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Pennsylvania Telegraph

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE."

VOL. XIV.

HARRISBURG, PA. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 15, 1861.

NO. 37.

Steam Printing Office.

Having procured the best Power Presses we are prepared to execute JOB AND BOOK PRINTING of every description, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the country.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.	Per Square Foot
Four lines or less constitute one square. Five lines or more than four constitute a square.	
Hall Square, one day	\$0.10
one week	1.00
one month	3.00
three months	8.00
one year	25.00
One square one day	.50
one week	2.00
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Marriages and Deaths to be charged as regular advertisements.

Pennsylvania Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1861.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. ELLENBERGER, a supplement to the Act to incorporate the borough of Easton.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. RANDALL, a bill relative to judgments by default in the city of Philadelphia.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (general).

Also, one relative to proceedings on foreign attachments in the city of Philadelphia.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (local).

Mr. MOORE, one to prohibit the importation of fish into Philadelphia and adjacent ports, at improper seasons.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (local).

Mr. THOMAS, one relative to certain real estate of Edward Shippen Bard, deceased.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (local).

Mr. RIDGWAY, one to pay for auditing the accounts of John M. Coleman, county treasurer of the city of Philadelphia for the years 1844-45.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. LEISENRING, one to extend the charter of the Greenwich Improvement Railroad company.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. DUFFIELD, one to incorporate the Excelsior Steam Forging Hose company.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. ABBOTT, one to compensate Geo. Jordan for injuries sustained while in the public service.

Mr. ABBOTT moved to suspend the rules and proceed to consider the bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill was taken up and passed finally.

Mr. TRACY, one to incorporate the Towanda Coal company.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Also, one to extend the time of payment of the enrolment tax on the Act incorporating the Susquehanna Railroad company.

Mr. TRACY moved to suspend the rules and proceed to consider the bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the said bill was taken up and passed finally.

Mr. BARNESVILLE submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be directed to procure for each member of this House one copy of a pocket map of Pennsylvania, on which he shall put the population of each county according to the recent census, in figures, on the face of the county.

The resolution was read a second time.

Mr. PIERCE moved to strike out the word "map" and insert "book."

The amendment was not agreed to; and the original resolution was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS OF A PUBLIC MEETING IN WAYNE COUNTY.

Mr. WALKER having asked and obtained leave to present resolutions, offered the following:

The Committee reported the following resolutions which were adopted unanimously and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, in Mass Convention assembled, cordially unite in the following declarations:

1. That we venerate the Union, as our forefathers framed it, and when administered according to its original design, we are ready to defend it with our lives and our fortunes. I am opposed to any of these amendments.

Mr. TRACY, I desire to have this matter postponed for the present. When the proposition for this Commission was adopted by this House, no time being allowed to members who begged the indulgence of a little delay, it did seem to me that we were proceeding very hastily. It seems to me, also, that to press this proposition through to-day would be acting with undue haste. Although I express the raising of this Commission, yet, when I shall be satisfied as to the amount necessary and proper to be provided for their remuneration, I shall be as ready as any other gentleman on this floor to vote for the required appropriation. When I shall be properly apprised of the necessary incidental expenses incurred by the Commission for hotel accommodations, or for the employment of a Secretary, if you please, I shall act judiciously and wisely in regard to provision for remuneration. Entirely adequate provision for these expenses is required by the dignity of this great State. But I want a little more information on this subject and I do not see the necessity of pushing through this proposition this morning. I hope the House will indulge gentlemen entertaining my views, by allowing the subject to pass over until we shall have received authoritative information as to the necessary expenses of this Commission. I move that the subject be postponed for the present.

Mr. COLLINS. I think that the motion of the gentleman from Bradford (Mr. TRACY) is very appropriate. There appears to be a diversity of opinion in this House in regard to the compensation necessary and proper to be paid to the Secretary. Now, sir, it is possible that the House might be informed that the Pennsylvania Commission has no Secretary—that this gentleman from Pennsylvania has been employed as Secretary by the Convention—and it may be that the Convention have made the necessary provision for his pay. At any rate, by waiting we shall obtain the proper information, so that we may vote understandingly, and pass such an appropriation as will be requisite to meet all the necessary expenses of that legislation. There is no hurry about this matter; the Commissioners are not suffering for want of an appropriation by us, with regard to their pay; and as by waiting for full information we may be enabled to act much more wisely, I am in favor of the motion to postpone for the present.

On the motion to postpone the resolution for the present,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. PIERCE and Mr. WILDEY, and were as follows, viz: Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Barnsley, Bisel, Bixler, Blair, Boyer, Brewster, Brodhead, Burns, Butler, (Carbon,) Byrne, Caldwell, Clark, Collins, Cooper, Craig, Dismant, Donley, Douglas, Duffield, Dunlap, Gaskill, Gibney, Goehring, Graham, Heck, Hill, Hood, Hofius, Kline, Koch, Lichtenwalner, M'Donough, Manifold, Morrison, Myers, Osterhout, Randall, Reiff, Rippe, Robinson, Roller, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Sisson, Stoneback, Taylor, Thomas, Tracy, White, Wilder and Williams—51.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Anderson, Ashcom, Austin, Ball, Cowan, Frazier, Happer, Harvey, Hayes, Huhn, Leisenring, Lowther, M'Gonigal, Mullin, Patterson, Peirce, Pugh, Schrock, Seitzer, Shafer, Walker, Wilson and Davis, Speaker—26.

according to their teachings and example, to 'establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity,' but have no reliance for the Union; if shall be transformed, at the dictation of traitors and anarchists, into an engine for proscribing Freedom and exalting Slavery.

2. That we are satisfied with the Constitution as it is, and we are ready to fulfil our obligations under it as to demand compliance from fellow citizens, but will never consent to remodel its provisions in order to suit the tastes or further the ends of traitors to the country and conspirators against our common humanity.

3. That the demand of southern revolutionists and their northern aiders and abettors to have the Constitution changed in essential particulars, is a palpable acknowledgment that their quarrel is with that instrument as it stands, and goes so far to absolve the Republicans from the slanderous accusation of proposing to infract the constitutional rights and immunities of any State or of any individual.

4. That the bold and reckless experiment, enigmatically foretold during the late Presidential canvass, and which the Locofocos are now conducting, for ascertaining how much treason on their part will induce the Republicans to discard their principles, disband their organization, and abdicate power, excites in us mingled emotions of pity for their madness and anger for their crime.

5. That the history of this country demonstrates unceasingly the utter futility of Compromises for the suppression of agitation relative to the institution of Slavery, and points with unerring finger to the Republican doctrine of the prohibition of bondage in all the Territories as the only effective and permanent means for restoring harmony to the people and concord to the National Councils.

6. That the new Locofoco dogma of submitting to elections only when the verdict of the ballot box is in their favor, and of resorting to anarchy and civil war when the decision is against them, is an importation from Mexico, contrary to the Constitution and laws, suited only to the necessities of an effete and corrupt party, subversive of industrial prosperity, destructive to social order, fatal to the existence of Liberty, and that compromises with it must necessarily involve all who may be concerned therein in unspeakable shame and disgrace.

7. That while traitors are plundering the Treasury, confiscating the mints, the arsenals and the forts, firing upon the National flag, plotting the seizure of the capital and the assassination of the President elect, the men who counsel concessions are either smitten with criminal weakness or are confederates of the enemies of the Constitution.

8. That the deliberate and measured declaration of the People's State Convention, held at Harrisburg in February last, that 'believing Slavery to be an element of political weakness and social infelicity, we are unalterably opposed to the extension of Free Territory, and the yet stronger and more emphatic avowal of the National Convention which convened in Chicago last May, that 'we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, or of any individual, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States,' were dictated by a lofty patriotism, and a profound comprehension of the just powers of the Government, are approved by intelligent and far-reaching political economy, are coincident with the highest civilization and humanity of the age, and any abatement thereof either through cowardice or venality on the part of Republican representatives, will be sternly rebuked by outraged and indignant constituents.

9. That the direct and indisputable complicity of the present Locofoco national administration with the traitors who seek the destruction of the Government, together with the justification of at least the palliation of treason by all the northern Locofoco leaders, are the chief aggravations of the existing troubles, and the most formidable obstacles to a settlement which shall preserve the wholeness of the Union, the integrity of the Constitution, and the fraternity of the people.

10. That this Union is not a league of States, but a government framed by the people of the whole country, and consequently Secession is Treason.

11. That while we are in favor of conciliation, courtesy and kindness in enforcing the great decision of the people made in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, we are immovably opposed, to turning that stupendous triumph of Truth and Justice into a defeat by surrendering to menace and insurrection what was denied to persuasion and argument.

12. That the Constitution of the Union, by the unprecedented prosperity, security and happiness it has conferred on the people living under it, has demonstrated that it originated in the highest human wisdom, and that it is vivified with the truest patriotism and humanity—and that to the maintenance thereof in its fullness and entirety, we pledge ourselves and our resources, each to the other, and to all loyal men throughout the land.

That these resolutions be attested by the President and Secretaries, and copies be forwarded to Washington to be presented to the Senate by the Hon. Simon Cameron and to the House by the Hon. Galusha A. Grow; also to Harrisburg, to be presented to the Senate by the Hon. W. W. Ketcham, and to the House by Samuel E. Dimmick, Esq., being loudly called for next addressed the meeting in his usual forcible manner. He was followed by O. S. Miner, Esq., and briefly by R. B. Semmes, Esq., whose remarks, as well as all the proceedings of the meeting, evinced a spirit of determination to resist every aggression against the Constitution or Union, and to maintain a firm and consistent adherence to the principles of the Party as avowed in the Chicago Platform.

The following resolutions offered by Mr. Dimmick were also adopted:

Resolved, That we demand of those in power at Harrisburg to stand before election—to maintain in power the principles they advocated to the last power—to represent the principles and the party that elected them—to stand by the Constitution and the Union as they are, and firmly to oppose on all efforts, come from what traitor hands they may, to amend the one or sever the other at the point of the bayonet.

O. S. Miner, Esq., offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we observe with regret that those persons representing or claiming to represent Republican constituents in Congress and our State Legislature are inclined to yield to the pressure and deviate from the sound principles of our party, that we cannot too highly admire and commend the bold, manly, and unswerving course of our Represent-

ative, A. B. WALKER, Esq., a course dictated alike by consistency and honor.
On motion the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Constitution and Union.

JOHN TORREY, Pres't.
M. L. TRACY, Sec'y.
F. A. SEELY, Sec'y.

While the resolutions were being read by the Clerk, Mr. COLLINS rose and said: I would ask, as a question of order, whether these resolutions are addressed to the House?

The SPEAKER. The resolutions are being read for the information of the House. The Chair cannot decide the point of order, until the resolutions have been read.

Mr. COLLINS. I understand that the gentleman asked leave to make a motion.

The SPEAKER. He asked leave to offer resolutions.

Mr. COLLINS. Are these resolutions addressed to the House?

The SPEAKER. The resolutions will be read for the information of the House.

When the reading of the resolutions was concluded, the SPEAKER said: The resolutions, in the language in which they are couched, are not in order.

Mr. SEITZER. Is a motion in order?

The SPEAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SEITZER. I move that the resolutions just read be printed in the Daily Legislative Record.

Mr. LEISENRING. I move, as an amendment, that fifty thousand copies of the resolutions be printed for the use of the members of this House, for general distribution throughout the State.

Mr. SEITZER. I object to the amendment.

Mr. HILL. When these resolutions were being read, I confess, sir, I was very much surprised that the courteous gentleman from Wayne (Mr. WALKER) should have offered them, couched as they are in language which, as you have already declared, is not proper in this House.

Now, sir, I consider resolutions of this nature, passed by town meetings of a partisan character, entirely unfit to be introduced here and attempted to be carried through. The language of these resolutions is insulting to gentlemen of this House; and if it had not been for the last resolution instructing the gentleman from Wayne (Mr. WALKER) to present them here, I should have been very much surprised, at their presentation by him, as his conduct heretofore has been characterized by perfect gentlemanly courtesy. I hope those propositions to print the resolutions will be voted down.

Mr. PATTERSON. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. HILL. I have no objections.

Mr. PATTERSON. I would like to know what is the result contained in these resolutions? Mr. HILL. The result, Mr. Speaker, is comprised in certain particular epithets, such as 'I would not use in retaliation upon members of opposite political views, I would not resort to epithets of that character to stigmatize any of my fellow members. However much language of that sort may be used at town meetings and places of that sort, yet it is entirely improper here.'

Mr. DUFFIELD. I rise to a point of order. The Speaker having decided the resolution not in order, is a motion to publish in the Record in order?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. SEITZER) asked leave to make a motion. The Chair heard no objection. The motion was made and is strictly in order.

Mr. HOFIUS. I desire to say one word upon this question before it is finally put. It appears that some gentlemen upon this floor, have insulingly insulted by the resolutions which have been read, and that they are worse insulted by a motion made by the gentleman from Philadelphia to publish these resolutions. Those gentlemen have already had offered here, and printed, resolutions of a meeting held in Philadelphia, asking our Congressmen to resign their seats or obey the mandates of the principles of the Republican party. I desire to see how many Republicans there are on this floor who are willing to vote with the Democratic side of this House for the purpose of publishing resolutions passed at Democratic meetings, yet are willing to give their votes and their influence against the publication of such resolutions as these—simply because they are insulingly insulted by the resolutions which have been passed at a Republican meeting and not at a Democratic meeting. I, for one, am in favor of the motion to publish these resolutions, as well as upon all other subjects. I am of the opinion that resolutions, although they may have happened to be passed at Republican meetings, have just as much right to a place in our columns as Democratic resolutions; and upon the final question of this subject I shall call the yeas and nays, in order to see what is the opinion of the House upon this subject.

Mr. BYRNE. I do not think that these resolutions are expressed in language that is proper to be addressed to this House. As has been remarked by the gentleman from Montgomery, (Mr. HILL,) they employ epithets which are indecorous and improper—such as it would be unbecoming and insulting for any member of this House to apply to fellow members. Although it is the fact that there are only a few Democrats in this body, believe me, the bulk of the people are demanded in principle; and though in this House the power may reside with those of opposite opinion, yet that power is only of recent date. Take care, it will not continue very long. I make use of no language calculated to offer insult to members of any party; and I think it is indecorous in any gentleman to introduce upon the floor of this House, though it may be under instructions, language calculated to give offence and insult.

I have understood that these resolutions from their reading, they contain matters which, in my opinion, are not true; and with regard to the style in which they are expressed, I think it would have been well if those gentlemen in Wayne county, who got up these resolutions, had gone to the schoolmaster and learned to make use of language pertinent and proper.

These resolutions indulge in wholesale denunciation of the Democratic party. Now, I have

not for years regarded Mr. Buchanan as the exponent of the Democratic party. [A voice: "Good!"] If he has done wrong, let that wrong rest upon himself. I have never regarded the present administration as the exponent of the Democratic party. That party has existed for years under its rule the country has prospered. Now, when we have got into a difficulty, is this the time to cast broadcast denunciations upon the members of that party—to set man against man, and prevent that harmonious action which the condition of the country demands? Do we come here for the purpose of stimulating this agitation? Do we come here for the purpose of flinging insult upon our fellow members—of stirring up feelings of animosity and bitterness? Is such conduct decorous? I take it that it is not. We come here for the purpose of legislating for our constituents—not to cram down the throats of our fellow members insulting resolutions, got up by a few men in a corner of Wayne county. I do not know whether the framers of these resolutions have ever been at school; perhaps they have; but these resolutions are not couched in language proper and becoming. I am opposed to the presentation of such resolutions, and I am of course opposed to their being printed.

Mr. PUGHE. I would ask the gentleman to point out, in those resolutions, the insulting language complained of.

Mr. BYRNE. The gentleman from Montgomery (Mr. HILL) has already pointed it out; and unless the gentleman's apprehension or sense of hearing is dull, he must have perceived of the insulting language when the resolutions were read.

Mr. HOFIUS. I desire to ask of the gentleman whether the present state of feeling in the United States, which is brought about by the administration or by the Democratic party, is one of the indexes to which he alludes of the prosperity of that party.

Mr. BYRNE. The present crisis is not brought about by the Democratic party.

Mr. RANDALL. As the inquiry has been made, what is the insulting language contained in those resolutions, I would call for the reading of the fourth resolution as an example.

The fourth resolution of the series was read by the Clerk.

Mr. RANDALL. I should suppose that no gentleman will hereafter inquire what are the grounds upon which the resolutions passed in this House are printed, and sent them here. They have asked that they be read in this House and in the Senate, as the expression of the sentiments of that people; and they request us to put them on the record. I can see nothing wrong in publishing them. I would be glad to see every day published any resolutions passed in any county of the State. A vote in favor of printing such resolutions does not imply any approval of their sentiments. These people have the right to be heard in this House, and to have their sentiments placed on record.

Mr. DUNCAN. I would like to enquire of the gentleman how we can vote to print them without approving them?

Mr. PATTERSON. The motion is not to approve; the motion is to print them. Do we not order the printing of bills and then vote against them? The gentleman must see that he is in error.

I have listened carefully to the reading of these resolutions, and I confess I cannot see but that they are pretty near the truth. I do not think that the great Democratic party can be hurt any worse than they are now.

Mr. HILL. Never feel myself injured by anything that may be said here or elsewhere in the way of epithet. But, sir, when I came here as a Legislator I supposed it proper that I should discard all party feeling. As a legislator my duty and my business in this House is to aid in making laws beneficial to this great State. Sir, I should consider myself chargeable with a breach of courtesy, of propriety or of decorum, if I should offer here the proceedings of town meetings or have read before this House a violent partisan speech. I should consider that such action would be insulting to the members of this House.

Now, sir, I ask the majority what they have to fear. They have two-thirds here. Why should they continually thrust upon us, the minority, these offensive things? Do they hope by such action to strengthen themselves? Sir, the people will not endorse such proceedings, more particularly at this time when party spirit should be buried in view of our country's danger. Now, when we are in the midst of our business—when the "spread eagle" speeches have all been made and gentlemen have placed themselves upon the record, why should these offensive matters be dragged in and forced through this House? It would seem as if the dominant party here who favor such proceedings were intoxicated and maddened with the possession of power. I hardly think the calm sentiment of the House will approve such action. I, therefore, move, Mr. Speaker, in order to get rid of the matter, the indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

Mr. WALKER. In offering these resolutions I had no intention or wish to hurt the feelings of any members of this House, especially those gentlemen who have taken exceptions to the presentation of these resolutions. As will be seen by the resolutions themselves, I was requested to offer them; and I complied with that request as I would have done in any case. I desire, however, that gentlemen should understand that we in Wayne county are Republicans, especially those composing that meeting. It was not a meeting of Democrats; and it is not to be expected that the sentiments of that meeting will accord with those of the Democracy. I have offered these resolutions to the Republicans of this House that they may understand the position of the Republican party in Wayne county. Do gentlemen take exceptions? Are they not willing that I should state my position and declare that I am a Republican? Sir, I endorse every word of these resolutions. I wish others to understand what my position now is, and what it will be. I am opposed to "compromise." I am opposed to al-

lowing a defeated party to take possession of the Government. I oppose any surrender to that defeated party.

At the same time I am willing to treat with courtesy and respect those holding different political sentiments. We have had presented here certain portions of the Penal Code. Most of the Republicans in this House are opposed to any such repeal, yet no opposition has been made to the presentation of those propositions.

Mr. HILL. I would ask the gentleman whether he does not know that those petitions were signed by members of all parties—that they were numerously signed by members of the Republican party.

Mr. WALKER. I do not know it. I am not aware that such is the fact.

It strikes me as very strange that gentleman should take exceptions to my having offered resolutions speaking the opinion of the Republican party of Wayne county. I did not ask that those resolutions should be printed; but I presented them as declaratory of the position of the Republicans of Wayne county.

The gentleman from Carbonate (Mr. BYRNE) has indicated that if we had a few more school masters in Wayne county, those resolutions would have been couched in better language. Let me tell the gentleman that we have as good school masters and as good grammarians in Wayne county as can be produced in Luzerne; and I presume that the gentlemen who drew up those resolutions are just as competent in regard to correct writing as any committee that could be raised in Luzerne county.

Mr. LEISENRING. I hope the motion of my friend from Montgomery (Mr. HILL) will not prevail. I desire, Mr. Speaker, that this House shall come to a vote upon my amendment. I am desirous of placing a copy of all the Wayne county resolutions in the hands of every gentleman in the Tenth Representative District, whether he voted for Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Douglas, Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Bell. If those resolutions embody the sentiments of the Republicans of Wayne county, or if they are to be taken as in any degree expressive of the feelings of the Republicans in this House or through out the State, I desire, sir, that my constituents shall know it. I wish that it may be distinctly so understood by them.

There was one resolution adopted at that meeting and published in the same proceedings from which the Clerk read, that has been omitted in the reading. To supply that omission I will read that resolution, and I will then ask whether it embodies the sentiment of the Republican party on this floor or throughout the State.

Mr. WALKER. I have spoken in reference to the party in Wayne county.

Mr. LEISENRING. I understand the gentleman. The resolution to which I referred reads thus: "Resolved, That we utterly repudiate the sentiments recently advanced by Gen. Simon Cameron in the United States Senate, endorsing the recent speech of Senator Bigler and acquiescing in the Crittenden Amendments, and would take this opportunity to express to our brother Republicans in our sister States that whilst the expressions of those sentiments excited no surprise in our minds, they are not to be taken as indicative of the sentiments of the Republican party of Pennsylvania."

Now, sir, for the express purpose of ascertaining whether or not the Republicans of this House are ready to denounce the patriotic speech of Gen. Cameron at the time when he endorsed the proposition of Senator Bigler, I am anxious a vote should be taken on the proposition before the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would inform the gentleman that that resolution was not read by the Clerk, and is not included in the motion to print.

Mr. LEISENRING. I intend to add it at the proper time.

The SPEAKER. It is not in order to make that motion now.

Mr. LEISENRING. Well, sir, the resolution has been read for the information of the House; and now I wish to ask the gentleman from Wayne (Mr. WALKER) whether he endorses that resolution repudiating the sentiments of Gen. Cameron, therein referred to.

Mr. WALKER. I entirely approve the sentiment of the resolution.

Mr. LEISENRING. I read with a great deal of interest that speech of General Cameron; and in regard to his endorsement of the speech of Senator Bigler and the Crittenden proposition, it met my hearty concurrence. It exhibited a degree of patriotism on the part of the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, highly commendable, which it would be well for some gentlemen in this House to imitate. Is it to be supposed that all the Republicans here, differ from Gen. Cameron in that motion? he has uttered? I hope not. I trust there is some patriotism left among my fellow members, and that all are not prepared to denounce Senator Cameron for earnestly desiring to put an end to our national troubles, whether at the sacrifice of some party principle or not. In order, therefore, to test the feelings of the House, and particularly those who will soon, from the necessities of the case, be asking Mr. Cameron for political favors, I am anxious they should have the opportunity to place themselves right on the record, and show to the world that they approve his sentiments and patriotic efforts to settle existing difficulties.

The SPEAKER. The question is upon the motion to print. The gentleman will please confine himself to that question.

Mr. LEISENRING. I am giving the reasons why the resolution should be printed.

The SPEAKER. The resolution read by the gentleman from Philadelphia is not included in that motion.

Mr. PEIRCE. Is not the question upon indefinite postponement?

The SPEAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RANDALL. I believe on that question the whole merits of the question come up.

The SPEAKER. The resolution read by the gentleman was not included in the resolutions read by the clerk; consequently debate on that is not in order; and the Chair will not permit any further debate on that subject.

Mr. LEISENRING. There is a call for the yeas and nays on the motion for indefinite postponement. I hope it will not prevail. Let us get at the resolutions in some way. I don't want our Senator to be denounced for what I consider to be eminently just and proper.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It strikes me that this whole difficulty results from a plain, direct violation of the rules of this House. The gentleman from Wayne (Mr. WALKER) rose in his place and presented a copy of resolutions indicated. If they had been presented in such a manner as to have become the property of the House, I would have had no objection to receiving them; nor would I have voted against printing them. But the gentleman arose in his place, as I understand, and asked leave to offer a resolution. Leave was granted.

Mr. WALKER. I said: "I ask leave to present resolutions."

The SPEAKER. The Chair so understood the gentleman, and the debate is in order. The whole proceedings are in order.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The gentleman then presented a newspaper article for the consideration of the House, which I cannot consider as proper, and I do not feel inclined to vote for printing