Evening Telegraph.

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1864. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Daily Telegraph

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Woods of Louisiana Full of Refugees.

TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF GEN. SHERMAN.

GEN. BANKS REQUESTED TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC, BUT DECLINES.

Cavalry Brigade for Texas.

Later from Havana, Mexico, &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

The steamer Evening Star has arrived with New Orleans advices of the 20th, via Havana on the 22d.

Two Union soldiers named Wells, of the 4th Ills. cavalry, and Ferguson, of the 6th Ills. cavalry, who were captured on December 6th at Moscow, Tenn., had arrived at New Orleans. They report the woods full of refugees from the conscript officers and patrols with blood hounds on all the principal roads.

The rebel papers report General Sherman's march through Mississippi a triumphant affair, the rebels being badly whipped wherever they attempted a stand.

No returns of losses on either side are made, except that Adams' rebel cavalry lost 200 at Jackson.

Two thousand loyal citizens had written to Gen. Banks, asking him to speak in public on politics. He declined, on the ground that he did not wish to be seen to throw military authority into the political balance.

There is no news of importance from Texas. A report says that Col. Dudley's cavalry brigade are about to go there.

Pea Contra transports have been sent to pass Cavallo to bring away 6,000 troops. At all events there are indications of active movements.

Advices from Havana state that General Dulce has resigned. The cause is unknown.

Advices from San Domingo states that the Spanish troops have taken possession of the towns of Nerva and Burra Rocia aided by two war steamers. The towns were in ashes when the troops entered.

News from Curacoa reports the entry of General Falcan as President of Veneuzula.

The transport Belvidue had arrived at New Orleans from Pensacola. She brings the news that the Hartford and other vessels were lying at anchor there.

The 29th and 30th Maine regiments had arrived and left for the Attakappas country.

The presence of two or three confederate gunboats in Grand Lake shows that the rebels are again up and doing there.

General Dick Taylor commands the confederate forces.

THE REBEL ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

IT NUMBERS ONLY 25,000.

Discontent Among the Soldiers.

THEY REFUSE TO TAKE THEIR PAY.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF FACTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

One of General Lee's orderlies, private Taylor, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, came into our lines yesterday, and arrived here to-day. He has been in the rebel army about fifteen months, and the last three months has been on duty at General Lee's headquarters as orderly to General Lee, whose winter quarters are upon the road from Orange Court House to Verdiersville, about two miles from the former place.

General Lee lives in a tent without any floor in it, having refused to have one put in as others were having done. He keeps very much to himself, never drinks or swears, and is very popular with the army, and who have implicit confidence in the old man.

General J. B. Stuart has his headquarters about two miles from General Lee's headquarters, and on the road to Robinson's River. His camp is on the side of the mountain, in the woods. His force is reduced by casualties, desertion, by loss of horses, and by going home to recruit, until they have scarcely enough men to do camp duty with. Jeb Stuart is very gay, drinks bad whisky, and gives a great many parties, at which he entertains a great many friends from the army and from the surrounding country.

Mr. Taylor is a young man and has relatives in Ohio. His chances for knowing the strength and condition of the rebel army were good, and his story is credited at the War Department, and he has been given transportation to Cincinnati. He says there are not now left in the vicinity of Orange Court House, in Lee's entire command, over twenty-five thousand men, if there are that many; that the last month Lee has given furloughs liberally to all who would re-enlist, to go home to recruit; that from fifteen to thirty days are given them.

General Lee tells his officers that the Yankees will be filling up their armies in March, and he must be ready for them. He says he will have sixty thousand men by that time, and can hold double that number in check. When we made our last movement across the Rapidan, while Butler threatened Richmond, they were apprised of our movement when it commenced by citizens coming in, and when our troops crossed the river and surprised their pickets, General Lee was engaged in sending men to Richmond by rail, and told Gen. Ewell that this move on his front was only a feint.

They have but two corps now, under Generals A. P. Hill and Ewell. The latter is full, but the former has been depleted to aid Longstreet, whose whole corps is still absent. Their horses have suffered severely from the want of forage, many thousands having died, and hundreds of men are without shoes and clothing to keep them warm. Over two hundred men have been shot during the winter for desertion.

They were captured trying to get over to our lines and at home, not being willing to return to the army. He says two things, generally of some account, have ceased to have any value in the rebel army; they are paper money and life. Private soldiers have long ceased to use money to buy anything. Sutlers are no more, and anything wanted is either obtained as a gift or stolen, generally the latter.

Many refused to take their pay when offered to them, alleging that it is worthless, it taking nearly three months' pay to buy one dollar in gold. The soldiers' families all over the South have long been objects of charity, and been forced to beg or steal to keep life in their wasted frames, and this is tending, more than anything else, to demoralize their army, and may retard the return of those home on furlough.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

A combined effort is said to be making here to induce Mr. Chase to leave the Cabinet because of the issue of the Pomeroy Circular.

Dispatches from General Grant state that our troops are pushing on upon Dalton. The President is in fine spirits over the news.

The Conference Committee on the Whisky tax meets again this afternoon. A twenty cent tax upon Whisky on hand is considered certain.

The House has just passed a joint resolution extending the payment of the three hundred dollars bounties to veterans and volunteers to April 1st. This, it is hoped, will obviate the necessity for a draft in any State.

The House Naval Committee will visit New London next week to examine the harbor for a navy yard.

From Mexico, &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

The steamer Illinois has arrived from Aspinwall, with advices of the 17th.

She left the Champion awaiting the California mails and passengers.

The reports that the French Minister has broken off friendly relations with Ecuador are not correct. Trouble continues in the interior and it is feared that the revolution is far from over; for the French flag ship Pallas has left for Acapulco to enforce the blockade. The British ship-of-war Devastation has arrived, with $400,000 in specie from Mexico.

The U. S. Frigate Lancaster is at Acapulco watching the movements of the French.

The America, from San Francisco, arrived at Paudina on the 17th, and her passengers will come North in the Illinois.

XXXVIIIth Congress---First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 26.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to exclude disloyal persons from the public lands of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill which provides that future enlistments in the regular army shall be for three instead of five years, and that soldiers in the regular army who enlisted prior to July 22d, 1861, shall have the privilege of re-enlisting until the 1st of May next with existing bounties. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Collamer, the bill to remove disqualifications on account of color in carrying the mails was called up, and considerable debate ensued on the amendment of the Post Office committee, which provides that there shall be no exclusion of witnesses in the Courts of the United States on account of color.

Messrs. Lane and Hendricks (Ind.,) Powell and Saulsbury opposed, and Messrs. Sumner, Collamer and Horton supported the amendment.

Without concluding the subject, the Senate resolved to adjourn, on motion of Mr. Grimes, until Monday.

The Senate proceeded at half past two to the consideration of executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Blair, (Mo.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported bill, which after debate, was passed, allowing persons in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and other Southern States, to be enlisted in the army, with all the privileges under existing law, pay, bounty, etc., such volunteers to be credited to such States; or sub-divisions of States, as they may elect. The bill passed—81 against 44.

Mr. Washburne (Ills.) made a report from the conference committee on the disagreeing amendments to the Lieutenant General bill, and explained to the House that the committee agreed to the Senate amendment striking out the recommendation that General Grant be appointed, for the reason that they had every reason to believe that if the report should be concurred in, General Grant would be selected by the President.

Mr. Cox accused Mr. Washburne of deserting his old friend Grant by yielding to the striking out of the recommendation.

Special report adopted—73 against 47. House adjourned.

The Enrollment Bill Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The President having approved and signed the amendatory enrollment bill, it is now a law.

The subject of a modification of the revenue tax is still in the hands of a sub-committee of the Committee of Ways and Means.

A separate bill may be prepared altering the form of duties on tobacco.

Relief for East Tennessee.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.

The board of trade to-day appropriated one thousand dollars for the relief of the suffering people of East Tennessee.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.

Flour dull; prices weak, small sales of extra family at $7@7 50, and fancy at $8@9. Rye flour steady at $6 25. Nothing doing in cornmeal. The demand for wheat is limited; small sales red at $1 63@1 65, white at $1 80@1 95. Rye strong at $1 30. Corn in fair demand; 3,000 bus. yellow sold at $1 12. Oats are dull at 85@86. In Petroleum there is more doing; sales crude at 29@30c., refined, in bond, at 45½@47, and free at 53½@55. In groceries end provisions there is a firm feeling, but not much doing. Whisky is nominal at 90@92c.

STOCK MARKET.—Pennsylvania 5's 96½; Reading railroad 64½; Morris canal 72½; Long Island 46½; Pennsylvania railroad 69½; gold $1 58, exchange on New York par.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.

Wheat dull; flour steady; corn firm and scarce, at $1 14@1 15. Whisky very heavy; Ohio offered at 88c.

SPEECH OF

HON. P. FRAZER SMITH,

OF CHESTER,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 18, 1864, on the Resolution proposing to require proofs of loyalty from persons claiming payment for damages by the rebel raids.

Mr. Speaker, my regret that the gentleman from Northumberland (Mr. PURDY) is not present, is modified by the fact that whatever may be said here to-night, or at any time during his absence, by any one, will be faithfully conveyed to him by the record of the proceedings of this body. That record, sir, of what has passed in this discussion confirms my recollection as to the correctness of the gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. PRICE,) when he said, that anything in this discussion which has given it a party aspect arose entirely from the remarks of the gentleman from Northumberland. When the gentleman from Clearfield (Mr. BOYER) very properly made the inquiry how the standard of loyalty was to be ascertained, he said nothing about party, but left the question open, whether this application of a test of loyalty referred to Republicans or Democrats. No sooner, however, had the gentleman from Northumberland stood upon his feet, than he assumed that all the resolutions of the gentleman from Washington, were a direct attack upon the Democratic party. Without being able to choose as good words as the gentleman from Washington, I will say that men who excuse themselves before they are assailed, are their own accusers.

What is there, sir, in this resolution or this preamble:

"WHEREAS, There is reason to believe that the rebel invasions of Pennsylvania were, in a great measure, brought about through the connivance and by the encouragement of disloyal persons in our *own* State:

"*And whereas*, Claims for damages done during those invasions are now being presented to this Legislature; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the select committee to whom are referred all matters in relation to claims arising out of alleged losses from the rebel raids of 1862 and 1863, be instructed to report as part of their bill—if they report a bill—a clause requiring the parties presenting claims to furnish satisfactory proofs of their loyalty."

Is there anything said here about Democracy or Republicanism? The question presented is a great, a glorious question, to be put to every man, and every man ought to meet it, under any circumstances.

The gentleman from Franklin (Mr. SHARPE) gave as a reason why this resolution should not be adopted, that a very large proportion of the claimants would be Republicans. Where do you find, Mr. Speaker, a Republican here, in person or by his representative, claiming to be freed from this test? Where do you find any man claiming to be freed from this test who is a loyal man? There is no such man—no loyal man fears this test. No loyal man will hesitate to come up and meet the test which will establish his loyalty so far as, with propriety and consistently with the rules of law, we can establish it.

Now, sir, you find no such distinction in this resolution or this preamble. It applies to every man without reference to party. I am prepared to meet it, and gentleman on the other side, I doubt not, are prepared to meet it; the gentleman from Franklin doubtless is prepared to meet it, however and whenever it comes. I have met it when I have gone down to that sad peninsula with a bleeding heart, to reach, as I supposed, the dead body of one who was dearer to me than myself—I met it there before I could reach the spot I sought, and so with hundreds of loyal men—as good men as the gentleman from Northumberland or any whom he represents—who stood up there to take that solemn oath of allegiance, expressive of their love of their country and their determination to stand by it. Why should we not meet it, sir? We met it when we first stood up as legislators here; we meet it when we enter upon any public office; and when we propose now—seeing the perjury which has manifested itself in the halls of our National Legislature, and which has been developed throughout the whole land, through those who have taken the same oath as ourselves, as legislators, as lawyers, or in any position they may occupy in the land—when, by reason of that, we propose now to go further into detail, and to ask a man to support the Constitution of his State, and, above his State, of his nation, why should we be met by gentlemen saying, "you mean us?" Let us meet the question, and let us act together as one man, throwing aside all these questions of party, when we come to consider a question paramount to all party, to life, and to everything but our accountability to Him who formed us as a nation.

Sir, the test of loyalty that I would put would be that a man should be desirous to repel the invaders from our own State. I speak of our own State just at this moment, but I say that far above the State is the nation. Yet how was it when these men who were the cause of this great loss, who inflicted this injury upon the citizens of the great Cumberland valley—how was it in this very town, and in these very halls, when this mighty army, which had ravaged its own country, proposed, as it was said by the Governor of this Commonwealth but a short time since, to breathe for a while the free air of Pennsylvania, such air as they had never breathed before? All around this hall, at that time, and *in* this hall—I speak that which I do know—men were sneering at the efforts of the Executive of the State and the Executive of the nation to repel the invasion. I heard with my own ears men who, if in their places, would now be within the sound of my voice, members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, sneering at these efforts to repel invasion, and speaking of it, as if no invasion existed. Had they wanted but a few days they would have found that there was hardly a house in all this State without its mourners, because of those who died upon the battle-field of Gettysburg to repel that invasion. Shame upon such men and upon those who sustain them!

I am happy here to say that one of those men, a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was rebuked by a gentleman, now a member of this House—whom I do not see in his seat, but who does not belong to this side of the House. Honor be to that man wherever he is. I speak of him only. I doubt not that there are many more like him. Such, I say, is one test of a man's loyalty.

With some of the sentiments which were uttered by the gentleman from Northumberland I can agree. I can agree that true Democracy and loyalty are convertible terms. I can agree that the Democracy upon which the institutions of this country are based, the principle which is to be found in every true man, whether he calls himself Republican or Whig, or Federal, or Democrat—I can agree that that Democracy is a convertible term with loyalty. But what do you understand by Democracy? Do you understand that you shall adhere to the opinions of those whom, as an organized party, you follow—men such as those who denounced Jackson, and Jefferson and Shunk? If that is a test of Democracy, it is not the Democracy that I follow, and have followed for years. What I take to be the true Democracy is that which recognizes the will of the people, expressed by the majority, through the forms which they have adopted, and carried into execution by the power of the people, through the officers who have been chosen by them according to the same forms. When you come up to that Democracy, you will not find men assailing their Government because a man has been chosen to exercise its powers, whom they did not assist to put into authority. You will find men coming up to sustain the Government under all circumstances in which it may be placed, and especially in the putting down of such a rebellion as we are now witnessing—a rebellion which was reserved for us alone, of all the inhabitants that have dwelt upon the face of the earth, to witness. This is the Democracy of Washington; this is the Democracy of Jackson, and of that old man now tottering to his grave, Lewis Cass, and of Douglas, who has gone to his grave, from this same platform of Democracy—a platform upon which he rallied so many of the true citizens of his country.

Now, I say here, and I am willing to have this brought back upon me at any time—that a man who cannot come up to this Democracy and loyalty, who cannot come up to this test has no loyalty about him. I will not make any applications; let every man make the application for himself; but I assert—and I am prepared to meet it at any time—that my Democracy and my loyalty, and the loyalty which emanates from principles like these, is that which puts the Government of the United States above every government that is formed under it, that makes it supreme, that recognizes no pestilent heresy of State rights which would lead a man to say, "My State calls upon me to do so, and I am therefore a loyal man, whilst I am obeying that State, although she may be rebelling against the Government of the nation." Out upon such loyalty! Let us never hear of that in these halls. Oh, that we had never heard it in this country! and those rivers of blood which have been pouring down over every hillside and into the beautiful streams of our country, would never have marred their beauty, and the broken hearts which are now to remain broken and worn, the weeping eyes whose tears are never to be stayed upon this earth—those tears never would have been shed, those hearts never would have been broken. And yet the gentleman from Philadelphia to-night has undertaken to say that the Administration of this great nation is disloyal, and he has charged this blood, and these tears, and this desolation, and this sorrow, upon it, when that Administration, with those who sustained it, stood up to maintain our national existence, and begged forbearance through the inaugural—now praised, but denounced at the time it was issued—when through all that our President has done, in almost every public paper that he has issued, the same tone may be observed—in the face of all that, the gentleman charges disloyalty upon him, because, in the exercise of the power that was given him under the Constitution, and in pursuance of his oath, he has endeavored to suppress this attempt to destroy this nation and to retard the chariot of freedom, Heaven only knows how long.

Let us have right views upon this subject. Let us not test our loyalty by any such scheme as that of those men who have arisen in the South, and have poisoned the minds as well as the hearts of many in the North, with the belief that this great nation, formed by the people, was a mere compact of States. Why, when as boys we read our Constitution, those of us whose heads are now grey, we never looked upon the government of the United States as a compact of States. We read it there as plain as A, B, C, that "we, the people," form this great government, and we read there, too, that we gave to this great government, as a people, certain rights and powers for its preservation; and that in the exercise of those powers and the maintenance of those rights this government of the United States was supreme; that when the government enacted laws, through our constituted authorities and through the forms which the people had deputed, those laws were supreme; and the man was a traitor and a scoundrel—(those were our sentiments then, and they are mine now)—who deliberately says, that any State has rights which will put it above the government of the United States, and that we, as citizens of this State or any other State, should obey the behests of our State to the overturning of the government of the United States.

Now, sir, I say, as a result of these principles, that, coming up to this standard in such a time as this no loyal man will stop to inquire what are the causes of the war. There is a war; there is an effort to destroy the country; there is an effort to bring men who have had no heart for freedom as long as they have been men, to reign over us. Yes! I use the word *reign*, for they look to a monarchy, if not to despotic power. I say that they look to bringing men of that kind to reign over us under those circumstances. I say a man has no loyalty who betrays his heartlessness to his country, by alleging as an excuse for that heartlessness and disloyalty, that sectionalism brought on this war. Suppose it did. Why, there has been sectionalism in this country since 1820, and we at the North then, under the protest of the same base hearts and base minds in the country, yielded to that sectionalism. We met it again about 1832, '3 or '4, and we yielded again. And the gentleman who says that that sectionalism was developed by the free States of the North has not read history aright; he has read it with a worse than jaundiced eye, with a perverted judgment. It is not for me here to say what other principles might have been operating upon him when he thus interpreted history as saying that sectionalism arose at the North, or was carried into effect there. Nor will a man who has any loyalty, when we are standing up here against all the power of rebellion, dishonest, thieving rebellion, sneer at the efforts that our Government in her wonderful throes is using for the purpose of sustaining herself.

The gentleman from Northumberland indulged in a great deal of wit, I suppose—I do not know that it was not wit—about the taxes and the licenses which are laid upon us. Why, is that not constitutional? Is it not constitutional for the Government to impose such a tax? It may be hard that a tax should be imposed for the purpose of raising money to support the armies, to repel invasion, and to crush the rebellion. I can understand the feelings of those who do not want the rebellion crushed. I can understand that a man who desires that this rebellion may succeed should feel very much annoyed, and expend his sarcasms and all his wit upon the action of the Government in raising revenue in this way; but a man who was loyal at heart, who heartily desired to put down this rebellion, would not, I think, sneer at the means which have been used—constitutional means, too, it cannot be denied—to crush the treason.

Loyalty will not throw discredit upon the currency of the country. Why, what a sight have we here! A nation dragged into a war when she had to give one dollar for fifty cents at the outset, having carried on this war with hundreds of thousands of men—fighting directly hundreds of thousands of traitors, and indirectly the great nations of France and England—and at this day having gone to work and raised money upon such a system that she has brought her six per cent. loans up to seven or eight per cent. in advance of their par value; and still we find men who sneer at the currency of the country, and say that we will be bankrupt! Why, a man that can get seven or eight per cent. above par for his obligations is not yet esteemed to be bankrupt. But, supposing it were so—supposing that this currency was as is alleged by the men who have been referred to by my friend from Washington, and who traversed the State anterior to the election and denounced it—what is that to the salvation of the country? How was it with our revolutionary ancestors? They resisted to the death the payment of one cent imposed upon them by a Legislature in which they had no representation, and they "took joyfully the spoiling of their goods" by their own people, and for the defence of their own liberties. How many beautiful farms in the eastern part of this State have been swept away from their owners, who gave them up cheerfully, and who had nothing to support themselves but the Continental currency! And yet we hear of a gentleman upon this floor, the floor where sits the chair once occupied by the great leader of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, venturing without a blush to boast—yea, to boast of his Democracy and his loyalty; and with a sneer endeavoring, so far as he has it in his power, individually and from his official position, to bring discredit upon the very means by which the rebellion is to be put down. Now, I do not say that the gentleman does not want to have the rebellion put down, but I do say that I cannot interpret his language in any other way. He may be able to do it, but I cannot.

There are other points in this question, sir, which I have noted down, but I cannot enlarge upon them at this time. Loyal men will not discourage enlistments. I do not say that this has been done by the gentleman from Northumberland, but I do say that you will find such men—men who are talking about their desire to support the Constitution—about their loyalty, and at the same time discouraging and disheartening those heroes who are now shedding their blood for their country. You will find them prating about the Constitution, when every act shows that they are in sympathy, if not in co-operation, with those who are assailing it with armed hands. You find them glorying in the defeat of our armies, and you will find them rejoicing when our adversary succeeds, mourning when he fails.

Now, sir, I wish to put a question just here, and I want to call the attention of every gentleman in this House to it, and I ask members to answer it, and to meet the facts upon which the question is based. How is it, I ask, that you look in vain in the class of papers which the gentleman from Northumberland enumerated here the other day, for any commendation of loyal men whose praise is in the mouth of the whole country? You do not find it there. You can find plenty of strong articles upon the subject of the maintenance of the Constitution. If we do not understand what the Constitution means according to these teachings, we are very dull indeed, because we have had lectures and lectures upon it, both upon the hustings and in these papers; but when you find any praise of men who have stood before the nation and before the world as the defenders of the Constitution and the defenders of the country, you do not find it in those papers or in those speeches.

It has been said somewhere—I think by Blackstone—that you can judge the character of a people by their poetry. Now, in the Revolution we had the good old song of "Yankee Doodle," as part of the national poetry, and our hearts thrill to-day when we hear it. When the drum goes along with the sound of "Yankee Doodle," it brings tears to my eyes, when I see that drum before a band marching on to the battle field to defend my fireside, or when I find them returning with their thinned ranks, and see the widows of those who have been left behind—standing and looking in vain, and knowing they are looking in vain for their husbands; and the mother coming and looking for her dear boy, knowing that she shall never see him again on this side of the Jordan. "Yankee Doodle" then goes to my heart.

In the war of 1812, loyal men had the glorious "Star Spangled Banner," and we rejoice in it again. Now the *loyal* men have introduced another song, to an old nursery rhyme. It was copied, I believe, from that *loyal* paper, the New York *Day Book*; and that it might not be lost to us benighted Pennsylvanians, it is found to-day in that *loyal* paper, the *Patriot and Union*. *Lucus a non lucendo.* I will read it:

"Sing a song of greenbacks,
Pockets full of trash;
Over head and ears in debt,
And out of ready cash.

Heaps of tax-collectors!"—

I think the gentleman from Northumberland must have read this before he made his speech.

"Heaps of tax-collectors,
As busy as a bee,
Ain't we in a pretty fix,
With gold at fifty-three?

Abe in the White House,
Proclamations writing,
Meade on the Rapidan,
Afraid to do the fighting."

Meade afraid to do the fighting! Publish that within fifty miles of Gettysburg! Send it throughout this town and perhaps to Gettysburg itself, and call men out upon Cemetery Hill to read that Meade was afraid to do the fighting! God have mercy upon us if Meade had been afraid to do the fighting! Where would have been your capital this day if Meade had been afraid to do the fighting? And yet is not this confirming what I said a moment ago, that you will look in vain in the papers of which I have spoken to find praise of our great men? Meade afraid to do the fighting! Why, it could only have been worse if it had been said that our Reynolds was afraid to do the fighting—that great man who fell at the first onslaught and saved the State. Meade, who commanded that great army put into his hands the very hour almost that he was called into the fight—Meade afraid to do the fighting!

"Seward in the cabinet,
Surrounded by his spies,
Halleck with the telegraph
Busy forging lies.
Chase in the Treasury,
Making worthless notes;
Curtin at Harrisburg,
Making shoddy coats.

Gilmore at Charleston,
Lost in a fog;"—

If Gilmore is hidden in a fog, it is the fog that he has made himself by those cannon whose bullets he has poured upon Sumter, shooting down the dirty rag that so many men even here in Pennsylvania love better than the stars and stripes. But it is down, and they may run it up once more, and it will go down again. Gilmore, who took Fort Wagner, lost in a fog? No, there is no fog about Gilmore. We see him plainly here, though we have never set our eyes upon him. We know him here, standing up for the country and those of the brave men that have been under him. Neither he nor they have been lost in a fog; and the day will come when they will stand out in the sheen of a clear sun, when the great firmament of this nation is cleared of the fog of rebellion.

But that is not all:

"Forney under Abe's chair,
Barking like a dog.

Schenck down at Baltimore,
Doing dirty work,
Butler at Norfolk,
As savage as a Turk."

Well, now, upon this Turk question, I suppose they would use the language of their friends South of Mason and Dixon's line, who are endeavoring to overthrow our government, and would call Butler a *beast*, only it would not make rhyme; but I suppose Turk will do as well as beast. I want just such Turks as Butler—the kind of Turks who, when an attempt pulls down the flag of my country, will hang him. [Applause.] And if a man is a Turk for that, let us have a few more Turks, and let those Turks go to work, not merely at New Orleans, or at Fortress Monroe, or at Newbern, but let them go to work in Pennsylvania, mayhap at Harrisburg.

There is a little more yet.

"Sprague in Rhode Island,
Eating apple sass;"

Now, I must say that this shows a great deal of venom, though perhaps it was made to fill up the rhyme. Why, out of his own pocket Sprague defrayed the expenses of an entire regiment, and started them off in April, 1861, to protect the Capital; therefore he *ought* to be sneered at by men who desired its fall. What has he done? His State, which, according to their theory, is above the government, has sent him there to represent her in the Congress of the United States; and what has he ever done that should call down the sneers of any man, unless it was that he defended his country? I agree that in their eyes that is sufficient cause.

"Everett at Gettysburg,
Talking like an ass.

Banks out in Texas,
Trying to cut a figure."

He is cutting a pretty handsome figure, unless I am mistaken. He has got into Texas, and he has cut a piece out of territory formerly held by the rebels; he has put there the army of the United States, which in due time will march through Texas, and that State will belong to the Union again. I doubt not we shall soon hear that he is cutting a figure at Mobile also.

"Beecher in Brooklyn,
Howling for the nigger.

Lots of abolitionists,
Kicking up a yell;
In comes Parson Brownlow,
And sends them all to hell.

Burnside at Knoxville,
In a kind of a fix;—"

Is not Burnside in a fix? I reckon he fixed Longstreet. I reckon he, and Grant, and Thomas, and Hooker, did some little fixing out there a short time ago; and that fixing, I want you to bear in mind, is the occasion of all this kind of poetry, and of all such speeches as we have heard in this House from the gentleman from Northumberland.

Now, they have left the last great man for the last. We will see what they sung about him.

"Dahlgreen at Sumter,
Pounding at the bricks;
Grant at Chattanooga,
Trying Bragg to thrash;
Is it any wonder
The Union's gone to smash?"

Grant! Oh! could they not have spared that great man? Could they not have felt that they were trespassing too much upon the patience of the people of this country, assailing Grant in this way? Did they know that one-half of them are anxious that Grant should be their candidate for the Presidency? And will they say that Grant's great victory of Chattanooga is a step toward bringing the Union to smash?

Had the gentleman from Philadelphia read this before he made his speech to-night, and talked about the Government of this country continuing this war for the sake of continuing themselves in power? Are Grant's actions like the continuance of the war? Keep Grant there, and I tell you that the war is soon to close.

I have dwelt upon this longer than I expected, but I wished to show just what is the sentiment of those people who stand up here in this and other States of the North, and accuse those who are sustaining the Government of disloyalty, whilst every day that they are speaking they issue from their accredited organs such trashy articles and doggerel rhymes as this. I agree again with my friend from Washington in saying that this does not belong to the mass of the people of this country. The hearts of the mass of those who belong to the great Democratic organization, as they now term it, are with their country. But they have fallen, I know not how; they have fallen into the hands of the Philistines; and men who have been assailing them for years and years, now assume to lead them, and they lead them to their destruction.

The gentleman from Northumberland, when he referred to the destruction of his newspaper, asked who disapproved of that. Well, now, I will ask a question before answering that. Who disapproved of running the Tories away in the times of the Revolution? Who disapproved of the Committee of Safety that our fathers got up in the Revolution? It was not the loyal men of that day; it was not the men who went out and fought for their country; but it was the men whose sympathies were with Great Britain that disapproved of it. Who disapproved of the hanging of Andre? Just the men who wanted Arnold's treason carried out.

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)