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EDUCATIONAL.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS DESIGNED FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO A. N. BULLARD, MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PENNA.

Proceedings of the Susquehanna Co. Teachers' Association.

Agreeable to adjournment, the Susquehanna Co. Teachers' Association convened in the Presbyterian Church, at Susquehanna Depot, April 2nd 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. The meeting was called to order by Prof. M. L. Hawley, President. The Secretary being absent, W. M. Tingley was elected Sec'y pro tem. The exercise first in order, viz. Reading, was called up by the President. Miss L. A. Jayne, the person appointed to conduct that exercise, being absent, Mr. J. Lamb was appointed to conduct the same. The exercise was quite spirited, each member taking an active part, making instructive remarks, and advancing inspiring sentiments. Adjourned at 12 o'clock for one hour.

Afternoon session.—Meeting called to order by the President, Miss E. A. Webb being absent, Miss Susan Belcher was appointed in her stead to conduct an exercise in grammar, which she did in a very able manner.

Miss Mary Bushnell then conducted a highly interesting exercise in Geography, which was followed by answers to questions on the Constitution of the United States, propounded by M. L. Hawley. Adjourned to meet at half past 7 o'clock.

Evening session.—On motion, a committee of three was appointed to prepare questions and present to the Association. The Institute then listened to essays from J. Lamb and W. M. Harris; after which the following questions were presented and warmly discussed: Ought pupils to be required to repeat definitions in the exact language of the text book?

What is the best method of government in school? Adjourned to meet at half past 8 o'clock.

Second day, Forenoon session.—The exercises were opened with singing by the Association, and reading of the Scriptures, followed by remarks and prayer, by Rev. H. Pattengill. An exercise in Orthography was then conducted by M. L. Hall. Prof. J. F. Stoddard was then invited to address the Institute on the subject of Mathematics, which he did in a highly interesting and instructive manner. Mr. W. Fairrot, D. Hannah, Miss Susan Belcher and Miss E. A. Dewey were appointed a committee to prepare a programme of exercises for the next meeting of the Association, which will be held at Gibson Hollow, the 25th and 26th of June next.

Afternoon session.—Prof. M. L. Hawley delivered a lecture and asked questions upon discovery of North America. Next was a recess of ten minutes, after which the committee reported the following order of exercises for the next meeting of the Association, which was adopted.

First day, forenoon.—First, Primary Reading, conducted by Cecelia Pierpont. 2nd, Discussions on the method of teaching Primary Reading.

Afternoon.—1st, Analysis of sentences, by Miss L. E. Baker; 2d, How to teach Primary Grammar, by A. N. Bullard; 3d, Punctuation, by Prof. M. L. Hawley; 4th, Promiscuous questions.—Evening session. Reading of essays by the following persons: Miss L. E. Beardsley, Mary E. Moss, Jason Wright and M. J. Corse.

Second day, forenoon.—1st, Mental Arithmetic, by J. Lamb; 2d, Practical Arithmetic, by Miss O. D. Tuttle; 3d, Penmanship, by Leslie Hannah; 4th, Lecture; 5th, Promiscuous business. A. F. Brundage, E. L. Barrett, E. A. Richardson, Miss Susan Belcher, Miss Sparks and Miss Baker were then appointed a committee to prepare a programme of music to be sung at the next meeting. The Secretary then read the following communication, which the Association accepted and requested to be published with the minutes:

I would respectfully submit to the teachers of Susquehanna county, a few questions relative to school government. Are you going to let the scholars in school govern themselves? Can you teach well with disorder and confusion in the school-room? Are not law and order the very first requisites in founding any organization, from an empire down to a committee of three? Why then discard them in schools? Are not all well conducted assemblies conducted and controlled by a systematic government? The question of school government is one of very great interest to teachers, directors and parents; one on which there is a great diversity of opinion, and that too, with perhaps good reasons. Some teachers are so happily constituted that they can by a kind of mental affinity sway their scholars, with but very few exceptions, in the course of right and good order. Others are so constituted that they have but little love for their scholars, and govern them by arbitrary rules and often inflict corporal punishment. Others again are deficient in the organ of order, and are little disturbed by noise and confusion, allowing their scholars to do about as they please, and become really the foot-ball of their scholars, yet do not know it. Each of these classes, of course, claim success for their respective systems of government. There are a few facts which it may be well for all to bear in mind. It is a trite saying that order

first had its birth in Heaven, and it is an indisputable fact, that order is indispensable in school. Not necessarily the stiff, formal order maintained with a rod of iron, which is fast falling into disuse, but the order which allows system and harmony in the school-room, and acknowledges the teachers right to teach, rule and govern. So much I assert is indispensable, and this much should be by kindly influences, leading the minds of the scholars in the path of right, with tact to interest and instruct. But if scholars are so refractory that reason and kindness are thrown away upon them, govern them by the rod or any lawful means, for the school must go on in order. With kind wishes for the success of the teachers in this county, I subscribe myself,

A DIRECTOR.

Prof. Stoddard occupied the remainder of the afternoon in giving general instruction.

Evening session.—The committee on singing reported the following pieces as selected by them to be sung at the next meeting, which will be found in the Original Glee Book: 'Welcome to May,' 'The Stars are Bright,' 'What delight what joy rebounds,' 'The Mountaineer's song,' 'The Stars and Stripes,' 'Send them home tenderly,' 'Only waiting.'—The committee also recommended the adoption of some book, by the teachers, to be used by them in their schools, and at their institutes; and one half hour each day, or each half day, as shall be by the Institute deemed most profitable, be spent in learning and singing such pieces as are suitable to be sung in our schools. The report, in full, was received and adopted, and A. F. Brundage appointed to take charge of the class in singing. E. L. Barrett, E. A. Richardson and J. Wright were then appointed to select some musical work for the above named use. Next singing by the choir. The Institute then listened to a very instructive lecture, from Prof. J. F. Stoddard, after which Mr. R. Cushman made some remarks relative to teaching Grammar, &c.

A unanimous vote of thanks was then tendered to the Trustees and members of the Presbyterian Church for the use of their house of worship; also, to the citizens of Susquehanna Depot for their kind and generous hospitality during the session of the Association. After listening to a popular and well executed piece of music, the Association adjourned in accordance with a former vote.

We are happy to say that this meeting of the Association was well attended, there being fifty-five members present, and many friends who manifested a deep interest in the cause of education. We earnestly hope that at Gibson there may be at least one hundred members present, and a good attendance of the friends of education, so that we may have an interesting and profitable time.

[Signed by the officers.]

State of the Country.

THE CAMERON BRIBERY!

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The committee appointed under the resolution of the 24th of January last, to inquire whether unlawful means were employed to secure the election of United States Senator, with authority to send for persons and papers, beg leave to offer the following report:

Your committee met, for the first time, on the 21st day of January, and appointed L. Jackson Crans, Esq., as clerk.—Since that time they have held forty-three sessions, and have examined thirty witnesses, and some of them at great length. A considerable portion of the testimony thus obtained has no direct bearing upon the main question which was before the committee; but they have thought it best herewith to submit the whole of it, that it may speak for itself.

It was the constant purpose of the committee to conduct the investigation in such a manner as that no injustice should be done to any one; and they are persuaded that the persons examined will, in all cases, award to them entire fairness.

The first witness examined was Dr. T. Jefferson Boyer, a member of the House of Representatives from Clearfield county, whose statement is substantially as follows:

In the early part of the session he met Mr. William Brobst, of Lewisburg, at the Pennsylvania House in this city; and after several meetings, at the request of Mr. Brobst, he granted him a private interview in his own room. During this interview Mr. Brobst made known to Dr. Boyer his ardent desire for the election of General Simon Cameron to the Senate of the United States; assuring him that he was authorized by Gen. Cameron to enter into preliminary arrangements with any member of the Legislature to secure his vote, and to offer five thousand dollars to any one who would agree to absent himself on the day of the election. Mr. Brobst informed Dr. Boyer that Gen. Cameron desired to see him and arrangements were accordingly made

by them to go to Gen. Cameron's house, but were not carried out.

Afterwards Mr. Brobst told Dr. Boyer that Gen. Cameron wanted to see him at the State Capital Bank; and on Dr. Boyer's consenting to the interview, he was conducted by Mr. Brobst to a back-room in said bank, where he found Gen. Cameron. The General then shut the door, put down the blinds, and had a private interview with Dr. Boyer. He asked the Doctor what he would think of two thousand dollars for a vote, to be paid when the work was done; and remarked that he regarded this sum only as a first installment. He spoke of two payment-ships, at a salary of three thousand dollars a year, one of which he could secure for Dr. Boyer. He also requested the Doctor to name some one who should arrange matters between them in the future; and at the suggestion of Gen. Cameron they agreed on Jim Burns.

Mr. Brobst again met Dr. Boyer, and made another engagement with him to go to Gen. Cameron's house, but failed to fulfill his promise. The next day, being the Friday prior to the election for a United States Senator, Mr. Brobst informed Dr. Boyer that Gen. Cameron desired to see him at the State Capital Bank; but as Dr. Boyer refused to meet him there, Gen. Cameron, at the instance of Mr. Brobst, was conducted to the room of Dr. Boyer in the Pennsylvania House.—At this interview Gen. Cameron agreed to give Dr. Boyer fifteen thousand dollars for his vote; and informed him that he was going that afternoon to Philadelphia, on the Lebanon Valley cars, that Jim Burns was sick, and that John J. Patterson would go on the same train, and would make arrangements in regard to the money.

On the morning of that day Dr. Boyer had met with John J. Patterson, who told him that he had seen Gen. Cameron, and that he was aware of the whole matter; proposing at the same time to meet Dr. Boyer at the Lebanon Valley depot. They accordingly met, and took the cars for Reading, Gen. Cameron also being on the train.

In the baggage apartment of the New York car, Mr. Patterson agreed with Dr. Boyer that he should have twenty thousand dollars if he would vote for Gen. Cameron for United States Senator, subject however to the approval of the General, and Mr. Patterson afterward informed Dr. Boyer that Gen. Cameron was agreed to the price.

Arrangements were then made by Mr. Patterson and Dr. Boyer to meet with Gen. Cameron on Saturday evening, at the house of J. D. Cameron. Accordingly, they all met at the appointed time and place; and it was there agreed upon that Gen. Cameron would give Dr. Boyer twenty thousand dollars for his vote.

On Thursday morning, the day of the election for Senator, Mr. Patterson called at the Pennsylvania House, immediately after breakfast, and accompanied Dr. Boyer to his (Patterson's) room in Herr's Hotel, where they found Gen. Cameron. The General told Dr. Boyer that Dr. Fuller would have an interview with him there, whenever he was ready to receive him, and requested Dr. Boyer to say to Dr. Fuller that he would vote for him (Gen. Cameron) for United States Senator. Dr. Fuller was immediately introduced into the room, and inquired, as the chairman of a committee appointed by the Republican caucus, whether Dr. Boyer would vote for Gen. Cameron; and receiving from Dr. Boyer an affirmative answer, he retired.

Now, if the statement of Dr. Boyer is a true narrative of facts, there can be no doubt as to the employment of unlawful means to secure the election of Gen. Simon Cameron to the Senate of the United States. But the committee had other testimony before them, in regard to the transactions related by Dr. Boyer; and it becomes necessary, in the light of that testimony, to examine his claims to truthfulness.

That there were, within a few days previous to the Senatorial election, repeated interviews between Mr. Brobst and Dr. Boyer cannot be doubted; because they not only both testify this fact, but their testimony is corroborated by that of Capt. Chritzman, Dr. Early, Michael K. Boyer, and Mr. Vaughn. They also agree in regard to the private interviews had between Dr. Boyer and Gen. Cameron, first at the State Capital Bank, and afterwards at Dr. Boyer's room in the Pennsylvania House; and in this they are sustained by the testimony of Capt. Chritzman, Dr. Early, and Mr. Vaughn. They agree, moreover, as to the arrangements and preparations which were made to visit Gen. Cameron at his own house, at the request of Mr. Brobst; and as to the fact that such preparations were made, we have the testimony of Dr. Early.

There is also a marked agreement between the testimony of Dr. Boyer and that of John J. Patterson. They both testify that they met in Harrisburg on the Friday immediately preceding the Senatorial election; that they went to Reading in the afternoon of that day, on the Lebanon Valley cars, and that Gen. Cameron was on the same train; that arrangements were there made between Mr. Patterson and Dr. Boyer to meet General Cameron at the house of his son, J. D.

Cameron, on the next evening; that they met according to appointment; and that on the following Tuesday morning, the day of the Senatorial election, Dr. Boyer, at the request of Mr. Patterson, went to Patterson's room, in Herr's Hotel, where he found General Cameron, and afterwards met Dr. Fuller. These are only a few of the numerous points of coincidence between the testimony of Dr. Boyer and that of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson.—Indeed, there is almost a perfect agreement between them, except in regard to the alleged money transaction.

It must be evident to every one, that in the various interviews which Mr. Brobst and Mr. Patterson had with Dr. Boyer, their only object was, to influence him, by some means or other, to vote for General Cameron for United States Senator. But by what means did they attempt to accomplish this object? Here the testimony of these three witnesses involves a direct contradiction. Dr. Boyer asserts that Mr. Brobst told him he was authorized by Gen. Cameron to offer five thousand dollars for a vote which Mr. Brobst denies; and that Gen. Cameron and Mr. Patterson positively agreed to give him twenty thousand dollars, in order to secure his vote for Simon Cameron, which is emphatically denied by Mr. Patterson. We are therefore bound to conclude, either that the statements of Mr. Boyer, on the one hand, or those of Mr. Brobst and Mr. Patterson on the other, in regard to this pecuniary consideration, are downright and deliberate falsehoods.

Men always act from motives. It is therefore legitimate to inquire, what motive could have influenced Dr. Boyer, in this case, while all the other leading features of his statement are shown to be true, to bear false testimony? It could not be fear; for surely he had no more to fear from telling the truth, than from a declaration of falsehood. It could not be the hope of gain; for it is impossible for any one to see how he could have expected any profit or benefit from the utterance of any such false statement.—Nor could he have been actuated by a malevolent or revengeful feeling; for there is no evidence of the existence of any such feeling, on the part of Dr. Boyer, against General Cameron or any of his friends. Moreover, to suppose that any man could so falsely and knowingly charge upon his fellow man, without some strong motive, a crime which would forever blast the reputation of its perpetrator in community, and then call upon God in the most solemn manner in attestation of the truthfulness of his charge, would be to ascribe to him an extraordinary degree of moral depravity.

Here another question will naturally arise, can any motive be discovered, on the part of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson, which might incline either of them to the denial of the truth, in regard to this money transaction? The answer is easy. If the feature of the statement of Dr. Boyer is true, they have both been guilty of attempting to bribe a member of this Legislature, which is, under our law, a high misdemeanor, subjecting the offender to a severe penalty. But who does not know, that the fear of exposure and punishment, and of the odium that must necessarily result from the commission of such a crime, would be one of the strongest motives to impel men to falsehood? It is not reasonable to expect men to criminate themselves.

Let us now look at this testimony from another standpoint. Truth is always consistent with itself. The statement of Dr. Boyer is a plain, straight forward, circumstantial, and natural story of such events as might occur and bear upon the face of it no apparent discrepancy. It is corroborated, in nearly all its leading details, by the testimony of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson, and in several particulars by that of Capt. Chritzman, Dr. Early, Mr. Vaughn, Michael K. Boyer, and Dr. Fuller; all of which may be seen by a reference to the testimony of these gentlemen, herewith submitted. But now let us take a brief survey of the statement of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson.

Mr. Brobst met General Cameron some weeks before the meeting of the Legislature, but no conversation was passed between them in regard to the election of a United States Senator. Subsequently, without any request from any one, and of his own accord, he came to Harrisburg, went the same evening to see General Cameron, and offered him his services, without being asked to do so, to secure his election to the Senate of the United States. He again returned to Harrisburg, stopped at Herr's Hotel, but soon returned to the Pennsylvania House, where Dr. Boyer had his room. He there met with Dr. Boyer, had repeated interviews with Dr. Boyer, had repeated interviews with General Cameron's house, provided horses and carriage, on two occasions, to convey him there, visited the General three or four times at his residence, became the medium of communication between him and Dr. Boyer, and made agreements for several meetings between them. All this was done by Mr. Brobst, but he remembered at a considerable cost both of time and money, and without any agreement whatever with General Cameron or any body else, by which he was to be reimbursed. This is possible, but the question will

necessarily arise, is it at all probable? But again—Mr. Brobst is positively implicated, by other testimony than that of Dr. Boyer, in the alleged bribery. Mr. John Hancock testifies that Mr. Brobst told him he had the authority of General Cameron to use money to secure his election as United States Senator; and that any arrangement he might make, within reasonable amount, would be immediately complied with by General Cameron. The testimony of Michael K. Boyer on this subject is, that Mr. Brobst told him he was authorized to offer ten thousand dollars for a vote. It is also in evidence that Mr. Brobst told Mr. Potteiger, a member of the House, that if he would vote for General Cameron he could make an independent fortune; that he would guarantee to him five thousand dollars in hand, and a position worth forty thousand dollars; that if he would name a day, he would bring General Cameron down to Berks county and make a final bargain, and that he had better let party go to the devil, and make this money.

The testimony of Mr. John J. Patterson, as already intimated, corroborates that of Dr. Boyer, in nearly every point.—They agree as to their trip to Reading, on the Lebanon Valley road; their interviews on the cars; their arrangement to meet General Cameron at the house of his son, on Saturday evening previous to the Senatorial election; their meeting according to this arrangement; and the interview between General Cameron, Dr. Boyer and Senator Fuller, in Mr. Patterson's room in Herr's Hotel. But Mr. Patterson denies, most emphatically, that either he or Gen. Cameron offered Dr. Boyer money or anything else, as a means of inducing him to vote for Cameron. This, whether true or false in itself, is what might be expected under the circumstances, and is, according to the statement of Dr. Boyer, what Mr. Patterson said he would testify if an investigation should be instituted.

There are other statements in the testimony of Mr. Patterson that are worthy of consideration. He said he came to Harrisburg at the request or suggestion of no one; that he arrived here on the eighth of January, between five and six o'clock in the afternoon; that after supper he met General Cameron by accident in the Postoffice, and was informed by him there, that he was a candidate for United States Senator; that the next day he sought an interview with Dr. Boyer, in order to ascertain whether he really intended to vote for Gen. Cameron; that after having some conversation with Dr. Boyer, on their way to Reading, he had no faith in him, and concluded that he would advise General Cameron not to trust him, and that General Cameron said he would have nothing to do with him.—Still, however, as the testimony of both Dr. Boyer and Mr. Patterson shows, they presided in holding interviews with Dr. Boyer, in order to secure his vote for Gen. Cameron. All this service Mr. Patterson performed without fee or reward from any one.

There is one other point in Mr. Patterson's testimony that may be noticed. He says he was present during the whole time of the interview between Senator Fuller, General Cameron and Dr. Boyer, at his own room in Herr's hotel. Accordingly, he relates in his testimony the conversation which took place between the parties on that occasion. But the testimony of Senator Fuller is, that Mr. Patterson was not in the room while he was there. Here, then, is a flat contradiction between these two witnesses; but the committee have no doubt, from the evidence before them, and from all the circumstances of the case, that the testimony of Senator Fuller is literally true.

It appears from the testimony before the committee, that there were other members of the Legislature, besides Dr. Boyer, to whom offers of money and place were made, to induce them to vote for Simon Cameron for United States Senator. Those who would come to an enlightened judgment in regard to this question, may consult the testimony of Messrs. Graber, Wolf, Thomas, and Hammar.

Mr. Graber testifies that Mr. Henry Thomas, at his own house, and in a private interview between them, urged him to vote for General Cameron for United States Senator, and asked Mr. Graber to make his own figures if he could do anything. He moreover insisted on Mr. Graber to go with him, at a late hour of the night, to see General Cameron at his own house, and proposed to take him in his carriage; but Mr. Graber did not consent to any of these proposals.

Mr. Wolf's testimony is that Mr. Henry Thomas said to him, "go for General Cameron; and you shall be well paid. State how much you will take to vote for General Cameron—put down the figures." It is also in evidence that Mr. John L. Hammar told Mr. Wolf that he could make five thousand dollars by voting for General Cameron; and again, that he (Mr. Wolf) could make a nice thing out of it. There is one other fact, that has been clearly brought to view in the course of the investigation, and which doubtless has some bearing upon the question before the committee. It is this, that General Cameron entertained a strong desire to be elected to the Senate of the United

States. This is possible, but the question will