READING GAZETTE & DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE CITY OF READING, BERKS COUNTY, PA.--TERMS: $1,50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

J. LAWRENCE GETZ, EDITOR.] SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1863. [VOL. XXIII.—NO. 52.—WHOLE NO. 1964.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

Office, North-West corner of Penn and Fifth street, adjoining the Farmers' Bank of Reading.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$1,50 *a year, payable in advance.*
1,00 for six months, in advance.
To Clubs: Four copies for $5, in advance.
Ten copies for $10, " "

☞ *All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.*

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	1t.	3t.	1mo.	3mo.	6mo.	1y.
¼ Square, 5 lines, or less,	50	50	75	2,00	3,00	5,00
½ " 10 "	50	1,00	1,25	3,00	5,00	8,00
1 " 20 "	1,00	2,00	2,50	5,00	8,00	15,00
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PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed in a superior manner, at the *very lowest prices.* Our assortment of Job Type is large and fashionable, and our Work speaks for itself.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

Including Parchment and Paper Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Articles of Agreement, Leases, and a variety of Justices' Blanks, kept constantly for sale, or printed to order.

NEWTON D. STRONG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE IN COURT STREET, NEAR FIFTH,
Reading, Pa. [March 14, 1863-3mo

JOHN RALSTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE WITH A. B. WANNER, NORTH Sixth Street. (above the Court House,) Reading, Pa.
February 21, 1863-1y

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to the north side of Court street first door below Sixth. [dec 22-tf

Charles Davis,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—HAS REMOVED HIS Office to the Office lately occupied by the Hon. David F. Gordon, deceased, in Sixth street, opposite the Court House. [april 14

Daniel Ermentrout,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—OFFICE IN NORTH Sixth street, corner of Court alley. [aug 13-1y

David Neff,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, No. 25 East eam street, Reading, Pa. [March 10, 1860.

LIVINGOOD'S
United States Bounty, Back Pay and Pension Office,
COURT STREET, NEAR SIXTH.
HAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN COLLECTing claims against the Government, I feel confident that all who have heretofore employed me will cheerfully endorse my promptness and fidelity. My charges are moderate and no charge made until obtained.
WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD,
oct 18-tf] Attorney at Law, Court St., Reading, Pa.

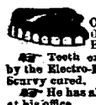
DISCHARGED SOLDIERS
CAN NOW OBTAIN THEIR $100 BOUNTY from the U. S. Government, by application to
ABNER K. STAUFFER,
March 7-tf] Collection Office, Court Street, Reading.

ASA M. HART,
(Late Hart & Mayer,)
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at Philadelphia prices. Sign of the Golden Bee Hive, No. 14 East Penn Square. [april 17-tf

P. Bushong & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF BURNING FLUID, Absolute, Deodorized and Druggists' Alcohol; also, Fine Oil, which they will sell at the lowest Wholesale prices, at Reading, Pa.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited. [march 12

DR. T. YARDLEY BROWN,
SURGEON DENTIST.
GRADUATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Dental College. Teeth extracted by Francis' Electro Magnetic process, with Clarke's improvement. With this method teeth are xtracted with much less pain than the usual way. No extra charge. Office in Fifth street, opposite the Presbyterian Church. [april 2-1y

Dr. G. M. MILLER,

SURGEON DENTIST, FROM THE College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia. Office: At his residence in Main street, Hamburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted under the influence of Ether, or by the Electro-Magnetic Machine, without extra charge. Scurvy cured.
☞ He has also Patent and other MEDICINES for sale at his office. [may 31

CHARLES LANCASTER,
MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,
Fourth Street, above Penn, Reading.
January 24, 1863-tf

PENSIONS,
BOUNTIES & BACK PAY.
APPLICATIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED to. Terms moderate and no charge until obtained.
A. G. GREEN, Attorney at Law,
Jan 31-6mo] Office in Court street, Reading.

SOLDIERS'
BOUNTY-MONEY, BACK-PAY AND PENSION CLAIMS
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY
A. K. STAUFFER,
Attorney at Law, Office in Court Street,
Jan 31-tf] READING, PA.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.
No. 37 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK, & 6 STATE ST., BOSTON,
Are Agents for the *Reading Gazette*, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our established rates.

WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER,
CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

RELIABLE IN QUALITY AND AT LOW Prices. Watch Repairing.—Watches put in perfect order and every one warranted for one year.
JACOB LUDEN,
nov 15-6mo] 21 North Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.

F. P. HELLER,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELER,
AND DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
SPOONS, SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS, &c., Sign of the "BIG WATCH," No. 53½ Ea Penn Street, above Sixth, north side, Reading, Pa.
☞ Every article warranted to be what it is sold for Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired with particular attention, and guaranteed. [feb 1-tf

NOTICE.
A PREMIUM WILL BE PAID ON
GOLD, OLD SILVER
—AND—
PAR BANK NOTES
AT THE
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE
—OF—
G. W. GOODRICH,
READING, Pa.
August 10, 1861-tf]

JUST RECEIVED,
2000 FLOWER POTS, AT THE OLD JAIL.
oct 4-tf WM. RHOADS, Jr.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL
☞ ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.
The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.
DR. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.
YOUNG MEN
Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates, with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.
MARRIAGE.
Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.
He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
Immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.
This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.
Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street,
Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.
Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.
A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.
No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.
DR. JOHNSTON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.
TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.
These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.
Mentally.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.
Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.
YOUNG MEN
Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.
What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating
MARRIAGE,
reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.
DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE,
When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin-bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."
It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.
STRANGERS
Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of many Unlearned and worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your own galling disappointment.
Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.
His credentials or diplomas always hang in his office.
His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.
INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.
The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.
Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.
☞ No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms.
JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.
may 10-1y]

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
Single Rooms Fifty Cents per Day.
City Hall Square, corner Frankfort St.,
(Opposite City Hall.)
MEALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN the spacious refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
☞ Beware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we are full.
Jan 17-1y] R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
(LATE WHITE SWAN.)
Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT OFFERS GREAT inducements, not only on account of reduced rates of board, but from its central location to the avenues of trade, as well as the conveniences afforded by the several Passenger Railways running past and contiguous to it, by which guests can pass to and from the Hotel, should they be preferred to the regular Omnibus connected with the House. I am determined to devote my whole attention to the comfort and convenience of my guests.
☞ *Terms*, $1 25 *per day.*
D. C. SIEGRIST, Proprietor,
Formerly from Eagle Hotel, Lebanon, Pa.
T. V. Rhoads, Clerk. [march 16-tf

LAUER'S BREWERY
READING, PA.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces to the public that he has recently enlarged his BREWERY to a considerable extent, and introduced steam-power, and is now ready to supply all demands for
SUPERIOR MALT LIQUORS,
For home and distant consumption. His stock of Malt Liquors, warranted to keep in all climates, is as follows:—BROWN STOUT, PORTER, BOTTLING ALE, DRAUGHT ALE AND LAGER BEER.
june 19-tf FREDERICK LAUER.
N.B.—A liberal per centage will be allowed to Agents abroad.

FRESH GROCERIES
—AT—
REDUCED PRICES,
AT THE
Corner of Fifth and Spruce Streets.
March 1 M. KEFFER & SON.

THE CAMERON BRIBERY CASE.

Report of the Legislative Committee, appointed to inquire into the truth of certain charges of attempted Bribery by Gen. Simon Cameron, to secure his election to the United States Senate.

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Committee appointed under the resolution of the 20th 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 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 paymasterships, 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 General 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 General 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 also, 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 Tuesday 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 Captain Chritzman, Dr. Earley, 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 Captain Chritzman, Dr. Earley, and Mr. Vaughn. They agree, moreover, as to the arrangements and preparations which were made to visit General 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. Earley.

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 was there made between Mr. Patterson and Dr. Boyer to meet Gen. 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 Gen. 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 Dr. 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 General Cameron to offer five thousand dollars for a vote, which Mr. Brobst denies; and that General Cameron and Mr. Patterson positively agreed to give him twenty thousand dollars, and finally twenty-five 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 Dr. 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 single case, while all the other leading features of his statement are shown to be true, to bear false testimony? It could not have been fear; for surely he had no more to fear from telling the truth, than from a declaration of falsehood. It could not have been 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 Gen. Cameron or any of his friends. Moreover, to suppose that any man could falsely and knowingly charge upon his fellow man, without some strong motive, a crime, which would forever blast the reputation of its perpetrator in the community, and then call upon God in the most solemn manner in attestation of the truthfulness of this 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 a denial of the truth, in regard to this money transaction? The answer is easy. If this 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 laws, 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, straightforward, circumstantial, and natural story of such events as *might* occur, and bears 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 Captain Chritzman, Dr. Earley, Mr. Vaughn, Michael K. Boyer, and Dr. Fuller; all 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 statements of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson.

Mr. Brobst met General Cameron some weeks before the meeting of the Legislature, but no conversation 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 offer 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 him, invited Boyer to go with him to 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 arrangements for several meetings between them. All this was done by Mr. Brobst, be it remembered, at considerable cost both of time and money, and without any arrangement 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 a 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 interviews 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 General 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 not 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 General 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 persisted in holding interviews with Dr. Boyer, in order to secure his vote for General 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 which 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. The proof of this is so abundant that hardly any one who reads the testimony herewith submitted will call it in question. It is seen in the anxiety which was manifested on the part of General Cameron, as brought to light in the statement of Mr. Penneman, to ascertain whether he could or could not secure the vote of Mr. Nelson, a Democratic member from Wayne. It is seen, moreover, in the repeated interviews which General Cameron held with Dr. Boyer, as stated by Messrs. Brobst and Patterson, in order to secure the vote of Dr. Boyer. True, we are told by Mr. Patterson that General Cameron said to him, in their accidental interview at the Post Office, that he was not a candidate; but he also testifies that General Cameron told him on the following morning that he would be thankful to him for anything he could do for him. Accordingly Mr. Patterson immediately commenced his efforts, and continued them till the latest hour, to secure for General Cameron the vote of Dr. Boyer.

Such is a brief outline of facts and circumstances which were brought to light in the course of the investigation. Your Committee are therefore of the opinion that the testimony before them justifies the following conclusion:

That unlawful means were employed to secure the election of Simon Cameron to the Senate of the United States, in last January.

Your Committee offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That they be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

S. WAKEFIELD, Chairman.
D. KAINE,
F. J. BARGER,
C. L. PERSHING.

TESTIMONY OF T. J. BOYER.

Question. Will you state fully everything which occurred between yourself and all other persons relative to your voting for Simon Cameron for United States Senator?

Answer. Some time in the week of the commencement of this session of the Legislature, after my return from Philadelphia, I met Mr. William Brobst at the Pennsylvania House, in this city; after several meetings he asked to see me privately; I invited him to my room, and after a brief conversation, relating to things in general, he commenced reviling the different prominent Democratic candidates for United States Senator, and closed by expressing his decided preference for Simon Cameron for that position; I then asked him what he meant by that; he answered that he wanted to see Simon Cameron elected to the United States Senate, or something like that; I asked him to explain his motive; he said that Frank. Hughes had pursued him in a law suit and cheated him out of a large amount of property belonging to the Brobst estate, and that he wanted to make some money now and have revenge on him; I asked him how he expected to make the money; he said out of Simon Cameron; I asked him how this could be done; he said by voting for him for that office; I asked him how much Simon would pay for a vote; I told him at the same time to say nothing but the truth—nothing but what he was authorized to say; previous to what I have last said I asked him whether he was authorized by Cameron to come to me in regard to this matter; he said he was authorized to go to any one and enter into the preliminary arrangements for a vote; he replied to my question, above stated, he was authorized to offer five thousand dollars; I asked him whether he meant to vote or absent myself at the time; he said he wanted some man to go away—he was getting some others to do the same thing; he did not say who the others were; I then told him the amount was too small—I could not entertain the proposition; he said the others would do it for that; I asked him who they were; he declined telling until he got permission from Cameron to do so; he then left, stating he would see Cameron and ask him in regard to the price and whether he would be willing to pay any more; he returned the same day and said he could make no other arrangement, and urged his former proposition; the next day he called and said Cameron wanted to see me at his residence out of town, and wanted me to go with him in the evening; I told him I could not promise him until I had seen a person with whom I had an engagement that evening, and if I could get rid of it I would go with him; he said he was going at seven o'clock, and that he would have a carriage for that purpose in front of Herr's hotel; I told him that if I could go I would meet him there; I then communicated to Mr. Earley, of the House, what occurred, and asked him to walk down town with me at the appointed time, which he did at the time appointed; we saw the carriage standing there; I went up to Mr. Brobst and made some excuse of some kind, and told him I could not go, but would go with him some other time; he then said he would go down and see Cameron himself; we parted there, and I did not see him again until the next day, when he called and said that Gen. Cameron wanted to see me at the State Capital Bank; this was in the forenoon; I went over to the bank with Brobst, who conducted me into the back room; General Cameron was sitting there alone; after putting down the blinds, closing the doors, &c., he, (General Cameron,) who was alone present, asked me, or rather said, "Well, Boyer, do you think you could have courage enough to vote for me for United States Senator?" I told him that was a very business-like question, and that it depended entirely on circumstances; he then said, "Suppose the circumstances are all right?" I asked him what he meant by being all right; he said he meant the pecuniary consideration, in short, the dollars and cents; I then said I possessed any amount of courage; he then wanted to know how much I would like to have; I told him that I had not been in this business long, and did not know how to answer the question; he then asked me what I thought of ten thousand dollars right down after the work was done; I told him I would not answer him definitely, and wanted to know whether he wanted me to vote for him or absent myself on the day of the election; he said he wanted a vote, as it would be a damned bother to get the men away, and besides, he only regarded the money paid as the first installment, and if he had so many to take care of he could not serve them so well as if he had but one; he said something about two paymasterships in the army which were vacant, (I do not remember distinctly what he said about it,) but he said he could get me one of them; he said they were life appointments with a salary of three thousand dollars a year and one thousand dollars for clerk hire; he then asked me who we could get to arrange the matters in the future respecting this; I told him I could not suggest anybody; he then asked me whether Jim Burns would do; I answered him yes; he said he would send for him, and we parted; I think I promised to see him at his own house on that evening or the next, but am not positive as to that; I met Brobst again the same day, and promised to go with him that evening or the next to Cameron's house; he said he had had two members down there and that they were from Luzerne county; he said they were all right; I walked down town, I think, on Wednesday evening; I had made a previous engagement with him (Brobst) to have a carriage and pair of horses in front of Herr's hotel, and he was to have a driver engaged; he said Cameron had made arrangements to get a carriage and horses whenever he wanted them; at the appointed hour the carriage was there, but Brobst was nowhere to be found; I stood upon the steps of Herr's Hotel, perhaps half an hour, talking with some stranger, and Brobst did not make his appearance; I then came away and returned about eleven o'clock to my room at the hotel; when I came there Brobst was there; he said that he had gone to bed in the evening and told the nigger to wake him up at seven o'clock, but that he did not do it; the next day Brobst came to my room again and said that General Cameron wanted to see me at the State Capital Bank; I told him I would not go—that if Cameron desired any further interview he must come to me; he then said he would go and see Cameron, and see whether he would call at my room; I agreed to wait on him there twenty minutes; he returned within the time and brought Cameron with him; Brobst retired; Cameron said, "Now let us come to an understanding;" I asked him in reference to what? and he said, "This Senator business;" I then told him I must have $15,000; he said, "I will give it," and that he was going down in the cars on the Lebanon Valley railroad that day at 2 o'clock; that Jim Burns was sick, and John J. Patterson would go down also, and that we could there make arrangements in regard to the money; I should here state that in the morning of that day I met John J. Patterson, who told me he lived in Juniata county (I knew him previously), who said he would like to see me privately; I told him I would see him at any time; he then said that the money would be all right; I asked him what money; he said, "Oh, I know all about it—I seen Cameron;" we parted and agreed to meet at the depot of the Lebanon Valley cars; we met there, and Cameron was also on the train; we went into the baggage apartment (after the train started) of the New York car (so called by the conductor), and there John J. Patterson and myself agreed for a vote for $20,000, subject to Cameron's approval; I then left him there, and agreed to meet him in the front car, where we had left our baggage; Patterson soon joined me there, and said that Cameron, although he thought it was damned big, agreed to pay it to save further bother—that he wanted the bother off his mind; Patterson said that he would not conclude the bargain until he had seen Cameron—that he would do nothing without his approval; I then asked Patterson what Cameron's business was in the city, beside this business of ours; he said he did not positively know, but he thought it had reference to this Senatorial matter; I told him that I thought that he was going down to arrange with some other members and get them to leave; Patterson said he could not posit