The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

Friday, Febuary 15, 1861. Appointment by the Gövernor.
Robt. McCartney Esq , to be Auctionect for the borough of Carlisle, in the place of

WM. GOULD Esq.

Counting the Electoral Vote. On Wednesday the formal counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President Rook place in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and Abraham Lincoln, and Hannibal Hamlin were declared duly elected President and Vice President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March 1861.

The 22d at Harrisburg. The celebration of Washington's birth day, at Harrisburg, under the auspices of the joint

committee of the Legislature, promises to be a grand affair. A general invitation is extended to the Military, Masons, Odd Hellows, and other organizations, of the State, to participate on the occasion. Gen. Wm. H. Keim will command the military, and Robert A. Lamberton Esq., is to act as Chief Marshal of the civic. portion of the procession.

If the Military, or other associations of Carlisle, intend to take part in the parade, it is high time they were making arrangements. No doubt a special train will be run by the Cumberland Valley Rail Road.

MR. JUNKIN'S SPEECH

We call the attention of our readers to the speech of Mr. Junkin, our representative in Congress, refuting the charge made by Mr. Webster, one of the representatives from Maryland, who stated on the floor of the House, that Mr. Kennedy of Hagerstown, had been murdered in the streets of Carlisle while in the act of recapturing a fugitive slave. Wm. H. Miller Esq., of this place, who was the attorney of Mr. Kennedy at the time, sent a statement of the facts, to Washington and it is due to Mr. Junkin, to say, that he took the earliest opportunity, after receiving the inforemation to vindicate the citizens of Carlisle. from the Blanderous charge. In doing so, he has done full justice to the conservative sentiment of Pennsylvania, and while he asserts the honesty of purpose which governs the Ropublican party, he is willing to concede to the South, all that they have a right to ask, orthat honorable and patriotic men can grant, to restore that fraternal feeling which is the Eurest bond of union. We commend this speech to the careful consideration of our readers.

The Peace Congress.

In the Convention now in session at Washington for the purpose of agreeing on some basis, by which the difficulties between the Southern and Northern States may be harmonized, the following States are represented: FREE STATES. SLAVE STATES.

New Hamphire, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Connecticut North Carolina Tennessee. Pennsylvania,

The several propositions for an amicable settlement have been referred to a committee of one delegate from each State. So far they have sat with closed doors, and but little is known of their proceedings. The general impression seems to be that their deliberations.

will not result in any measure of peace. Later accounts from Washington state that it is thought the conference will recommend the reference of the questions in dispute to 'a national convention, and that they will not seek the action of Congress. The plan is reded by many as the most practicable method

of adjustment. STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, has been received. The number of patients admitted during the year 1860, was 144-males 78, females, 71.-The number discharged during the same period, was 127; number in the Hospital, December 31, 1860; was 291, and the whole number under medical treatment during the year 418.

This Institution has now been in operation about nine years; during which time, 1336 patients have been under its care. Of these 291 remain under treatment, 286 have beer discharged restored to health, 263 are in various states of improvement; 358 have been taken out without material improvement, and 178 have died.

The receipts from all sources during the year, including a donation of \$15,000 from the State, amounted to \$56,795 54, and the expenditures, to \$56,702 95. The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported at the public a charge, is \$2.50 a week. For private patients or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price varies from \$8 to \$10 per week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay.

Persons desiring special information on the subject, will receive it by addressing, Dr. J. Kirwan, Superintendent, Harrisburg Pa.

SHARP AND TO THE POINT. - Senator Hale, one of the wittiest men of the age, and barring his abolition proclivities, as good a man as there is now in the Senate. was prompted to make one of his peculiar speeches on the occasion of the Secession of Louisiana, right after Senators Slidell and Benjamin had made their farewell addresses. In this instance, Senator Jo Lane "put his foot in it," by asking Hale some questions as will be seen :

Mr. Hale said he wanted to protest against the assertion that the North were making war. On the contrary, the position of the North was such as to subject them to the charge of cowardice instead of making war. The honorable Senator had said the use of force in the North the Senator lay that flattering unction to his soul. If war should come-which God avert the first thing we will do will be to take care of Northern trai

Northern traitors.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, wanted to know, right here, who he called traitors.

Mr. Hale said he ment exactly those men

who fight against their own State.

Mr. Lane—They are fighting for the Constitution and for the rights of the States, and I will allow no man to call them traitors!

Mr. Hale said he wanted to define no man's

position, but he repeated that, if they were position, but he repeated that, it they were forced into war, they would first take care of treason at home. The honorable Scaator had referred to the going out of the ten tribes. So they did go out, but they left the ark of the covenant of the living God with the tribe of Judah. The tribes did go out, and neither God nor anybody, else knows where they have gone. He hoped such would not be the fate of the tribes now endeavoring to get out.

U.S. MINT. -There was coined at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia, in the month of Janary, MIRL IN IMMESTED IN IN the month of Janary, just closed, \$8,148,421 69, nearly all in double eagels, or \$20 gold pieces. This is the largest amount ever coined in a single month at the Mint of the United States.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

At the time the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, received a charter from the State for the construction of a Rail Road to Pittsburg, the Legislature, under the impression that the construction of this road, would seriously impair the trade, on the main line of the Public Works, levied on the Company of tonnage tax, to compensate the State for the apprehended loss of revenue. It was held, at the time, that the imposition of this tax was inconsistent with just and liberal commercial principles, and unjust because no other road was subjected to the same exactions. It is alleged also, that this anticipated loss never occurred, as the Public Works were made more productive, by the increased freight over the Columbia road, and that the revenue to the State from taxation had largely increased, in consequence of the increased value of property. arising from the argumented business of the country through which the road passes.

To sustain this latter position, the friends of the company offer the following tables compiled from the reports of the Revenue Boards of 1851 and 1860, to show the increase in the value of real estate in the various counties through which the Pennsylvania Rail Road passes, which has taken place during

	Acoust Presents, mines		Preson during	ı
	the last niue years:			
		1851	1860.	
	Alleghany,	24,008.220	25,322,768	
	Blair.	4,042,564	5,018,206	
	Cambria,	1,063,185	1,908,111	
	Chester,	21,899,482	. 23,785,709	
	Dauphin,	9,784,493	11,796,225	
	Huntingdon,	5,403,663	4,666,405	
	Indiana,	2,534,692	2,753,952	
	Juniata,	2,709,392	2,762,765	ĺ
		30,615,081.	35,025,878	•
	Mifflin,	4,153,775	4,130,790	
	Perry,	3,057,500	8,139,093	,
į	Philadelphia 1	86 859,627	164,550,282	
i	Westmoreland.	7.663,939	7.888.550	

\$253,525,663

\$292,754,204

Increase of valuation,

Total.

omitted:) Increase,

Total.

If only half of this increased value, amountng in round numbers to \$20,861,280 be taken, as having been caused by the completion and successful operation of this great commercial highway, then this increased value. at 21 mill rate, pays annually into the State reasury \$54,321 10.

There is also an objection urged against the Connage Tax, that it operates unequally, because it falls on that portion of the community who use the road for the transportation of their goods, for the benefit of those who have no claim to the property thus carried.

The amount of tonnage tax paid by the Pennsylvania Rail Road Co'y, to the State, from the date of its construction until July 1858, was \$952,848; at that time the Company efused to continue this payment, until the Courts should pass upon the constitutionality of the law. Since July 1858, until December 1860, the sum of \$661,188, has accrued against the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, on account of this tax.

Last week a bill was presented to the Legisature for the commutation of this Tonnage Tax, which proposes to distribute the amount low due, by the Pennsylvania Rail Road Co'y. to the State, among several minor rail roads. to assist in putting them in operation: by which certain sections of the State whose mineral resources are still undeveloped, will obtain access to market; and also, to anticipate the payments due to the State, on account of he sale of the Public Works.

rom such exactions so as to bring it into of agms between that State and the General discussed at some length, when the House aduccessful competition with the New York Government. The Commissioner believed that journed. roads, we leave for others to determine. Our the Governor of Alabama will give a favorareason for noticing the measure now in pro- ble answer, and that South Carolina will congress, arises from the fact, that in this county, form her course to the action or recommenda there is a very general feeling against the re- tion of the Southern Confederation. peal of that tax; on the ground that it was condition agreed on between the company and the State, for a franchise granted by the latter. Our Republican County Convention last fall, required a public pledge from the candidates for the Legislature, that they were

while the House stands: Republicans, 114. All others, 61-Republican majority over all, 28. As soon as Texas withdraws the Republi cans will have a clear majority in both Houses

of Congress. . . Peace Commissioners at Washington, died from will not interrupt the travel, although its of were taken out alive, but the mother died paralysis, on Monday.

34-4

4. The President elect. On Monday last, Mr. Lincoln left Springfield for Washington. As the train was about to start, he stood on the platform of the car,

and spoke as follows :-"My friends: No one, in my position ppreciate the sadness I feel at this parting .--To the people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than any which has devolv-ed upon any man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded, exhert for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty Being I place my reliance and support. I hope you, my triends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain,— Again, I bid you all an affectionate farewell." [Loud applause, and cries of "Wo will pray

During the speech Mr. Lincoln betrayed much emotion, and the crowd was affected to tears. The train left precisely at half-past

cight o'clock.

The following persons accompanied Mr
Lincoln: J. G. Nicolay, private secretary of
the president elect; John Hay, Robert L. Lincoln, Major Hunter, U. S. A.; Colonel Sumnor
U. S. A.; Colonel E. Ellsworth, Hon. John K.
Dubys, State Auditor; Colonel W. H. Lamer,
Aid to Governor, Vales, Judge David David. Aid to Governor Yates; Judge David Davis, Hon. O. H. Browning E. L. Baker, editor of the Springfield Journal; Robert Irwin, N. B. Judds and George Latham. Mr. Lincoln, on his way to Washington,

Pittsburg, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany and New york. It is expected that he will visit Trenton N. J., about the 20th. At Cincinnati the President elect was receiv ed with an enthusiastic display; he made a

will visit Indiauapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus,

short address to the people, which was received with great emthusiasm.

FROM TENNESSEE. 253,525,568 Returns from Tennessee, of the election \$30,228,641 held for Delegates to the State Convention indicate that the Union Candidates have an \$2,500,000 aggregate majority of about 50,000, and that 39,228,561 he question of calling a convention has been \$41,728,561 negatived by 20,000.

Kentucky. The Kentucky Legislature have adjourned intil the 20th of March, to await the action of the Peace Commissioners at Washington.

North Carolina. The Legislature is busily engaged dispatch ing business, and will probably adjourn next week. Several Railroad bills have been passed, making a State appropriation therefor The Revenue bill, now under consideration, lowers the tax on many articles.

The Texas Convention has passed an ordinance favoring the formation of a Southern Confederacy, and elected seven delegates to he Southern Congress.

Louistana.

The Convention has adopted a State flag. consists of a red field with a single pale ellow star, and thirteen stripes, blue, white and red.

The ordinance making it a penal offence for pilotsat the Balize to bring over the bar any United States war vessel has passed.

The ordinance to accept the criminal law of the United States District Court was adopted.

Virginia The Governor transmitted to the Legislature a communication from Judge Robertson, Commissioner to the secceding States, dated Montgomery Feb. 3. He says the Governor of Georgia accepts the mediation of Virginia, and gives assurance authentic that Georgia How far the interests of the State are to be will abstain, during the period contemplated, enefited by relieving this great thoroughfare, from all acts calculated to produce a collision

-LEGISLATIVE.

Friday Feb. 8 .- In the House, a letter was line ahead of time :month by the Legislature. Some seventeen

ted that the muskets have been given up, and the vessels released.

EFFECT OF THE STORM .- The storm of last ern Central Ruilrord bridge across the Susque JUDGE WRIGHT of Ohio, one of the hanna, at Dauphin. The loss of the bridge feets will be seriously felt by the company. shortly after.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Saturday Feb. 9 .- In the Senate, Mr. Sew ard presented petitions asking for a settlement of the difficulties of the country; also the resolutions of the Legislature of New York. Mr. Crittenden presented the memorial of citizens of Kentucky in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed at some length. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed. The Senate

then adjourned till Monday. In the House, Mr. Cox. of Ohio, offered an amendment to the Senate bill, providing for the territorial government of Colorado. It proposes to allow the people to assemble, and form for themselves an organic law and territorial government, to consist of a Legislature, Judicial, and Executive Department, &c. It substantially the Douglas amendment which was effered in the Senate. It was ordered to be printed. Mr. Thomas, of Tennessee, objected to the consideration of a-bill, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, appropriating \$1150 to pay the musicians and soldiers for instruments, clothing and furniture, lost by them in the removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.

The consideration of the report of the Committee of thirty three, was postponed until

Monday Feb. 11 .- In the Senate, a num-Monday Feb. 11.—In the Senate, a number of petitions in relation to the state of the country were presented. Another conference ted at all; that the man died of indigestion; committee was appointed on the Deficiency bill After nostponing the consideration of the President's message till Thursday, the Naval Appropriation bill was jaken up. A num ber of amendments were made in the committee. including one ordering the building of seven sloops of-war. After the amendment was reported to the Senate, considerable discussion cusued, but no vote was arrived at before the

adjournment. In the House, several petitions and memorials were presented. A series of resolutions were offered and referred to the Committee on Foreigh Affairs, instructing the President to formation of its establishment.

A resolution was adopted recomending to he people of the United States, the celebration of the 22d of February, as a National holiday. The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Palmer, of New York : That neither the Federal government nor the people, nor the government of the non slaveholding States, have any purpose or a constitutional right to legislate upon, or interfere with slavery in

nán, was afterwards adopted a substitute : 4 Resolved, That neither Congress nor the ople, nor the government of the non-slaveholding States have any constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with shavery in ny of the slave holding States of the Union. Tuesday Feb. 12 -In the Senate, the usual number of petitions, memorials and remontrances were presented. Amongst other peitions was one presented by Mr. Crittenden, n favor of his compromise, and signed by 23,-000 citizens of Massachusetts. A sharp debate then ensued between Messrs. Sumner and Crittenden, after which the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Green, of Missouri took the floor, and spoke at some length, aking the ground that Fort Samter is not the property of the United States, and consequenty is wrongfully withheld from South Crrolina. In the House, a report was received from the Committee on the Indian Trust Bond abstract tions and ordered to be printed. After some unimportant business the Senate amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill were taken up, and

Letest from Charleston. The following startling and and highly inflammatory telegram affords the late and later and latest news from our irritated "little sis." Special and direct through the only

in arms, and many in this city are now employed at the breast works."

"Two and One-half Minutes Later.—Hun-

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 11, 1801

Seven persons were drowned yesterday, while attempting to cross a small stream in Mercer County, Illinois, in a sleigh. The party consisted of an old man named Minty, Mrs. Mary Haydes and two children, Mrs, Elizabeth Hodson and two children, and Mrs, Elizabeth Hodson and two children, and Mrs. Hodsons children, when we will be and one of Mrs. Hodsons children by swimweek carried away three spans of the North- and one of Mrs. Hodsons children by swimming. Mrs Hodson remained in the sleigh, holding her other child an hope and a half on the side board, until assistance come. Both

SPEECH OF HON B. F. JUNKIN. OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February, 7, 1861. aving under consideration the report

Mr. JUNKIN said: Mr. Speaker: I rise, not for the purpose of making a speech. I do not know that I have anything to offer upon the important questions presented to the consideration of this body; but now, at this late hour of the night, I will endeavor, in a few remarks, to vindicate a portion of my constituents from a charge preferred against them by a gen-tleman from Maryland [Mr. WEBSTER,] on the 29th of last month. Sir, I was surprised and confounded when I heard a gentleman whose district joins my own, and between the people of whose district and the people of my district there exists the most complete harmony, assert here in his place that the citizens of the borough of Carlisle had murdered a citizen of the State of Maryland, in cold blood, when he was in pursuit of his slave. I hope he uttered the remark without due consideration. I hope that it was nothing more than a hasty and ill considered observation; or that, in the heat of the struggle and contest which prevailed here he uttered the charge without complete knowledge of the facts. Why, sir, when I shall have sent the facts. Why, sn, when I shail have seen to the Clerk's desk, to be read, a statement of the facts of the case, a statement made by the very attorney of Mr. Kennedy himself, and who witnessed the proceedings from the

cabbage. [Laughter.] In 1847, Mr Kennedy, together with some other men, claiming to be the owners of two slaves who had sought refuge in the Horough of Carlisle, came up there and obtained pro-cess under the act of 1826. His attorney was not apprised at the time that the Legis-lature of Pennsylvania had repealed that law, in consequence of the decision of the Su preme Court of the United States declaring it to be unconstitutional. He arrested the glaves upon a warrant issued by a justice of the peace, in conformity to the act of 1826, and lodged them in the juil of Cumberland county. There was an Foreigh Affairs, instructing the President to county. There was an excitement raised acknowledge the independence of the southern among the free negroes of the borough; the confederacy, as soon as he receives official inwhite citizens paying but little attention to
the matter. They had no difficulty in arresting the slaves. In the mean time, the negroes obtained counsel and took out a writ-of habeas corpus, and brought the slaves before Judge Hepburn, who was the judge of that judicial district. Pending the examination, somebody informed the counsel of these two slaves that the Legislature had just passed an act repealing the act of 1826, and enacting the law of 1847, by which all our jack ial and other officers were prohibited from taking cognizance in the case of an escaped slave, or of issuing process in order to arrest him. Judge Hepburn, after ascerany State upon, or interies and mays escaped slave, or of issuing process in order or are stated and the resolution passed.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Sher in the following resolution of the following resolution resolution of the following resolution resolution resolution

probably, unusued to the solid living of Penn

ylvania, he may have eaten saurkraut or

Kennedy, "There are your slaves, and you have a right to carry them home, by the common law right of re-capture." Mr. Kennedy availed himself of that advice, and having sent for carringes for the purpose of conveying them, Mr. Miller, his counsel, with some others, came down the stairs of the court house together; and as they approached the carriage, a free negro of the borough made a rush at him, he havng charge of the female slave at the time. They endeavored to seize the slaves, and to get them off; and in doing this I am not aware that they used violence toward Kennedy. But they endeavored to get the female slave away. He battered the negroes over the heads with a stick; and in the meantime the parties commenced moving from the carriages, and the whole party stumbled upon a pile of boards, upon which Kennedy ell and fractured his knee pan. He wa taken to the hotel, the best physician was employed, and the citizens of Carlisle made every effort to rearrest the female slave.— They also arrested all the negroes who participated in the riot, tried them, and sent them to the penitentiary. Six weeks after the occurrence, Kennedy had recovered from the injury sustained in the fight, and he made preparations to go home. He was about to leave next morning, when, contrary to the advice of his physician, he ate some thing which produced colle, and he died some time in the following night. Now, this circumstance is attested by the

counsel of Kennedy, a man of different political complexion from myself, and who never supported_me-in-either-of-my-canyasses.--He read from Major Anderson, in which he re-turns thanks for the resolutions passed last 1861.—All the babies in the antire South are case. That letter I send to the Clerk's desk,

and the Solic for the absolute properties of the state of the solicities are the solicities for the Legislative, that they we are solicities for the Legislative, that they were already that the Legislative transmitting to the solicities for a Previolation of the Convenient, the communication of the Legislative transmitting to the Convenient, to constitution for a Previolation of the convenient of the conven The letter was read, as follows:

one supposed the matter was chied, and returned home.

After the riot, the most intense excitoment prevailed against the negrees. Our citizons assembled in crowde, and it was with difficulty many of them were restrained from attacking the negre houses, and tearing them down. No dauger was apprehended, at the time, of Mr. Kennedy's life, or I have no doubt the negrors would have been driven at once from the town. Fifteen of them were convected and sentenced to the penitentiary. This explains the feelings our citizent had on the subject, and shows whether Mr. Wensten is justified in representing them as nurdores.

If an opportunity occurs, our citizens wish you to correct his assortions. Yours truly,

Hon. B. F. Junkin. Hon. B. F. Junkin.

Mr. JUNKIN. I will add a single word. If any man can make murder out of those acts detailed by eye witnesses, by a man hacts detailed by eye witnesses, by the wery of the negroes. Under these mers, on, a who participated in the struggle, by the very of the negroes. Under these mers, on, a claim a verdict of not guilty, on this count, teeth of that testimony, the State of Maryland also.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we of Pennsylvania do Now, Mr. Speake or any one of her Representatives can charge the people of Carlisle with being guilty of the murder of Kennedy, then all I can say s, that they have the queerest kind of no ions about criminal law I ever heard of .-The very negroes themselves could, under the circumstances, be only convicted of en-gaging in a riot. They were so convicted, and sent to the penitentiary for two or three years. That fadgment the court, however, oad no right to pronounce, because by the law they could only be sent to the county jail, and they were one year afterwards re-leased by the Supreme Court upon-hatbeas

I would state further, that this is not the

first time that I have heard this case referred to an debate. I know that the people of the

South have been made to believe that two men have been murdered in Pennsylvania— Kennedy is one, and a Mr. Gorsuch the other.

again and again; and I am free to confess, that I was not heretoloro particularly ac-quainted with the Carlisle case, nor did I feel nyself at liberty to speak of it until I ob nined the necessary information, which was ast Monday morning.
Now, I can, in some degree, at least to my own mind, account for the extraordinary exitement which prevails at the South; for if, n such a case like this, a near neighbor to Pennsylvania can see murder, I am not sur prised that the people of the South expect he North to liberate their slaves. To what roportions may not the acts of the Republi can party be magnified, when they distort circumstances like these into willful and downright murder? and that, too, charged against the people of Carlisle, who are not ngainst the people of Cartisle, who are not only intelligent, but loyal, Union loving, and law-abiding citizens. Let me tell you it is the grossest charge which could have been made against the character of that people. When the invasion into Virginia way made by John Brown, and some of his followers scaped, and made their way into the mountains of Pennsylvania, this very borough ar rested one of the conspirators and condjutor of Brown—arrested him without process o haw, and upon the merest suspicion that he was concerned in the raid. They not only arrested him without authority, but confined him in the county jail; and still more, when the agent of the State of Virginia, who made the demand upon the Governor of Pennsyl vania for the delivery of the fugitive, was not able to identify him, these very citizens of Carlisle, who are denounced as murderers by

i Representative of an adjoining State, held

that criminal until Virginia was able to get evidence there to identily him; and he was

returned to Virginia, tried, convicted, and I submit whether it is fair, when we surrendered up a man, even in definite of law, who had been guilty of participation in the John Brown raid—I submit whether it is fair, or whether it will tend to heal the diferences which now exist between the North and the South, to make ex parte statements and convert a meré riot into a willful, mali-cious, and felonious murder. Why, sir, we have lived near to the Commonwealth of Maryland nearly a hundred years; we have elivered up to them a thousand slaves with the last sixty years; and we have done it without stint and without limit. We have ne it freely and cheerfully, not niggardly and gradgingly; and I tell you that, out of the one thousand slaves that we have delivered up to the State of Muryland, there never was any difficulty except about the two that I have already named— the slave of Mr. Ken-nedy and the slave of Mr. Gorsuch. I sub it, then, whether it is fair to make such larges against that good old Commonwealth. God bless her! she is a great State. She sleeps there to night with three millions of Afte men in her bosom-more white men han there are in all the six seceding States She has not as many negroes, and, of course, no slaves, for which God be thanked; but there she sleeps to night, a giant in repose, She is not arming against the people of Maryland. We have not bought a musket of our strength. We are ready at any and our strength. We are ready at any and at all times to meet the enemies of the Re public, either without or within. We have ence in the State of Maryland. not believe that the people of Maryland themselves would make any such charge as this against the people of Pennsylvania.— They have known us too long. We have lived together in brotherly love for a hun-We have dred years, and, by the blessing of God, I know we will live together a thousand years longer. I know that we are not going to make war against one another. She shall nave every right to which she is entitled under the Constitution. I pledge the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to night that not a slave will she fail to deliver up whenever the proof is made that he owes service to his master. I assert that she never did refuse

lone it cheerfully and without grudging. Let me now refer, for a moment, to the ease of Mr. Gorsuch, which occurred in Lancaster county. It has been asserted upon this floor, time and again, since I have been member of this House, that Mr. Gorsuch as murdered by the people of Lancaster .--The fact is that Mr. Gorsuch was murdered by his own slaves. He was warned, before he undertook to arrest them, that the negroes were known to be desperate, and that they would undoubtedly take their master's life; and Mr. Gorsuch swore by his Maker that he would arrest them, or die in the attempt. He made the effort, and was shot down by his own slave, and not by Pennsylvanians. But it may be said that white men were engaged Well, if that be true, I should like to in it. know why they could not convict those white men? One white man was tried in the Federal Court, before a Federal Judge, and by a jury selected from one half of the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania-men who entertained no prejudice towards the State of Maryland or the South; for my own father, an old Democrat, was on that very jury. I vict that white man if he was guilty? Look t the charge of Judge Grier, in which he told the jury that there was no case made out, and that there could not and must not be a conviction; and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. And yet men stand up here, and upon their responsibility as Representatives, charge that as murder!

I will not trespass upon the time of the House much longer, because I feel that I am robbing my friend from Ohio, [Mr. Allen,] and I feel uncommonly grateful for the op-portunity of saying anything upon this occasion. I do not see much use in being a member of Congress here; it would certainly be much more creditable to be a member of

w? ritory north of 36° 30' for what they call Mr. JUNKIN. One of the grounds of his freedom. That is to say, that the freemen of Mr. JUNKIN. One of the grounds of his discharge was the entire absence of proof establishing a prearranged conspiracy to defeat and resist the execution of the fuglitive slave law. And further, if any such proof did exist, (as it did not,) the prosecution did not offer it as testimony in chief; but offered it in rebuttal of the defense. Nevertheless, it was well known that no such proof could that they talk very little about it, and

be made. Hanway was a miller, and was summoned in his shirt sleeves, and in a felt hat, by the sound of the horn and the shouts

not pretend to be better than the people are anywhere else. We have bad men among us, who sometimes attempt to resist the execution of the fugitive slave law, but very
rarely, because public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of the execution of that law.
We look lipon the man who would attempt
such a thing (a rescue) as worse than a
sheep thirt, at its true, we will not permit
negroes to be taken from within our borders
unless they are taken upon good and legal
grounds; and that we have a right to do.—
But I assert here in my place, to night, that
so har from there being any disposition to so far from there being any disposition to run away slaves, I know of no underground railroad in Pennsylvania. As I said last evening, Southern men are allowed to bring their slaves into that State, and hold them there, and to return with them to the slave States from which they came. There is living now in my town a slave who was brought I know, and my friends upon both sides of the House will bear me out in the assertion, that these two cases have been referred to from the State of Georgia, and has been there for thrue or four years. I know two gentlemen who come there annually from the State of Mississippi and bring their servants there, and hold them in a Republican town, in a Republican county, and, as I believe, in a Republican State; and any man in our com-munity who would attempt to induce those slaves to leave, their masters would be looked

upon as, a thief,
I, for one, do not understand republicanism to mean negro stealing. If it is, then I am no Republican, and never will be one. If I believed, at the same time, that it meant abolition, so help me God! I would be the first to abandon and denounce it; and whenever gentlemen upon this floor develop the fact that the Republican party is tending to abolitionism—whenever I, find the Republican ship beginning to direct its prow into that terrific and fearful sea, why then I want to jump overboard, even at the risk of Jo ah's fate. I will go with them in all constitutional measures, in everything that is right and fair and just to both sections of the right and mir and just to both sections of the country; but they cannot, so help me God! pass me one step beyond what I conceive to be my bounden duty. Party or no party, platform or no platform, Lwill act under the obligation of my oath, to do all in my power to heal the breach that now exists between the North and the South, for the sake of the loyal Union men who so bravely stand by the old flag of my country, even when that loyalty is pronounced treason by the mad revolutionists in their midst.

But, I find that I was about to enter on the

discussion of the great question. On that my mind_is irrevocably made up. I have my verdict in my heart, and am ready to render it whenever called upon to vote. I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, what this controversy reminds me of. It puts me in mind of a story related in one of Bulwer's novels.— A worthy couple, named John and Joan; had lived happily together many a long year, till one unlucky day they bought a new bolster; Joan said the bolster was too hard, and John said the bolster was too soft; so of course they quarreled. After sulking all day, they agreed to put the bolster between them at night. After they had thus lain apart a little ingnt. After they had thus ith apart a little time, very silent and sullen, John sneezed. "God bless you!" said Joan over the bolster. "Did you say God bless me?" cries John; "then here goes the bolster." [Langhter.] Now, sir, the acquisition of new territory and the negro question are our bolsters, and we have been sulking for some years with these bolsters between us; and when our disagree-ment begins to threaten the integrity of our great Union, the voice of the Old Dominion is dieard shouting in unmistakable carnest-ness over these bolsters of contention, "God bless the Union!" Sir, I must, as a true man, respond to the noble sentiment of Virginia. I say, away with these bolsters of l let us settle these contempt ·ible causes of quarrel in some way honorable

and satisfactory to both.

Now, sir, what are we quarreling about in this matter? What are we talking about? As I understand it, the Republican party are apprehensive that slavery is going into the Territories north of 36° 30°. Or rather, they know that it cannot go there; and a great number of them think that it will not go south of that line. Then the entire difficulty is whether we can draw this line. It is not for the benefit of anybody, as I understand it; for no one is going to derive any benefit from it. I do not believe that it will either cause slavery to go in or keep it out. I do not believe it would have the effect of putting -ane-slave-the-more south-of-that-ling-ar-ar slave the less. But one thing I do know; I know that the line of 36° 30°, is consecrated. ay, canonized, in the hearts of the people of the free States; and although some Republicans may stand up and say that the people would never consent to restoring that line, I do know that the Republican party sprung into existence on the abrogation of it, I know the fact, that we have gone before the people of Pennsylvania, over and over and over again, and said that the Democratic party had repealed the old Missouri compromaster. I assert that she never use release to deliver up fugitive slaves. I assert that she has delivered up more slaves than any Commonwealth in this Confederacy, and has been added to the slavery should never go north of it. We have made our word good. I believe that have made our word good. I believe that secrated to freedom, although the line is abrogoted. Therefore, to my judgment, it does not make a particle of difference, so far as the real question is concerned, whether you restore the line or leave it alone. For my own part, I shall vote for the propositions reported by the committee of thirty-three, because I think they effect a substantial re-storation of the Missouri Compromise. Sir, it is cowardly for the Republican party and the great free North to refuse this s

> tage of the paucity of their numbers, by legislative bar. Now, it is true there are some dozen slaves in New Mexico. I do not see how we can get them out. I do not see how we can have any control in the matter. I do know that the legislation of 1850 settled that question and fixed the status of that Territory, or left it to the people of the Territory, which amounts to the same thing. When I was a amounts to the same thing. When I was a Democrat, I felt bound to stand by the legislation of 1850. I stood by it then, and I stand by it now. It made a settlement of the controversy; and I understand that the propositions of the committee of thirty three lo nothing more than, carry that legislation into effect

Mr. HATTON. The gentleman is speak-

to our brethren of the South. Fair play, is

my motto; and I would scorn to take adva

ing of the objects and purposes of the Republican party. I ask him whether he understands that one of their objects is ever to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the dock-yards, arsenals, and navy yards, or with the inter State slave-trade.

Mr. JUNKIN. So far as my knowledge goes, in canvassing, not only my own dis-trict, but others, and so far as I have heard be much more creditable to be a member of a decent debating society, because one can not get the floor when he wants, and should have it, to repel such charges as these. I have watched five days for this opportunity, and it comes even now only by the courtest of my friend from Ohio, [Mr. Alless] politics discussed in the free States, I do not and it comes even now only by the courtesy of my friend from Ohio, [Mr. Alless] and the great free States should under take to make a specific issue on the abolition ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania for what offence the white man to whom he alluded was tried in the Görsuch case?

Mr JUNKIN. For treason, in resisting the laws of the United States, and for conspiracy to prevent the execution of the fugitive slave law. That was the charge, and the jury did not convict him.

the jury did not convict him.

Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina. Was he not discharged on the ground that this was a sudden rescue, and not a premeditated combination to resist the execution of the large.