its authority, and it is the soleran and most imperative luty of the government to adopt and carry into effect whatever measures may be necessary to that end; and the faith and the power of Penn

[Continued on Fourth Page.]