Evening Telegraph.

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1862. PRICE ONE CENT

THE TELEGRAPH

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY,

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

TERMS—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH is served to subscribers in the City at 6 cents per week. Yearly subscribers will be charged $4 00 in advance.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The TELEGRAPH is also published twice a week during the session of the Legislature, and weekly during the remainder of the year, and furnished to subscribers at the following cash rates, viz:

Single subscribers	per year	Semi-Weekly		$1 50
Ten	"	"	"	12 00
Twenty	"	"	"	22 00
Single	"	"	Weekly	1 00

ADVERTISING RATES.—The following are the rates for advertising in the TELEGRAPH. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference.

☞ Four lines or less constitute one-half square. Eight lines or more than four constitutes a square.

FOR STANDING MATTER.

	Daily, 1 sq.	Daily, ½ sq.	3 times a week, 1 sq.	3 times a week, ½ sq.	2 times a week, 1 sq.	2 times a week, ½ sq.	1 time a week, 1 sq.	1 time a week, ½ sq.
One time	$ 60	$ 30	$	$	$	$	$	$
Two times	1 00	60						
Three times	1 25	80						
One week	2 00	1 20	1 60	90				
Two weeks	3 50	1 75	2 40	1 20	1 75	1 00	1 20	60
Three weeks	5 00	2 50	3 00	1 60	2 50	1 25	1 50	90
One month	6 00	3 00	4 00	2 00	3 00	1 50	1 80	1 00
Two months	9 00	4 50	5 80	2 90	4 50	2 25	3 00	1 50
Three months	11 00	5 50	7 50	3 75	5 50	2 75	3 75	1 90
Four months	18 00	7 00	8 30	4 55	6 50	3 25	4 25	2 25
Five months	14 00	7 50	9 20	5 00	7 00	3 75	4 60	2 50
Six months	15 00	8 00	10 00	5 50	7 50	4 00	5 00	2 80
Nine Months	20 00	11 00	13 45	7 80	10 00	5 75	6 95	4 25
One year	25 00	15 00	17 00	10 40	12 50	7 50	8 50	5 20

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS, (changeable one time a week.)

	Daily.	3 times a week.	2 times a week.	1 time a week.	Weekly.
Six months	$18 00	$14 40	$12 00	$8 40	$00 00
One year	30 00	21 60	18 75	11 60	00 00

Administration Notices, 1 time a week, six times	$2 25
Marriage Notices	75
Auditor's Notices	1 50
Funeral Notices each insertion	50

☞ Business notices inserted in the *Local Column*, or before Marriages and Deaths, EIGHT CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

Business Cards.

JONES HOUSE,
CORNER OF
MARKET ST AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
JOSEPH F. McCLELLAN, PROPRIETOR.
(RECENTLY CONDUCTED BY WELLS COVERLY.)

This is a First Class Hotel, and located in the central part of the city. It is kept in the best manner, and its patrons will find every accommodation to be met with in the best houses in the country. se30-dtf

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE!
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA,
Lock Haven, Jersey Shore, Williamsport, Muncy, Uniontown, Watsontown, Milton, Lewisburg, Northumberland, Sunbury, Treverton, Georgetown, Lykenstown, Millersburg, Halifax, Dauphin
AND HARRISBURG.

The Philadelphia Depot being centrally located, the Drayage will be at the Lowest Rates. The Conductor goes through with each train to attend to the safe delivery of all goods intrusted to the line. Goods delivered at the Depot of Freed, Ward & Freed, 811 Market street, Philadelphia, by 5 o'clock, P. M., will be delivered in Harrisburg the next morning.

Freight Always as Low as by Any Other Line.

JOSEPH MONTGOMERY,
Philadelphia and Reading Depot,
oct21-dtf Foot of Market Street, Harrisburg.

B. J. HARRIS,
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufacturer,
NO. 112 MARKET STREET,
HARRISBURG.

HAS always on hand a full assortment of Tin and Japanned Ware, Cooking and Parlor Stoves of the best manufacturies, Gutta Spouting, Roofing and Galvanized Iron Cornish, manufactured and put up at reasonable rates.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to. apr30-d1y

REMOVED.
JOHN B. SMITH

HAS removed his Boot and Shoe Store from the corner of Second and Walnut streets to NO. 108 MARKET STREET, Next door to Hayne's Agriculture Store, where he intends to keep all kinds of Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c., and a large stock of Trunks, and everything in his line of business; and will be thankful to receive the patronage of his old customers and the public in general, at his new place of business. All kinds of work made to order in the best style and by superior workmen. Repairing done at short notice. [apr2dtf] JOHN B. SMITH.

LINDEN HALL,
MORAVIAN FEMALE SEMINARY,
At Litiz, Lancaster Co., Pa.
FOUNDED 1794.

Affords superior advantages for thorough and accomplished female education. For circulars and information, apply to

REV. WILLIAM C REICHEL,
oct18-d3m Principal.

PROF. ADOLPH P, TEUPSER,

WOULD respectfully inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will continue to give instructions on the PIANO FORTE, MELODEON, VIOLIN and also in the science of THOROUGH BASS. He will with pleasure wait upon pupils at their homes at any hour desired, or lessons will be given at his residence, in Third street, few doors below the German Reformed Church. dec15-dtf

DAN'L. A. MUENCH, AGENT.

OF the Old Wallower Line respectfully informs the public that this Old Daily Transportation Line, (the only Wallower Line now in existence in this City,) is in successful operation, and prepared to carry freight as low as any other individual line between Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Jersey Shore, Lock Haven and all other points on the Northern Central, Philadelphia and Erie and Williamsport and Elmira Railroads.

DANL. A. MUENCH, Agent.
Harrisburg, Pa.

Goods sent to the Ware House of Messrs. Peacock, Zell & Hinchman, Nos 808 and 810 Market street above Eighth, Philadelphia, by 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at Harrisburg, ready for delivery next morning.

apr30-rdmy1

Medical.

DR. JOHNSON
BALTIMORE
LOCK HOSPITAL!

HAS discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for
DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.
RELIEF IN SIX TO TWELVE HOURS.
No Mercury or Noxious Drugs.
A Cure Warranted, or no Charge, in from one to Two Days.

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, 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 pleasures 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 door 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. Johnson,

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 Forbodings, 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 become a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveler returns."

It is a *melancholly fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskilfulness 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 the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnson'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 galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnson is the only Physician advertising.

His credentials or diplomas always hangs 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. Johnson, 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 guarrantee to the afflicted.

Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to his Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSON, M. D.
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

COAL Oil Lamp Shades, Wicks, Chimneys, for sale low by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
oct3 Corner Front and Market streets.

OUR newly replenished stock of Toilet and Fancy Goods is unsurpassed in this city, and feeling confident of rendering satisfaction, we would respectfully invite a call. KELLER,
91 Market street, two doors east of Fourth street, south side.

FRESH FISH every Tuesday and Friday at JOHN WISE'S Store, corner of Third and Walnut. my1y

New Advertisements.

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,
Corner Front and Market Streets,
HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

RESPECTIVELY invite the attention of the public to their large and well selected stock of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS.

We now offer for sale'
Stewarts, Loverings Golden Syrup,
White and Brown Sugars of all grades,
Green and Black Teas,
Coffee, Spices and Flavoring [Extracts.
ALSO,
FLOUR,
FISH,
SALT,
LARD,
HAMS,
&c., &c., &c.

We invite an examination of our superior
NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL,
Unequalled in every respect by any in the market, together with all kinds of
LAMPS,
SHADES,
BURNERS,
CHIMNEYS,
&c., &c., &c

We have the largest assortment of
GLASSWARE & QUEENSWARE
in the city; also, all kinds of
CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE.
Call and examine at our old stand,
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
sept12 Corner Front and Market streets.

A RARE CHANCE
FOR A BUSINESS MAN.

THE canal grocery store and Rockville House, known as the Updegrove Lock Property, situated five miles above Harrisburg, fronting east on the Pennsylvania Canal and west on the Susquehanna river road, will be sold if applied for soon.

The grocery store, if not the very best stand on the line of the canal; is only equaled by one other. A large new barn and stable has recently been built, so that each boat team can be locked up separately. Also plenty of sheds, hay houses, corn crib, two store houses for grain, ice house, hay scales, and indeed every convenience that is necessary for carrying on the business. The place is within three hundred yards of the Rockville depot, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and Dauphin and Schuylkill railroad also. Persons wishing to purchase, please apply on the premises, to

an18-wtjan1st1863 W. P. HENRY.

80. SHELLENBERGER & BRO., 80.
MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
No. 80 Market Street, Harrisburg.

THE largest and most extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, suitable for winter wear, is now offered for sale at the above establishment, at prices to suit the times.

Also, a complete stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of all descriptions.

They have also on hand a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which they are prepared to manufacture to order on the most reasonable terms. [n24-1m

PORTFOLIOS
FOR SOLDIERS!
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
AT PRICES

PROBABLY LESS than can now be purchased elsewhere.

SOLDIERS look to your interests, and call or send to KELLER'S Drug Store, 91 Market Street, for a Writing Folio. To dealers wishing to buy out the lot we will offer an inducement. no22

FURS,
FURS, FURS, FURS,
FURS, FURS,
FURS,

OF every description.
Fresh stock just opened
at CATHCART'S
Market Square,
no25-4w] Next door to Harrisburg Bank.

DIARIES FOR 1863.

THE largest assortment of Diaries for 1863 just received, at
BERGNER'S BOOK STORE.

BASKETS, TUBS, and all kinds of Willow and Cedar Ware, for sale by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
n14 Cor. Front and Market Streets.

POTATOES.
300 BUSHELS of a Superior quality just received and for sale low, by
oct28-tf WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

BOSTON CRACKERS,
A LARGE supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale by
WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

ISABELLA AND CATAWBA
GRAPE VINES, strong and thrifty, two years old, at reduced prices, at Keystone Nursery. nov1-dtf

THEO. F. SCHEFFER,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
NO. 18, MARKET STREET,
HARRISBURG.

☞ Particular attention paid to Printing, Ruling and Binding of Railroad Blanks, Manifests, Policies, Checks, Drafts, &c. Cards printed at $2, $3, $4, and $5 per thousand in elegant style. j20

BURNERS for coal oil lamps—Jones' Excelsior, Excelsior screw, and others, for sale by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
d8 Corner Front and Market Sts.

CHIMNEYS, Wicks, Shades, and Glass Cones, for sale by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
d8 Cor. Front and Market Sts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR!!!
EXTRA FINE just received.
WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

RIO, Dandelion, and Barley Coffee, just received and for sale low by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
no18 Cor. Front and Market Streets.

FRESH Lemons and Raisins, just received and for sale low by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
je14 Corner Front and Market streets.

FIGS, Dates, Prunes, Raisins, and all kinds of Nuts, at JOHN WISE'S Store, Third and Walnut. my1

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Morning Edition.

From Washington.

The Court Martial of Gen. Porter,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

The court martial of Gen. Porter met at 11 o'clock to-day. Brig. Gen. B S. Roberts, late Inspector General of the Army of the Potomac, under General Pope, was sworn. His position brought him often in contact with General Pope, and made him familiar with his, General Pope's, plans, operations and orders. Witness was on the field during the entire engagement of the 29th of August. In view of what the army of Gen. Pope had accomplished, Pope said when the battle of this day closed he had no doubt at all that if Gen. Porter had made an attack as directed by the order of 4:30 P. M., of the 29th, it would have resulted in the defeat or the capture of the main army of the Confederates, who were on the field at that time. The witness expected an attack to be made by Gen. Porter, as did Gen. Pope prior to the receipt of the order of 4:30 P. M., as he supposed any general within hearing of an important battle, as Gen. Porter was supposed to be, being on the line of march from Manasses, which would have brought him to the right of the enemy's lines before 4 o'clock, in whose power it was to engage in it, would have done so. Gen. Porter was, in the opinion of the witness, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, in a position where he could have attacked the right of the enemy, and as he also believed that I could have turned the enemy's right flank and attacked their rear, what he knew of their position, and from what he knew of the country prior to what he considered General Porter's disobedience of the order of the 27th, he had been convinced that General Porter would not only do his duty, but he was led to believe that he would do it as well as any officer in the army could. Question.—Then the grounds of the witnesses' unfavorable impression was founded merely upon the events with which Gen. Porter was connected on the 27th and 28th of August?

Answer.—They were not; the only grounds in a conversation which I had with Maj. Gen. Kearney in which I mentioned Gen. Porter and the high estimation in which I held him; that officer told me that I did not know him, (Gen. Porter) and added that he (Gen. Porter) would fail Pope; the disobededience of this order, and this conversation, led me to believe that General Pope was not doing his duty; several officers of General Pope's staff were about during this conversation among them, I think were Colonels Ruggles, Morgan, Welsh, and Capt. Pope. I do not think this conversation was heard by any of those present, nor do I think Gen. Kearney intended it should be. He was an old friend of mine with whom I had served for a great many years and he was telling me of matters that had occurred on the Peninsula. We had withdrawn from the others, and he was giving me his opinion of all the principal officers there. The Court at 3 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Losses in the Late Battles.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 8, VIA FORTRESS MONROE.

Great disaffection exists in the interior and the impression generally prevails there that a signal victory under Gen. Burnside in Virginia will be followed up by the immediate and entire abandonment of the border states, including North Carolina and Tennessee.

Information of great value has been received here, the purport of which cannot be divulged at present.

A detachment of North Carolina Union volunteers went out from Washington N. C., a few days ago, and surprised a force of rebel soldiers in a church taking them all prisoners.

The Savannah *Republican* makes a piteous complaint over the rebel losses in recent battles. It says that the total loss amounts to 75,000 men. It says the people of Charleston have pulled up their lead pipes and contributed 60,000 pounds to the government, and that the Confederate government will issue receipts for all leaden pipes and other fixtures, and binds itself to replace them at the end of the war.

At Columbus, Ga., Liverpool salt sells for one hundred and twenty dollars per sack; Virginia sides $65@70 per hundred; bacon sides 50cts. per pound; hams 60cts.; flour $36 per barrel; doeskin pants $30; bed blankets $65.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

Another Prize Fight.

HALIFAX, Nov. 9.

The crew of the steamship Mississippi, which was abandoned at sea on her voyage from New York to China, were landed at the Cape of Good Hope.

The bark Parana, bound for Shanghai, was wrecked in Simons Bay, October 9th.

A prize fight for the English championship, between Mace and King, took place on the 26th ult. After fighting 21 rounds, mostly in favor of Mace, King knocked his opponent insensible. Mace could not come to time, and King was declared the victor. It is reported that Heenan will fight King for the championship at £500 sterling aside.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.

Flour moves slowly, but holders firm in their views, and sales of 1,000 bbls. at $6 for superfine, $6 50 for extra, and $6 75@680 for extra family and fancy; the receipts are light; no change in rye flour or corn meal; wheat scarce and held firmly at $1 46@1 50 for red, and $1 70@1 85 for white; rye comes forward slowly and commands 96@98c; corn advanced 2c per bus. and sales of yellow at 82c; oats in better demand, and 3,000 bus. Penna. sold at 41@42c per bus.; clover seed active at $6 40@6 50, and flax seed at $3; provisions held firmly, and sales of mess pork at $13@14; 800 bbls. of whisky sold at 40c.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON, (Mass.), said that doubtless everybody regretted the necessity of making these arrests in this country. The President regretted it as much as anybody. He did not think any loyal man would charge the President with wantonly violating the rights of any citizen. For a long time the leading traitors had sat here, but no arrests were made, but when the war commenced it was necessary, and the first arrest was for selling gun caps to the enemy. He, for one, thanked the President for making these arrests, as it was a part of the means of preserving the government, and he hoped the President and his advisors would not shrink from arresting any man who shows probable cause of being in league with the rebels. There was never a rebellion where so much consideration and tenderness had been shown, and so much humanity for wicked traitors.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (Del.,) did not doubt but that there were arrests made which were justifiable, but these men were citizens of Delaware, whose loyalty has never been questioned, and they were arrested by persons from Maryland. All they asked was by what authority these men from Maryland dragged peaceful citizens from the loyal State of Delaware. The motion to lay on the table was disagreed to—yeas 3; nays 40.

Mr. FIELD, (N. J.,) said he would vote against the resolution. He was of the opinion that the President had the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The framers of the Constitution evidently provided that the habeas corpus might be suspended in times of insurrection and invasion, and he thought it was clearly an executive act. He was of the opinion that if any complaint was to be made the government had been too lenient to traitors. He knew nothing about these citizens of Delaware, and was glad if there was none but loyal men in that State.

Mr. BAYARD, (Del.,) contended at some length that the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus is not an executive act, if this was admitted, and the legislative power had no right to enquire, then the President might imprison men, or torture them, or do as he pleased with them.

Mr. SHERMAN, (Ohio,) was in favor of adopting all these resolutions of inquiry which were offered in good faith. He believed that this right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was purely a Legislative power, and could only be done by Congress, but since the Legislation of last Congress, the President has the power given him. He thought that many of these arrests were great mistakes, and every arrest ought to be reported to Congress, and the reasons for it given, and if this power is to be unlimited the Government will become oppressive. Congress could throw around this suspension of the writ all the grounds and checks necessary to preserve the rights of citizens, and the character of the Government. The people have been exasperated at the manner of these arrests and discharges, and it was due to the country and justice and the party, that no man should be arrested for light causes, and these causes and charges should be properly explained and set forth that they may be known, and Congress has a perfect right to call for all the information, that they may go before the people and be able to explain and defend all of these arrests.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (Ill.,) said that as he could not see any practical benefit to be attained by passing these resolutions, he was inclined to vote against them. He had thought that these arrests had been unfortunate and impolitic. Judges of courts and commentators have held that the power of suspending the writ of habeas corpus was a legislative power. It is not from any feeling on this subject in sympathy with the traitors, but because it is feared that this is an exercise of an unnecessary and arbitrary power, and he would say to his friend from Massachusetts, (Mr. Wilson,) who glories in these arrests, that there is very great danger in them. There is a bill now here from the House relative to this very subject, and he was in favor of acting upon that as a practical measure.

Mr. POWELL, (Ky.), contended that the President and his ministers had no right to make these arrest or to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and that in doing so they were guilty of an usurpation.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (Maine.) I would like to ask the Senator if he was at the head of the government, and was satisfied in his own mind that an individual, in a time like this, was about to commit a crime, the consequence of which would be exceedingly imperious to the government and would strengthen the arms of the rebellion, and there was no other way to prevent it, would he not arrest that individual without law and hold him by the strong hand.

Mr. POWELL. If the individual were acting as a spy or was infracting the laws of war, I would have him arrested and punished by those laws, but if he was a private citizen, and had infracted the laws, I would arrest him and hand him over to the civil authorities. And if there was no law for the offence, I, as an honest man, would have to let him go, for I should have sworn faithfully to execute the laws.

Mr. FESSENDEN repeated the question.

Mr. POWELL. If I was President, which is not a supposable case, I would do nothing to violate the Constitution and laws of my country. If I thought the party was about to do anything wrong, I would have him placed under bonds for good behaviour, and if there was no law, I would have a watch placed upon him to prevent his doing harm; and at the end of the next session of Congress, I would try to have such a law passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, the Senator forgets one clause of my question, that was if there was no other way to present it.

Mr. POWELL, that is not a supposable case.

Mr. COLLAMER, (Vt.,) when the Constitution provides that the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended does it not necessarily imply that a man may be arrested unlawfully.

Mr. POWELL. The suspension only deems him the great remedial right of taking him out.

Mr. COLLAMER. You never try a party for guilt or innocence on a question of habeas corpus.

Mr. POWELL. We know that it does not. It provides that the Judge shall inquire into the causes of the arrest. But does the suspension of this writ ever authorize the President to make arrests and imprison any man?

Mr. COLLAMER. The only question the court can entertain is whether the process by which the man was imprisoned was a legal one. If this writ is suspended, pursuant to the Constitution, it implies that a man may be imprisoned wilfully.

Mr. POWELL replied, and contended that the people had decided that these arrests should cease, the recent elections showed this.

Mr. WILSON, (Mass.,) claimed that no such question was settled by the elections; the only thing settled was that the Republican party could not raise men enough to send to the field to whip the southern traitors, and still have men enough at home to vote down the northern Democrats, that was all that was settled. In Iowa, the regiments voted at the recent election, and fourteen thousand voted for the Administration, and four thousand against it There was about the same proportion in the Wisconsin regiments. He thought four-fifths of the men who are fighting the battles of the country would vote to support the President.

Mr. NESMITH, (Oregon,) said he should vote for the resolution, but still thought there were cases where these arrests ought to have been made He would do anything and everything to put down traitors everywhere.

Pending the question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROWN, (Va.,) resumed his remarks in advocacy of the bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union. He stated the various considerations why the State should be admitted, as a matter of expediency. The people of that section had been struggling forty years for a separate existence. He recounted the wrongs they have suffered from the eastern part of the state, and said they had now sixteen regiments in the field, and these were obtained by volunteering and not by drafting. Were they to be turned over to the old commonwealth and oppressed and persecuted. He had received a telegraphic dispatch from Wheeling containing the substance of the legislature asking for the passage of a pending bill, precisely as it came from the Senate. He most earnestly appealed to the House to give them the relief they ask.

Mr. COLFAX, (Ind.,) remarked that last session he had great doubts as to the propriety of the passage of this bill. But on examination his mind was now made up that it ought to pass the State Legislature, it being lawful. He alluded to the patriotism of Virginia in refusing to be thrown into this wicked rebellion. The President and the Heads of Departments, together with both branches of Congress, had repeatedly recognized the State Legislature, without protest from any quarter. He expressed his gratification that the State constitution provides for emancipation, and comes knocking at the doors with the Siara of freedom on her brows

Mr. YEAMAN, (Ky.,) after briefly alluding to arguments which had been advanced, asked that as Virginia was now represented in Congress and therefore in the Union, what need was there for another act to let her in again.

Mr. COLFAX replied that the bill proposed to admit, not an old State, but West Virginia, embracing the compact portion of the State, leaving the loyal citizens in Accomac and other counties without the limits of the proposed State.

Mr. OLIN, (N. Y.,) said he would vote for the bill with reluctance, but as a necessity the new State being the result of revolution, and governed by the higher law of self-preservation and protection and fidelity to the Union.

Mr. HUTCHINS, (Ohio,) said he would vote for the bill, for by Constitutional provision Western Virginia would become a free State.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, (Ky.,) appreciated the patriotism and valor of the people of western Virginia, and the desire which they express to become a free people; but in this matter he was not governed by feeling but the principles of constitutional law. Congress could not admit a new state out of the ancient territory without the assent of the old Commonwealth, and this had not been given. If states could be made in the method proposed, new ones could be made at pleasure, irrespective of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. EDWARDS explained his views for supporting the bill. He believed it would have a tendency to break the power of the rebellion in Virginia, and besides there was no legal legislation of goverment in Virginia at the time the people of Western Virginia took measures to form a separate organization, he would sustain the loyal people, and if there was no other way, he would seize the rebellious portions and hold them as territory and repopulate them.

Mr. WYCKLIFFE. I asked you to speak about repopulating Virginia, what would you do with the people? would you exterminate, kill or make slaves of them?

Mr. EDWARDS said, if necessary, I would exterminate that whole people in order to preserve the integrity of the Union. I should go for that.

Mr. WYCKLIFFE asked, women and children?

Mr. EDWARDS, no, they are not found in arms. [Laughter,] (this unintentional pun gave rise to general merriment.) They are entitled to the defence of every civilized people of the world.

Mr. MAYNARD, (Tenn.,) spoke of his finding patriotic loyal people in Western Virginia—begging to be disenthralled and be relieved from the dead carcass of Eastern Virginia. It would be unjust to keep them waiting until our arms should compel other portions of the State to obedience.

Mr. STEVENS, (Pa.,) said it was mockery to hold that the Legislature of Virginia had ever assented to a new State. According to his principles he could vote for the bill on the ground the revolutionary States being a belligerent, they were not entitled to privileges of the Constitution. With his consent the Union can never be restored as it was under the Constitution, as it was with slavery. Without concluding the question, the House adjourned.

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