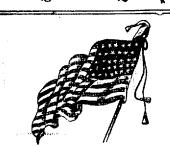
Paily Telegraph.



Where breathes the foe but falls before With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM.

THE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, January 15, 1862.

POLITICAL UNION.

We asserted a few days since, that, from the culmination of the rebellion at the south, the Republican organization had been unceasing in its efforts to conciliate the loyal men of the loyal states, and produce such a union of all as was essential to the success of the general course of the Republic. Since the appearance of that article, the Philadelphia Press has indulged in a most urgent appeal for the same object, whether in response to what we heretofore urged on the same subject, or in obedicide; but one thing is certain, that between the avowed and fearlessly sustained principles provided the men who thus boast of their adhesion to a principle are honest, and if there is

dience to its own solicitude for the success of Minister to Russia is now before the Senate. the same purpose, we leave our readers to deof the entire Republican party and a large portion of what was formerly the Democratic party, there is no important difference, either in the purposes to be attained or the manner of their attainment. Therefore, a union with that the Republic in a sphere where his exalted virwing of the Democracy is of the most simple as well as practical character. It requires no invitation on the part of the Republican party, try and cause is held by the Cz ir of Russia. any renunciation to be made, it must be declared by these same Democrats, who would be expected to give up all their old preferences with regard to men, all their corrupt predilections on the subject of organizations, and come into the enthusiastic ranks of the Republican party, with those principles of high regard for the Union and respect for the Constitution, which have so far rendered these men decent in the eyes of their countrymen; and which act would give them a position in the politics of the Union, which no struggle or covenant of their own, as a separate organization, could as politicians the Democracy were the most possibly accomplish. But to ask the Republi- uncertain allies and dangerous friends the Reprinciples—to ask them to surrender a single feature of its creed or compromise its organisation to conciliate any man or man of the law is adjudged to violate the fundamental law, they tion to conciliate any man or set of men, would tives of that organization. As an evidence of icy, forget that on the triumph of that policy which placed in nomination John Rowe, two slave breeders and drivers, traitors and that body. assassins. In six years the Republican

out for mankind. that their pride may be preserved from humiliation, do the Republic more damage in an hour against its existence. So far as we are contain and brought forth its mouse. cerued, there is not a policy or a principle in Republicanism that we would surrender to conciliate the friendships or support of any "no two names will occupy a brighter page in man. On that policy and those principles we the history of this war for the restoration of

fortunes with the masses of the Republican

is rather late in the day to ask for a modifica-

eopard the present and the future peace of the Union. Maintain all in their streagth and their purity, and, although we may be forced to struggle in deadly combat for a few years, the end will repay the sacrifice of life and treasure, with a free people secured in their freedom, and a nation forever blessed with peace and

THE RESIGNATION OF GEN. CAMERON.

The telegraph confirms a rumor which was prevalent in this city last evening, to the effect that Hon. Simon Cameron had resigned his position as Secretary of War. The report and its confirmation have created great sensation in political circles, but among the immediate friends of the distinguished ex-Secretary of War, it is well understood that he occupied that position with great reluctance, and that it has been his determination for a long time to retire from that Department as soon as he had accomplished all the good in his power, for the immediate organization of the army and the future success of the struggle to crush rebellion. These ends having been accomplished, Gen. Cameron feels constrained to return his portfolio to the President, and ask to be relieved of the immense labors and responsible duties of the War Department.

Before that resignation was accepted, President Lincoln pressed on the acceptance of Secretary Cameron, the post of Minister to Russia, made vacant by the resignation of Cassius M. Clay. In consideration of the manner in which the position was tendered, and the wide field is presented for the exercise of great abilities and experience, we understand that it has been as cordially accepted as it was tendered, and that the nomination of Secretary Cameron as

The political and personal friends of General Cameron receive the news of his retirement from the Cabinet with regret only equalled by the high esteem and consideration in which he is held throughout his native state of Pennsylvania. But that regret is mingled with the satisfaction that he is to go hence to represent tues and plain republicanism will add additional lustre to the esteem in which our coun-

The appointment of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as the successor of Gen. Cameron in the War Department, must become very popu lar, notwithstanding Mr. Stanton is so little known to the mass of the people. He is a men of the most commanding ability, of the visions, and on whom we are to depend for its largest and most comprehensive views and largest and most comprehensive views and opinions, and in every respect fully capable to clal. The members of the Legislature, sworn administer the War Department with the success and the vigor which distinguished its details during the past nine months.

LEGISLATIVE SHARP PRACTICE. We have frequently referred to the fact, that be as ridiculous and as unholy as the emenda- this fact, we intend briefly to bring forward an tion of the Lord's prayer, by omitting the in- incident which occurred during the organizajunction against stealing to conciliate the tion of the House of Hepresentatives. The Rethief, or that on murder to compromise with publicans of the House, as is well known, agreed the assassin. The men who are so anxious to to sustain a regular Union organization, and in unite with the Republican organization, good faith voted for John Rowe as Speaker. and yet so desirous that it should modify But when the election of clerk came up, and and renounce certain portions of its pol- the candidate nominated by the same caucus depends the success of the law, and on the force Union Democrats—one from Lancaster counof the law, rests the permancy of the Union. ty, Mr. Worley, and one from Hunting-If we yield to the crisis, or are moved by the don, Mr. Scott, refused to vote for Mr. Rouch, besseching voice of time serving politicians, we the Union candidate, because he was a Republirun the risk of a political abnegation, which can, and unconditionally cast their votes for to the Constitution, but if they should fair, joined with Somerset. Then Cambria and Bed. another candidate. These men may claim that dure, and which no principle or truth can suf- they had a right to vote for whom they please, ter, without the danger of actual and complete but they had pledged themselves by every high destruction, at least so far as the truth can be obligation which is binding between gentlemen destroyed by affecting its influence for good and patriots to sustain a certain number of among mankind. And thus, too, if the Republicandidates nominated in a caucus of which they the provisions of lican party yields now to this spirit among a formed a portion, and when they succeeded in few anxious politicians in the north, who regard electing a man to the Speaker's chair of their Legislature that can prescribe the district, and their own position and consistency, even if it own political proclivities, it illy became them direct how the members of the succeeding Lerelate to error, as of more importance to the to desert the candidate of the same caucus for Union than the law and authority by which it is the clerkship, because he is a Republican. We Union than the law and authority by which it is the clerkship, because he is a Republican. We to be sustained, we invite into our ranks a set allude to these facts now, to keep the record several counties, assembling here and assuming of men whose first labor will be the possession pure. The Representatives from both Lancas that they are the Legislature of the State. And of men whose first labor will be the possession pure. The Representatives from both Lancasof the Republican organization, its prostitution ter and Huntingdon, who thus basely betrayed to their own purposes, until Republicanism is their covenanted trust, could not have been made what Democracy was, and is, a rotten or elected to the House on the issue which they ganization of speculators and demagogues, made the test in voting for the clerkship of

But these men are welcome to the opportunity party would become what the Democracy was of thus evincing their deep prejudices in favor under the rule of Buchanan, if such conciliation of a corrupt old organization. When they reand compromise were made, which are now de- turn to their constituents they will be treated manded by someo former leaders of Demowith the scorn and contempt which we have cracy, a sacrifice too great for the end to be at- neither time or room to deal out to them in tained, particularly when it is remembered that these columns. without these leaders, the great mass of the

UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT. Democratic party have united their political We print to-day the argument of the Hon. Ross Forward, before the committee in the conparty, satisfied that our principles are patriotic and our policy practical. They have united W. Householder. A perusal of this argument with us without compromise, and therefore it will at once convince the public that, whatever may be the action of the committee, the facts tion of any measure of urgent public policy, that a few men may be enabled to escape the ber, Mr. Householder, and in strict justice he of the case are all in favor of the setting memgreat odium which belongs to them in having is entitled to his place in the House. It will so long clung to a corrupt political organizabe impossible successfully to answer this argution, and take their places among those who ment, as it will be difficult justly to deprive have been struggling for years in the broadest George W. Householder of his seat in the House path of duty which patriotism has ever marked of Representatives.

In this connection we will only offer a word We report, therefore, that at this period in in reply to the silly charges which were made in the history of the Republic, when great truths this morning's Patriot and Union in reference to are stirring the people to greater efforts for the the printed report of Mr. Rose Forward's arguright and for liberty, it would be worse than ment. By the merest accident, the compositor suicidal to modify any just principles, merely substituted the prefix Walter for Ross on the to accommodate a few men who are anxious sub-title of the pamphlet, when the conclusion to maintain their consistency. The services of of the argument is correctly printed with the men who can make no sacrifice for principle, signature of Ross Forward. This error is made are ever of the most questionable character. use of by the Patriot to damage the force of the while those who ask the sacrifice of principle, argument and principles laid down in the pamphlet, but the intelligent reader had made heretofore shown, the judgment of the Legislahis own correction before the wisdom of the of danger than those who are openly arrayed Solons of the Patriot had moved their moun-

SETH T. HURD, of the Brownsville Clipper, Says rest the safety of the Union. Modify and the Union, than those of Simon Cameron and legislature erred, they might after the law to separate representation, having more than for future membership, but they dare not the ratio of 5,976 taxables.

Contested Election Case.

Synopsis of the Argument Delivered by the Hon. Ross Forward.

The seat of Geo. W. Householder, member elect from John Cesana, Esq., of Bedford county.

He bases his claim to the seat, upon the unconstitutionality of the apportionment bill of 1857, connecting these counties in the same Legislative district.

made in such manner as directed by law.-The number of Representatives shall, at the usual periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the several counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and shall never be less than sixty nor more than one hundred. Each county shall have at least one representative, but no within it to entitle them to one representative, disposed to contest at the first apportionment after 1838, but very soon abandoned, because stitution at that time, but simply an adoption f the amendments as made by the convention

Now, Mr. Cessna's claim to a seat for Bedford county cannot be sustained for two princi-

1st. Because the question of the constitutionality of the law has been decided by the only tribunal having any authority over the subject. and its decision, whether right or wrong, can-not be inquired into or reversed by the present Legislature, or any committee thereof.

2d Recense Mr. Cessna is entirely at fault in his construction of the constitution. And the apportionment law of 1857, when examined in the light of the facts connecting the counties of Bedford and Somerset, will be found strictly in accordance therewith.

In support of the first position we have only to examine the constitution, and observe to whom is entrusted the carrying out of its propreservation. The powers of the government to support the constitution, there is confidence reposed in them that they will make no enactments contrary to its provisions. If, however, they should fail in their judgment, it is the duty of the Executive, should he think differently to interpose; but if his opinion simply is opposed to two-thirds of the Legislature, the enactment, notwithstanding, becomes law. If any citizen thereafter feels himself aggrieved, he may reluse to comply therewith, and bring the queseffect, and the law properly fails. Now their decision may chance, in fact, to be wrong; but, however, otherwise desired by any man or body of men, it cannot be interfered with or modi ied, without a change in the fundamental law itself, procured under proper forms and regulations for that purpose. But while the Judiciary is the only resort to

determine most Constitutional questions arising upon enactments of the Legislature, there is one kind of question which the Constitution be arranged? And if they have the power confides to the Legislature itself. It provides on the first separation of the county one kind of question which the Constitution that the number of representatives shall be fixed by them, and apportioned among the wards? Bedford and Somerset for the first ten several counties. It is left to them entirely to years elected their representatives together. decide how they will apportion it. Confidence Then Cambria, which had also been in great is placed in them that they will do it according part originally Bedford, was erected and was heir decision cannot be reviewed or reversed: for they are the only tribunal having jurisdiction over the subject. And it is the province of the present Legislature to decide upon the qualification of its members, according to the law, prescribed by a previous Legislature, under the Constitution. dare not enact a new law to confirm their own membership. For it is only a previous gislatures shall be chosen. If it was otherwise there is nothing to prevent anybody of men. if it is alleged, they have not been elected according to any previously enacted law, they have only to go to work and enact, that, the manner in which they were severally chosen, was proper and constitutional, thus making themselves a self-constituted body. This would be subversive of all law and order. It must be conceded then that the previous Legislature having decided upon the manner of chosing from the people the members of the succeeding Legislature, it remains only for them on assembling to inquire whether this law prescribed by a proper authority has been followed by the Otherwise it is a fraud upon their rights. The proper authority has told them how to elect. and they have obeyed. You now tell them they should not have done so, but should have elected according to the construction of the constitution by some wise head, who undertakes to bring the construction of the Legislature in question, and who has no more wisdom than to say that although the law is unconstitutional, and there is therefore no law on the subject, yet the people shall elect according to a law which, though not enacted, should have been. For the law of '57 being unconstitutional, the result would be there is no law, and therefore Mr. Cessna must fail iu getting a seat as a member sent here from Bedford county, even if

Mr. Householder should be rejected. Mr. Cessna's complaint then is not, that the law has been observed, but that it has been, which concedes all that you have any right to inquire concerning. For it does not become this Legislature to decide that the man elected according to the provisions of the same law. which is alone the test of their own membership, was improperly elected. Where is the power given in the constitution or by virtue of what law, can a committee of nine members, chosen in great part by lottery, from the present Legislature, undertake to veto and make null and void that which has been previously enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, and been fully carried into effect by the action of the people. Having full authority, as has been ture was expressed, and the law pronunced, and it has been executed by the citizens who were bound by its action. It is too late now to apply the remedy for that which is past. There is no power and no authority given anywhere to any man or body of men to interfere with it, except to the whole Senate and House of Representatives, with the approbation of the Executive. If they think the previous

take upon themselves the authority to alter the law so as to affect the membership of the present Legislature, and thereby take advantage of the people, giving them a representative they had no thought of choosing. It would be such a disregard of the established usage and precedents, for the last seventy years, that it is hard to imagine how any man could conceive the idea of attempting it, and still harder to think the district of Somerset and Bedford, is contested by it possible that he can convince any body of sane men of the propriety of so doing.

But let the first position be decided as it may, there can be no question as to the false construc-tion, which is attempted to be made of the 3rd section of 1st article of the constitution. Mr. lessna reads it as though it said, "each county The 4th section of the first article of the Constitution, on which is his main reliance, reads stopped. But the men who made that constitution as follows: "Within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and within horses of time, it would become necessary to every subsequent term of seven years, an enumake new counties, and they in anticipation of meration of the taxable inhabitants shall be a difficulty which might be raised, proceed to say in the same sentence, "each county shall say in the same sentence, "each county shall matter of favor or convenience resting upon have at least one representative, but no county the judgment of the legislature. And surely hereafter erected shall be entitled to a separate in the matter of doubtful interpretation of the representation, untill a sufficient number of constitution, that one, which has been unquestaxable inhabitants shall be contained within t, to entitle them to one representative agree ably to the ratio which shall then be estab-lished." If then the new county is not entitled to a separate representation, the necessary con county hereafter erected shall be entitled to a sequence is, that it must be included with separate representative until a sufficient numthe county, or some one of the counties, of separate representation as embodied in the ber of taxable inhabitants shall be contained from which it is stricken. But in that 2d and 4th sections of the constitution of 1790, within it to entitle them to one representative, case, what becomes of the right of as impracticable and unfitted to the ever-change. agreeably to the ratio which shall then be established. This section, as well as the previous as claimed by Mr. Cessana. Why it has no exones, is verbatim the constitution of 1790, not between the regimal country to a separate representation ing condition of population and geographical boundaries which pertains to these times. In 1790 there were but 21 counties, while at the having been altered or in the least amended by the fiction that this right of representation was last apportionment there were 65. the convention to revise the constitution, and given to a mere name instead of all the people whose amendments were adopted in 1838. It within the bounds of a certain district known consequently relates only to the counties as at that time as the county. It was not given they existed in 1790, and not as they were in 1838. A position which the new counties were wards, be within the bounds of what should then be known as Bedford county, for perhaps the present district may be divided and subdithere was no re-inactment of the previous con- vided, until, what is left to be known as Bedford, is but a mile square, with one hundred inhabitants. To say that they shall still be represented by one member when the ratio is perhaps 10,000 for the balance of the State, shows the absurdity of such an idea. It was to the people then included, or who might in all time to come be included, within certain boundaries then known as counties, that was assured the right to one representative. And so long as they have one, two or three or more, electing in conjunction or respectively within these boundaries, according to the directions of the Legislature they have all that is guaranteed

Now in 1790 and for some years afterwards, every foot of land now in Somerset county was embraced within the boundaries of Bedford county. The people of that portion of Bedford county applied by petition to the Legislature in 1795 for a separate county organization, and, they deeming it advisable to grant the privileges prayed for, on the 17th of April of that year erected the new county of Somerset. Then came up the question of representation, how was that to be arranged? Why just as the framers of the Constitution contemplated. They agree to give them a separate county organiza-tion, but say in effect as to the matter of representation, you shall continue as heretofore connected, with the parent county, and the limits of what was known as Bedford county at the making of the Constitution, and to which was assured a member, there shall be three members elected. Somerset, a part of Bedford county, and that part left, still known as Bedford, shall together elect three representatives. Such is the provisions of the first enactment which gave a certain portion of Bedford county a new name and certain privileges, which did not at all interfere with the constitutional right of the people in that district, to be represented in the Legislature. Is there any man of sound judgment, who can really think this was an unconstitutional proceeding? There is certainly nothing in the constitution to prevent the organization of new counties within the old ones. And when done, how are they to be represented except in connection, with the older counties to which the territory originally be longed? And who but the Legislature of the State shall direct how this representation shall have they not the same power at all times afterford was connected for some years. Somerset elect ing alone, and in 1857 Bedford and Somerse were again united.

Neither Bedford or Somerset had sufficien taxables, according to the ratio then established, to entitle them to a member. The ratio was 5976. Somerset had 5254 and Bedford 5197. And Mr. Cesuns, in order to obviate the crushing force of this fact upon his claims to a seat from Bedford county, undertakes to construe the latter clause of the 4th section as meaning "that when a new county has once obtained the number of taxables agreeable to the ratio then established it is forever after en titled to a separate representation, no matter how far it may fall short of it at the times o subsequent enumerations and apportionments A construction that is directly in opposition to its plain words and obvious meaning. "But no county hereafter erected shall be entitled to a separate representation until a sufficient num of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it to entitle them to one representative, agreeably to the ratio which shall THEN be established." Now what does this word then refer to? Certainly to the several periods of making the enumeration and fixing the apportionment by the legislature as contained in the previous

And any county not being an original county. and failing to have at any one of the several periods of enumeration and appointment agreeably to the ratio which is then established is positively prohibited by the Constitution from having a separate representative. Admitting, Mr. Cessna, now then that Bedford county as she now is, and not as she was in 1790, is entitled to have at least one representative, although she had not the number of taxables. Somers was not an original county, and can make no such claims; and having fallen behind the ra tio then, in 1857, established, is properly and of necessity connected with another county in representation. · And with what other can she be more fairly joined than with the original county to which she belonged.

But even if Somerset should have had the requisite number it was a matter entirely at the discretion of the Legislature, depending upon their judgment of the necessity or convenience of so doing, in districting the State. Fo the latter clause of the 4th section of the constitution is merely declaratary of a right which the new counties should not have, and not a positive en actment that they should have a seperate representation, whenever they had the full ratio of taxa bles at the time of making the apportionment. If stitutional for the Legislature to give them a member. But ex-necessitate it must depend upon its position and connection with other counties which had not the ratio, and which the constitution positively direct shall not have a seperate representation and must be connected with some adjoining county. To take any other view, is to say we have had no constitutional apportionment from 1801 to the present time. And that under the present apportionment there are now in the Legislature 22 members from unconstitutional districts. The following table, including the two from Bedford and Somerset, gives an exhibit of these districts-

Counties.	Members.	Taxables.
Lehigh & Carbon.	مارو	high10,000 rbon4500
Lycoming & Clinto	n o∫ Ly	coming
Cumberland & Per	_{աս օ} ∫Ըս	mberland
Franklin & Fulton	_{n 9} jFr	anklin8381
Armst'g & Westmo	vel'd3 } Ar	mstrong6871 estmorel'd 11,483
Beaver & Lawrenc	e 2∫Be	aver610
Mercer & Venango	, ,}M	ercer
Clarion & Forrest	1 } Cl	arion 626
Crawford & Warre	_m a∫Cı	awford967
Potter & Tioga	, ∫ Ti	oga661
1	(10	otter200

But the law being merely directory, it is a constitutioned, and sanctioned for three-quarters of a century by the legislature and the people, is not now to be overturned, when there are but not now to be overturned, when there are but as possible, all the facts connected with the conditional at the same time the same time. into effect in 1864, has abolished the whole idea

Mr. Cessna claims to have obtained the opinion of many eminent lawyers and judges, all of Tongage Duties;" agreed to. whom support the position taken by him. Granting that he has such opinions, upon what are they based—on the statement of the case as he puts it, not on the facts as they really are, and of which they may have known nothing. He has no opinion whatever that touches the points, made in this argument, based upon the law and the facts. And I venture to assert that he never will obtain any. But as it is notorious that lawyers as well as judges will differ, he is careful not to inform us what eminent lawyers and judges, in the course of his applications for opinions, decided the case against him. It needs no one particularly versed in the law to form a correct judgment in this matter. And I venture to say that ninetenths of the voters of the State will undertake to say that they can and do understand it. And if the outrage of throwing from his seat Mr. Householder, a member acknowledged to be duly elected by the voters of the district, formtenths of the voters of the State will undertake ed by the only proper authority, is perpetrated, it will be met by such a howl of indignation, such universal derision and contempt, as should make its authors and perpetrators quall.

ROSS FORWARD, Counsel for Geo. W. Housel

Pennsylvania Legislature

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

TURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1862. SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, A. M. Praye vas offered by Rev. Mr. R. Dewitt.

PETITIONS. Mr. REILLY presented a petition of two aundred and sixty-four citizens of West Penn township, Schuylkill county, praying for the repeal of the act of February 17, 1859, relating to a stricter accountability of public officers, ac far as the law relates to said township. Re-

ferred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLYMER one from Samuel J. Walker etting forth an affidavit showing that he has erroneously overpaid colateral, inheritance tax on the estate of Joseph Sellers, deceased, and asking that the same be refunded. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. CLYMER read in place a bill, entitled monies erroneously paid by him as colateral

deceased. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary System. Mr. BOUGHTER one to incorporate the Harrisburg Exchange and Mercantile Company.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations. PAY OF RETIRING OFFICERS. The Senate, after a protracted debate, refused by a tie vote to concur in the amendments of the House to the joint resolution of the Senate, and conditions therein specified.

vices to the retiring officers of the last Legis-DAILY LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

The chairman of the committee on the part of the Senate of the joint committee of the two Houses, authorized to contract for the publication of a daily Legislative Record, submitted a report, accompanied by a contract made with George Berguer, which was read and unanimously concurred in.

The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, The SPEAKER announced the following for the faithful performance of the work so in standing Committees for the session: Ways and Means-Messrs. Armstrong, Smith.

Chester,) Bigham, Abbott, Ross, (Luzerne,) Alexander, Pershing, Chatham, Craig, Windle, Speakers, and be delivered to one of both Zeigler, Gamble, Beaver, Brown, (Mercer,) and them to be opened, announced and allotted. Judiciary, (General)-Messrs. Scott, Williams, Smith, (Chester,) Shannon, Strang, Banks, Vin-

cent, Brown, (Northumberland,) and Dennis.

Judiciary (Local)—Messrs. Bigham, Duffield, Pershing, Chatham, Z Greenbank and Bliss. Chatham, Ziegler, Cochran, Ryon, Pensons and Gratuities-Messrs. Bliss, Graham,

Grant, Ross, (Mifflin,) Bates, Potteiger and Rus-Estates and Escheats.—Messrs, Strang, Kaine, Vincene, M'Culloch, Quigley, Blanchard and

Beebe.

ture and Manufactures - Mesers, Gross Caldwell, Windle, Thompson, Barron, Hutchman and Lehman. Education — Messrs. Elliott, Duffield, Bliss, Divins, Donley, (Greene,) Boileau, Early, M'Clellan, Twitchell, Householder, Fox, Kline, Rowland, Hopkins, (Philadelphia,) and Wim-

ey.

Banks-Messrs. Crane, Ross, (Luzerne,) Abbott, Tracy, Worley, Rhoads, Brown, (North-umberland,) Cochran, Gross, Neiman, Dennis, Chatham and Hoffer. Accounts-Messrs. Schrock, Gaskill, Twitch-

ell, Rex, Kennedy, Labar and Fox.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Wakefield, Donley, (Greene,) Dennis, Warner, Vincent, Peters and Hutchman.

Election Districts—Messrs. Happer, Tutton,

Bates, Labar, M'Coy, Hall and Delone.

Claims—Messrs. Tracy, Worley, Gaskill, Cowan, Greenbank, Gamble, M'Culloch, Beebe and Roads, Bridges and Canals—Messrs. Lichten

wallner, Hopkins, (Philadelphia,) Russell, Hess, M. Manus, Peters, Ramsey, Rhoads and Poteiger. Corporations-Messrs. Banks, Cowan, Shrock, Wildey, Kaine, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Henry, M'Manus, Ross, (Mifflin,) Ritter, M'Clellan, Kenedy, Bex, Busby and Quigley.

Library—Messrs. Williams, Smith (Chester,)

and Armstrong.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Blanchard, Happer, Beaver, Elliott, Ramsey, Hoover, Wolf, Josephs, Lehman, Tutton and Hall.
Compare Bills.—Messis. Moore, Lichtenwallner, Early, Rowland and Busby.

Militia System - Messis. Shannon, Hopkina, (Washington,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Nott. Wimley, Crane and Myers.

Railroads - Messis. Hopkins, (Washington) Alexander, Sellers, Moore, Dougherty, Myers, nelly (Philadelphia) and Grant.

City Passenger Railroads - Messis. Wildey, Happer, Divins, Graham, M'Coy, Caldwell, Weidner, Ritter, Brown, (Mercer,) Thompson and Warner.

Mines and Minerals - Messis. Ryon, Policia, Warner, Wakefield, M'Mackin, Hessis, Householder, Wakefield, M'Mackin, Hessis, Hessis, Householder, Wakefield, M'Mackin, Hessis, Hessis, Householder, Wakefield, M'Mackin, Hessis, Hessi

PENNSYLVANIARS IN COL. LAMON'S BRIGADE Mr. GROSS submitted the following Whereas, Some six hundred men were illgally recruited in the county of Allegiety for the purpose of being attached t Col. Limits brigade in Virginia; and it having been aster tained that said men are in a destinate an

as possible, all the facts connected with the case, and indicate at the same time in what manner relief can be afforded.

The preamble and resolution was a logded REPEAL OF THE TONNAGE TAX BILL Mr. HOPKINS, (Washington,) offered a re-Mr. HOFRING, (washington,) onered a resolution that the committee on the Jadicing System be instructed to bring in a bill for the repeal of an act of the last session of the Lagralature entitled "An Act for the repeal of its?"

CONTESTED RECTION CASE. Mr. HOPKINS, (Philadelphia,) offered a re

solution that this House will proced on West nesday next at 12 o'clock u, to the selection a committee to investigate and try the tested election in the case of RICHARD WILDER now a sitting member of this Legislator. The resolution, after a protracted debute was

adopted, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Barron, Boilean Brown (Northumberland,)Caldwell, Cowan, Craig, belone, Divins, Donley, (Greene, Danaelly, Phile delphia,)Duffi ld, Early,Gaskill,Graham,Green. bank, Gross, Hess, Hoffer, Hover, Hogking (Philadelphia,) Hopkins, (Washington,) Kd. e. Kline, Labar, Lichtenwallner, M Cuila h. M. Mackin, M'Manus, Neiman, Pershing, Peters

NATS-Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Arm. strong, Bates, Beaver, Beebe. Righam, Blasse, ard, Bliss, Brown, (Mercer,) Bushey, Chatnan Cochran, Dennis, Dougherty, Elliott, For, Freeland, Gamble, Grant, Happer, Henry Householder, Hutchman, Josephs, Kennedy, Lehman, M'Clellan, M'Coy, Moore, Myer, Ritter, Ross, (Luzerne,) Russell, Schrock, School, Lors Swith (Chester, School, Schoo lers, Smith, (Chester,) Smith, (Philadelphia Strang, Tracy, Twitchell, Vincent, Watter Windle and Rowe—Speaker—45.
So the question was determined in the si

The House then adjourned.

New Advertisements.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

TRAYED away on the night of the lotte inst., a Red and White Setter Dog, about old, had on a chain collar, without name. Wherettern said Dog or give information where it found to Philip Lynn or Allen C. Maior, while above reward.

RAILROAD TRACK LAYERS WANTED DERSONS who are good "Track Layers' can find employment in Washington, P. C. calling on the undersigned at the boars H. C. ween the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. 116-d2t. A.P. WELE

NOTICE.

A GREEABLY to the directions of an act of the General Assembly of this Common Mr. CLYMER read in place a bill, entitled wealth, approved the ninth day of April. A. E. and Act to refund to Samuel J. Walker certain nonies erroneously paid by him as colateral the Senate and House of Representatives of the provided that the Senate and House of Representatives of the second to inheritance tax on the estate of James Sellers, said Commonwealth, will receive proposals and til the fourth Tuesday of January, being too 28th day of January, 1862, for doing the Parlic Printing and Binding for the term of three years from the first day of July next, at a set tain rate per centum below the rates specific in the act relating to the Public

Said Proposals to specify the rate per century providing for the payment of ten days' seron the whole of the rates of said act taken to gether, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each item. The lowing is the form of proposals for State Print

ing and binding:

"I — propose to do all the State Frid-ing and Binding in the manner and in all ing and Binding in the manner and the state. respects subject to the provisions of the adof the 9th of April, A. D. 1856, for the riod of three years from the first day of July next, at the rate of per centure. below the rates specified in said act, and should the State Printing and Binding as aforesaid, be allotted to me, I will be resig forthwith to give bond with sufficient surcles. lotted," which said proposals shall be sear-and endorsed, "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding;" and shall be directed to the sail Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of the 28th day of January, inst., agreeably to the provisions of the act of 9th of April, 1899.

Sec'y of the Commonwealth jan14-6t.

INTERESTING BARGAINS! T "JONES' STORE" there are a few GOOD FURS.

Few MANTELS And CLOAKS

For LADIES' And some other Goods which will be sold be-

low cost to close out. WNER WANTED.—A fine Newfollthdays since. The owner of the animal can presure red information as will lead to his discovery by reduce at this office.

N Saturday evening last, between the old School Presbyterian church and Marcel Spire a small LAVA BREASTPIN. Any one retarding the same to No. 9, Market Square, will be suitably rewarded, july 30210

A. HUMMEL,

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BUFFALO AND GUMOVER SHOES,
TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS.
AT THE OLD STAND corner of the unity heart to the

Thankful for the patronage beretator, he aged died the late firm of A. Bummel & Co., we trust for strict at the late firm of the A. Bummel & Co., we have the late firm of the same of the same of the same. Please call and examine our stock and Paices before buying elsewhere.

bying elsowhere.

A HUMI
jan11-lyd
Goods are purchased direct from he manufacture
cash enabling them to seil very low.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS A large invoice of New Styles of French Blanket
Shawls received this morning by
CATHCART'S BROTHER.