

Bedford Gazette.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 2919.

VOLUME 57.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1860.

VOL. 4, NO. 10.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EX-
CHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made
and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.
REFERENCES:
Hon. J. MANN, Bedford, Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA, " "
JOHN MOWER, " "
R. FORWARD, Somerset, " "
BUNN, RAUGEL & Co., Phil
J. WATT & Co., Pittsburg
J. W. CURLEY, & Co., " "

Commonwealth Insurance Company.
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, \$300,000.
Insure buildings or other property against
loss or damage by fire.

**AGAINST PERILS OF THE SEA, INLAND NAVI-
GATION & TRANSPORTATION.**
DIRECTORS:
GEORGE M. LAUMAN, WM. DOCK,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, BENJ. P. REED,
S. S. CARRIER, Secretary,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Agent,
Bedford, Pa. Office on Juliana Street,
Oct. 21, 1859-ly.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH,
OFFICE, NO 63 FOURTH STREET.
Capital and Surplus over \$150,000.00.
DIRECTORS:
Jacob Painter, C. A. Colton, N. Voughtly,
Roly Patterson, A. A. Carrier, J. G. Sprout,
Henry Sprout, A. J. Jones, G. W. Smith,
W. Hampton, Robt Patrick, J. H. Hopkins.
This Company has paid losses from the date of
its incorporation in 1854, up to May, 1859, to a
amount of \$202,535.07, in addition to regular semi-
annual Dividends of from 5 to 15 per cent affording
evidence of its stability and usefulness.
LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED, AND
PROMPTLY PAID.

C. A. CARLSON & SHANNON
HAVE formed a
Partnership in the Practice of the Law, Office
nearby opposite the Gazette Office, where one
or the other may at all times be found.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public
Office second door North of the Men's
House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GUTHER
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
WILL promptly attend to all business en-
trusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, two
doors east of the Gazette office. He will also
attend to any surveying business that may be
entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

J. C. DICKEY
Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, Pa.
WILL attend promptly to all business en-
trusted to his care.
July 1, 1859-ly.

JOHN BORDER
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.
Shop at the east end of the town, one door west
of the residence of Major Washbaugh.
All guns of my own manufacture warranted.
May 21, '58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bed-
ford county, that he has moved to the Borough
of Bedford, where he may at all times be
found by persons wishing to see him, unless
absent upon business pertaining to his office.
April 16, 1858-ly.

MANN & SPANG
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned have associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly
to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford
and adjoining counties.
Office on Juliana Street, three doors south
of the Exchange House, opposite the residence of
M. T. MANN.
G. H. SPANG.
Aug. 1, 1859.

J. W. LINGENFELTER
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.
WILL attend promptly to all business en-
trusted to his care.
Office three doors North of the "Inquirer"
Office.

DR. E. F. HARRY
RESPECTFULLY tenders his
professional services to the citizens of Bed-
ford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the
building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofus.
Aug. 1, 1859.

TO BUILDERS.
The subscriber is fully
prepared to furnish any quantity or quality
of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—
Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford
County, will be promptly attended to, by
giving a reasonable notice. F. D. BEEGLE.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY R. F. MEYERS,
At the following terms, to wit:
\$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.
\$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
\$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.
No subscription taken for less than six months.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, unless at the option of the publisher, it has
been decided by the United States Courts that the
stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of ar-
rearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a
criminal offence.
The courts have decided that persons are ac-
countable for the subscription price of newspapers,
if they take them from the post office, whether they
subscribe for them, or not.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S RECORD.
His Abolitionism Proved—HE IS IN
FAVOR OF NEGRO EQUALITY.

The doctrine of negro equality lies at the
foundation of all Abolitionism; for when that
doctrine is fully acknowledged and carried out
and the negro is put upon an equality with the
white man, of course slavery would be abol-
ished—there would be no slaves—all would be
placed upon an equality. The reason the Rep-
ublicans insist so strenuously upon that doc-
trine is because it is sure to drive to abolition
everywhere; and no man insist more strenuously
upon it than Mr. Lincoln, for in his celebra-
ted Chicago speech he uses the following extra-
ordinary language:

"I should like to know if, taking this old
Declaration of Independence, which declares
that all men are equal upon principle, and mak-
ing EXCEPTIONS to it, WHERE WILL
IT STOP? IF ONE MAN SAYS IT DOES
NOT MEAN A NEGRO, why not another
say it does mean some other man?"—(See Lin-
coln and Douglas' Debates, p. 22—Lincoln's
edition.)

Here is a pointed declaration made by Mr.
Lincoln that HE BELIEVES in the doctrine of
NEGRO EQUALITY without qualification.

And to show his vim in expressing his firm
belief in the doctrine, he adds:

"That declaration is not the truth, let us
get the statute book and TEAR IT OUT! If it
is not true, let us TEAR IT OUT! [Cries of
no, no!] Let us stick to it then; let us stand
firmly by it."—(Debates, page 23, Lincoln's
edition.)

At Gettysburg he affirms the declarations in
the Declaration of Independence:

World from the date of the Declaration of In-
dependence up to within three years ago, may be
searched in vain for a single affirmation FROM
ONE SINGLE MAN, THAT THE NEGRO
WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE DECLARA-
TION OF INDEPENDENCE.—(See De-
bates, Lincoln's edition, p. 178.)

Which simply means that when our fathers
were most of them slaveholders, declared
themselves free, they were declaring the NEGRO
FREE ALSO!

Again Mr. Lincoln not only declares that the
Declaration of Independence includes the negro
as created equal, but he adds that they are cre-
ated free and equal, in the following cogent
to his benediction at Chicago:

"My friends, I could not without launching
off upon some new topic, which would detain
you too long, continue to-night. I thank you
for this most extensive audience you have fur-
nished me to-night. I leave you, hoping that
the lamp of liberty will burn in your bosoms until
there shall be no longer a doubt that all men
are created FREE AND EQUAL."—(See
Lincoln's edition of Debates, page 24.)

This interpolating the Declaration of In-
dependence, in order to carry out his Abolition
doctrines.

That Mr. Lincoln desires to reduce this doc-
trine to practice is proved by turning to the
Illinois Journal of September 16, 1856, where-
in we find him reported as declaring at a banquet
at Chicago:

"That central idea, in our political opinion,
at the beginning was, and until recently con-
tinued to be, the EQUALITY OF MEN. And al-
though it was submitted patiently, to whatever
inequality there seemed to be as a matter of nec-
essity, its constant working has been a steady
progress towards the PRACTICAL EQUALITY
OF ALL MEN.
"Let past differences as nothing be; and with
steady eye on the real issues, let us invigorate
the good old central ideas of the Republic.—
We can do it. The human heart is with us;
God is with us. We shall again be able not
to declare that all the States, as States, are equal,
nor yet that all her citizens as citizens are equal,
but to renew the broader, better declaration,
including both senses and much more, that all
men are created equal."
When pushed by Judge Douglas as to his
meaning when he declared that "it (slavery)
should rest in the belief that it was in the
course of ultimate extinction," he declares that

woman, or child, who was in favor of produc-
ing a PERFECT equality, social and political
between negroes and white men."—Debates,
page 136.)

Not even Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips,
Gerrit Smith, Dr. Cheever, or even Greeley or
Giddings, are in favor of producing a perfect
equality, "socially and politically, among the
whites and blacks." But only a political equal-
ity. Not a perfect social equality.

Mr. Lincoln is a lawyer, and knows very
well how to belog obnoxious sentiments by a
connected verbiage. Why did he not say that
he was not in favor of a political equality of the
whites and blacks instead of coupling it with a
"social" equality, and qualifying it with the
word perfect. A perfect social and political
equality does not exist upon earth even among
white men, for in the scale of morals and intel-
lect one is higher or lower than another, as the
case may be.

At Alton, Mr. Lincoln said:
"I think the authors of that notable instru-
ment intended to include all men, but they did
not mean to declare all men equal in all respects.
(Mr. Lincoln's italics.) They did not mean to
say all men are equal in size, color, intellect,
moral development or social capacity. They
defined with tolerable distinctness in what they
did consider all men created equal—equal in
certain inalienable rights, among which is life,
LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness.

In this speech Mr. Lincoln gave his true sen-
timents, and it will be seen that the political
equality of the negro and white man is care-
fully and designedly left out. But his inalien-
able right to liberty he never forgets.

In a speech Mr. Lincoln made at Peoria,
October 16th, 1854, he explains himself as fol-
lows:

"What I do say is, that no man is good en-
ough to govern another man, without the other's
CONSENT. I say this in the leading princi-
ple, the SHEET ANCHOR OF AMERICAN
REPUBLICANISM. Our declaration of Independ-
ence says:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident—
That all men are CREATED EQUAL; that
they are endowed by their creator with certain
inalienable rights, that among these are life,
LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness. That
to secure these rights, governments are institu-
ted among men, deriving their just powers
from the consent of the governed."

"I have quoted so much at this time merely
to show that, according to our ancient faith, the
just powers of governments are derived from the
consent of the governed. Now, the relation of
master and slave is not a political relation, but
the slave without his consent, but he governs
him by a set of rules altogether different from
those which he prescribes for himself. AL-
LOW ALL the governed an EQUAL VOICE
in the government; and that, and that only is
self-government."—(Howell's Life of Lincoln,
p. 279.)

Here the doctrine is clearly taught, that in
order to have self-government, which Mr. Lin-
coln says he a "thousand times" favored, we
must allow all the governed an equal voice
in the government, (black as well as white.) This
is truly the political equality of all men, and
"Honest Abe" further adds that "this is the lead-
ing principle, the sheet anchor of American
Republicanism" and there is no use for the Rep-
ublicans of Central or Southern Illinois to fur-
ther dispute it.

Mr. Lincoln, in his Springfield speech of
June 17th, 1858, when he was nominated for
the United States Senate, which was the first
speech he made, that he was ever afterwards in the
field of covering up or explaining away, in his
debate with Judge Douglas, complains that the
Supreme Court of the United States decided as
follows in relation to that daring act of his, the
negro:

"That no negro slave imported as such from
Africa, and no descendant of such slave, can
ever be a citizen of any State in the sense of
that term, as used in the Constitution of the
United States. This point is made," says Lin-
coln, "in order to deprive the negro, in every
possible event of the benefit of that provision of
the United States constitution which declares
that 'The citizens of each State shall be enti-
tled to all privileges and immunities of citizens
in the several States.'"

This decision of the Court is complained of
by Mr. Lincoln because it has "deprived the
negro," who has become a citizen of Massachu-
setts, and is entitled to hold office, sit in juries,
and vote there, when he emigrates to Illinois or
Kentucky, deprives him of "all the privi-
leges and immunities of citizen" of Illinois or
Kentucky; or, in other words, he complains
that the Court has thrown it out of the power
of the negro slave, or a descendant of one who
has become a citizen Massachusetts, and by
virtue of citizenship is politically equal to a
white man in Illinois or Kentucky, to wit:
the right to hold office, to sit on juries, to mar-
ry, to vote at elections, and, indeed, every other
political right that the white man has, and yet
the Republicans say he is not for negro
equality.—Patriot and Union.

From the Selingsgrove Times.
READ THIS AFFIDAVIT.
Below we publish an affidavit of a person
now a resident of this county, who was present
on the occasion of the difficulty between Mr.
Curtin and Mr. Picard. We will here state
that this affidavit would never have been given
to the public, had not some of the public jour-
nals attempted to cast reflections upon Mr. Picard's
credibility. Among these papers is the
Middleburg Tribune, a paper whose political
vassalage is sufficient to strip it of all claims to
respect or credibility.

I, the subscriber, am personally acquainted
with Col. Andrew G. Curtin, the present can-

didate for Governor. I was present only to
witness the latter part of the scene, when Mr.
Curtin shot Picard's dog.

I lived in Bellefonte at the time it occurred.
I heard a fuss at the stable belonging to the
Pennsylvania hotel. I thought some persons
were fighting and went to see. When I came
there, I saw Mr. Curtin there in a great rage,
with a revolver in his hand and damning and
cursing Mr. Picard. While I was present Mr.
Picard gave him no word which would insult
him, but Curtin shot the dog and declared he
had another ball left for Mr. Picard. I did not
know Mr. Picard before then, but I thought at
the time, from the manner in which Mr. Cur-
tin behaved, he would shoot him. And to say
the least of it, thought Mr. Curtin was a very
dangerous man with a revolver in hand. After
this excitement Curtin left and the crowd dis-
persed.

SAMUEL H. SNYDER.
Chapman, Sept. 18, 1860.

Before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices
of the Peace in and for the county of Snyder,
personally appeared the above named
Samuel H. Snyder, and after being duly sworn
according to law, doth depose and say, that the
above statement is true and correct to the best
of his knowledge.

HENRY MOTZ, J. P.
Freeburg, Sept. 18, 1860.

READ! READ! READ! READ!
LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.
From the Huntington Defender.—(Republican.)

We hold it to be a self-evident truth that no
person should be elected to the House of Repre-
sentatives or the Senate of Pennsylvania for
the purpose of making any amount of money
there, over and above the salary which the law
gives the members. Men, whose only purpos-
e in going there is to speculate in corruption, and
desire a pecuniary income from bribery, should
not be the recipient of the suffrages of a free
and honest people. The most important local
and general interest will be sacrificed, by such
men without a blush, if the pecuniary consid-
eration offered meets their views. We some-
times see men freely spending large amounts of
money for the purpose of securing positions, and
by those too, who are not very well able to
stand it, and the inquiry naturally arises, by
what right do they thus spend the money? Is
distance; for men who obtain an election by
such appliances, are never those in possession
of a delicate sense of honor. It is perfectly
well known that very frequently projects are
before the legislature, to carry which thousands
upon tens of thousands of dollars will be lav-
ished; and men of loose morals and unsteady
virtue will pay any price for an opportunity to
revel and wallow in such a saturnalia of cor-
ruption.

Four years ago Huntington, Blair and Cambria
counties composed our Senatorial district, and
A. C. Mullin was the nominee of the A-
merican Republican party. S. S. Wharton was
a candidate before the Huntington county con-
vention for Senator and was defeated by J. S.
Stewart. Notwithstanding this he presented
himself before the district conference as a can-
didate, although his own county had declared
against him, and used all his influence to de-
feat the choice of this county. Failing to get
a nomination in this irregular manner, he some-
time after dispatched an agent to Ebensburg,
with authority to offer Mullin two thousand
dollars to withdraw in his favor. The offer
was made and declined. The salary at that
time, fixed by law, for Senatorial service, was
five hundred dollars a year, making fifteen
hundred for the whole term. The offer to Mullin
was \$300 more than the salary for the whole term.
The question fairly arises: Was not the posi-
tion desired for the single purpose of making
money out of it by illegitimate means? We
ask a candid man to answer this question for
himself.

BOB WHARTON WANT OFFICE.
In 1852, Wharton was nominated for the Le-
gislation.
In 1853, he was defeated for re-nomination—
ran as a guerrilla, and was beaten
largely.
In 1854, Know Nothingism swept the country
—Wharton applied for admission into
the Lodge of this town—was re-
fused—went to another county and
got in.
In 1855, not being in good standing in the
Order, he was kept under the surface by
fresh men.
In 1856, he was a candidate for the nomina-
tion of Senator—was defeated for the
conference of this county by J. Sewell
Stewart—but went to the conference
—got two votes from Blair county—
was tricked overboard—came home
and had his name announced in the
Shirleysburg Herald as an *Independent*
candidate against Mullin, the
regular nominee—but afterwards,
from some mysterious (?) cause with-
drew.
In 1857, he was nominated for Assembly, and
was beaten by 400 majority.
In 1858, he was a candidate for the nomina-
tion for Assembly, but when the Con-
vention met, he found he had but half
a dozen of delegates, and wisely with-
drew his name.
In 1859, he was a candidate before the State
Convention for the nomination for
Auditor General; but having only
one delegate for him, his name was
withdrawn before the balloting com-

menced.
In 1860, he is the nominee of his party for the
Senate.

Here we have the record of Col. Wharton
for the last eight years, and if there is anything
in it for his party to admire, we confess we can-
not see it. Office, office, office, has been his
incessant cry, and without presenting any
claims to the people for their support, he has
acted as if he had a natural indisputable right
to demand their suffrages.—Huntington Union.

BLACK REPUBLICAN BIBLE.
Here are a few extracts from "Helper's Im-
pending Crisis," the anti-slavery Bible of the
"Irrepressibles," endorsed by Lovejoy, Wash-
burn, Sherman, Kellogg & Co. These are the
sentiments of conservative Black-Republicanism.

"It is our imperative business to abate nu-
sances."
"We propose to exterminate this catalogue
from beginning to end."
"We believe that THIEVES are, as a gen-
eral rule, less amenable to the moral law than
SLAVEHOLDERS."
"SLAVEHOLDERS ARE MORE CRIMI-
NAL THAN COMMON MURDERERS."
"Slaveholders and slave-traders are, as a gen-
eral thing, unfit to occupy any honorable sta-
tion in life."

"It is our honest conviction that all the pro-
slavery slaveholders, who are alone respon-
sible for the continuance of the baneful insti-
tution among us deserve to be AT ONCE REDUCED
TO A PARALLEL WITH THE BASEST
CRIMINALS THAT LIE FETTERED
WITHIN THE CELLS OF OUR PUBLIC
PRISONS."

"Were it possible that the whole number
(i. e. of the slaveholders) could be gathered to-
gether and transferred into four equal gangs of
licensed ROBBER, RUFFIAN, THIEF
AND MURDERER, society, we feel as-
sured, would suffer less from their atrocities
than it does now."

"So it seems that the total number of actual
slave owners, including their entire crew of
cringing lick-spittles, against whom we have
to contend, is but three hundred and forty-sev-
en thousand five hundred and twenty-five.—
Against this army for the defence and propa-
gation of slavery, we think it will be no over-
statement, independent of the negroes, who in nine
cases out of every ten, would be delighted with
an opportunity to cut their MASTER'S THROATS,
and without accepting a single reward—
TIMES AS LARGE AND FAK BURY RE-
SPECTABLE AN ARMY FOR ITS UTTER
EXTINCTION."

"But we are wedded to one purpose, from
which no earthly power can divorce us. WE
ARE DETERMINED TO ABOLISH SLA-
VERY AT ALL HAZARDS—IN DEFI-
ANCE OF ALL OPPOSITION OF WHAT-
EVER NATURE WHICH IT IS POSSIBLE
FOR SLAVEHOLDERS TO BRING AGAINST
US. Of this they may take due notice, and
govern themselves accordingly."

**THE JOHN BROWN PARTY—MASSACHU-
SETTS TRAITORS.**
The shameful denials of the Black Republi-
can party, when charged with feeling a sym-
pathy with old John Brown, and with approving
the atrocious acts he perpetrated in Virginia,
are striking instances of the audacity to which
desperate men may be driven.

The men who are loudest in their encon-
iums on that moral monster, John Brown, are
made the speakers, the leaders and the candi-
dates of that party, and yet they protest that
they do not approve of John Brown's invasion
and murders.

We present a few gems culled from a speech
of John A. Andrews, the Black Republican
candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, a State
in which the caudron of Abolitionism and
treason is always kept boiling. On the 19th
of November, 1858, in the Tremont Temple,
in Boston, John A. Andrews said:

"I pause not to consider, because it is wholly
outside of the duty of the thought of this as-
sembly to-night, whether the enterprise of John
Brown and his associates in Virginia was wise
or foolish, right or wrong. I know only that
whether the enterprise itself was the one or
the other, John Brown himself was right."
Again, says Mr. Andrews:

"There is an irrepressible conflict between
freedom and slavery, as old and as immortal as
the irrepressible conflict between right and
wrong. They [Brown and his companions] are
among the martyrs of that conflict."
Mr. Andrews thus concluded his speech:

We are to-night in the presence of a great
and awful sorrow, which has fallen like a
pall upon many families whose hearts fail,
whose affections are lacerated, and whose
hopes are crushed—[no sympathy for the wives
and children of the murdered men of Harper's
Ferry]—all of hope left on the earth destroyed
by an event which, under the Providence of
God, I pray will be overruled for that good
which was contemplated and intended by John
Brown himself."

If the Black Republican party, disapprove
of the John Brown raid, why do they make
the peculiar advocates and champions of it their
candidates for office, their chief orators and
their most trusted leaders? The answer is
plain. Their denials are false. They love the
treason, they rejoice over the murders, they
help to canonize the arch miscreant and man-
murderer as a martyr and a saint. They show all
this in their acts, but are afraid to put in their
platform or to speak it out like men, lest
offence be given to some conservative people
whom they hope to cajole into their party.—
Their efforts are all in vain. Their disguise

has been torn from them and they stand reveal-
ed in all their hideous deformities.

It is somewhat surprising that the Black
Republican committees who are industriously
hunting the ranked Abolition speakers to con-
duct their campaign in Pennsylvania, have not
invited Mr. Andrews to come here and address
them. He would be a fit associate on the
stump for Carl Schurz, Thaddeus Stevens and
numerous others of that ilk.

MR. SCHELL'S TARIFF RECORD.
In the State Senate, on the 19th day of Jan-
uary, 1859, the following tariff resolutions were
voted for, viz:

"WHEREAS, The experience of the past and
present, most fully demonstrate that it is a wise
and beneficial policy of the General Govern-
ment, which declares the imposition of duties on
such products of foreign nations as come in such
direct contact with those of our own country,
as to injure and prostrate the trade in our own
soil, and among our own citizens.

The artisans and laborers in many depart-
ment of trade are compelled to abandon their ac-
customed pursuits—especially do our own coal and
iron interests suffer; therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylva-
nia, in General Assembly met, That our Sena-
tors in Congress be instructed, and our Repre-
sentatives requested to labor for the passage (at
the present session) of such an act as will not only
tend to increase the revenue by the imposi-
tion of duties, but afford ample encouragement
to all the interests of the country, injured by
the productions of the cheap labor of other na-
tions; but more especially to urge an increase
of duties on coal and iron, in which a portion
of our own people are deeply interested.

Resolved, That the views of the President,
expressed in his late annual message in refer-
ence to the advantage of definite or specific duties
over ad valorem duties, as more uniform, less lia-
ble to frauds, and affording the most certain and
uniform amount of revenue, meet our hearty
approbation.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to
forward to each of our Senators and members of
Congress, a copy of the above preamble and res-
olutions, informing them of their adoption.

On the passage of the resolution, the vote
stood,
AYES—Messrs. Bell, Baldwin, Coffey, Craig,
Fetter, Finney, Francis, Gazzam, Gregg, Harris,
Schell, Scofield, Shaeffer, Schindel, Steef,
Thompson, Turney, Welsh, Wright, Yardley
and Cresswell, Speaker—31.
NAYS—None.

In the Senate, on the 30th of March, 1860,
when certain tariff resolutions were pending,
Mr. Schell offered the above resolution, as an
amendment, and the vote was as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Blood, Bell, Craig, Craw-
ford, Keller, Marsalis, Miller, SCHELL,
Schindel, Turney and Welsh—11
NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benson, Connell,
Finney, Gregg, Hall, Imbrie, Irish, Ketcham,
Landon, McClure, Meredith, Palmer, Parker,
Penney, Rutherford, Shaeffer, Smith, Thomp-
son, Yardley and Francis, Speaker—21.

Every Democrat voted for the resolution, and
every Republican voted against them.

**MR. SCHELL'S VOTE ON THE EXTRA-PAY
QUESTION.**
In the State Senate, on the 7th of April, 1858,
on the motion of Mr. Ely and Mr. Buckalew,
to amend Section 58 of the appropriation bill
by striking out that part which allows extra
pay "to members of the present Legislature,"
the yeas and nays were required, and were as
follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Coffey, Craig, Ely
Evans, Francis, Harris, Laubach, SCHELL,
Shaeffer, Souther, Steele, Turney, Wright and
Welsh, Speaker—15.
NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Brewer, Cresswell,
Fetter, Finney, Gazzam, Gregg, Ingram, Knox,
Marsellis, Meyer, Randall, Rutherford, Scofield,
Straub and Wilkins—16.

Again, on the 14th of April, 1858, Mr. Schell
submitted the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That the Committee of Confer-
ence, on the part of the Senate, on the appro-
priation bill, be requested to insist on striking
out of said bill the clause which authorizes the
payment of two hundred dollars in addition to
the regular pay, to the members of the present
Legislature."
A motion was made by Mr. Souther and Mr.
Gazzam (two Republicans) to postpone the
question, together with the further considera-
tion of the subject, indefinitely.

AYES—Messrs. Bell, Cresswell, Finney,
Francis, Gazzam, Gregg, Ingram, Marsellis,
Miller, Meyer, Randall, Rutherford, Scofield,
Steele, Straub, and Wilkins—17.
NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Craig, Ely,
Evans, Fetter, Harris, Knox, Laubach,
SCHELL, Scofield, Shaeffer, Turney, Wright,
and Welsh, Speaker—14.
In the State Senate on the first of April, 1860,
on the motion to reduce the compensation of
members of the Legislature from seven hundred
dollars, to five hundred dollars per annum,—
the vote was as follows, viz:
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Brewer, Coffey,
Craig, Fetter, Harris, Keller, Miller, Nunn-
macher, Rutherford, SCHELL, Scofield, Shaf-
fer, Schindel, Steele, Thompson, Turney, Welsh
Wright and Yarley—20.
NAYS—Messrs. Francis, Gazzam, Gregg,
Marsellis, Meyer, Palmer, Parker, Penney, Ran-
dall and Cresswell—10.