THE TELEGRAPH

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY,

By GEORGE BERGNER,

TERMS.—Single copies to subscribers in the City at 6¼ cents per week. The DAILY TELEGRAPH will be charged $4 00

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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Pennsylvania Telegraph.

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE."

VOL. XV. HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 19, 1861. NO. 67.

Steam Printing Office.

Having procured Steam Power Presses, we are prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description, cheaper than can be done at any other establishment in the country.

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Miscellaneous.

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, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, Decay of the Physical Powers, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Stomach, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin—those terrible effects arising from the indiscretion or Solitary Habits of Youth—those dreadful and destructive practises which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind.

YOUNG MEN.

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 talent 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 those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should immediately consult Dr. J., and be restored to perfect health.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately cured and full vigor restored.

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.

Office No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore, Md., on the left hand side going from Baltimore street, few doors from the corner. Be particular in observing the name or number, or you will mistake the place. Be particular to *Ignorant, Trifling Quacks*, with false names, or *Paltry Humbug Certificates*, attracted by the reputation of *Dr. Johnson*, lurk near.

All letters must contain a Postage Stamp, to use on the reply.

DR. JOHNSTON.

Dr. Johnson member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greatest 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 ears and head 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 having injured themselves by private and improper indulgencies, that secret and solitary habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting them for either business or society.

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, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.

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 effects.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their decline in 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 much alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are lasting 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 hopes of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences 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.

DR. JOHNSON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the Organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored.

Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. Any impediments to Marriage, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous, Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this Institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. J., witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, 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.

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.—When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has sown 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, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, &c., progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid 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.

TO STRANGERS.—The Doctor's diplomas hang in his office.

Letters must contain a Stamp to pay the return postage.

Remedies sent by Mail.

No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore, Md.

sly dawly

ESTATE OF WM. H. LOCHMAN, DEC'D.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. H. Lochman, dec'd, will please make payment to the undersigned, and those having demands will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB HOUSER,
Administrator of the will annexed.

N. B.—The remaining STOCK of HARDWARE, consisting in part of Locks, Latches, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Carpenter, Cooper and Mason's tools, Mill and Circular saws, Cork Screws, Brass and Pewter Stencils, Iggots, Weights, Brass Bidges and Bolts, Razors, Ivory Knives and Plated Forks, One Large Platform 1,000 lb Morrison Scales and a variety of Hardware which will sold be at a great loss from Philadelphia prices.

JACOB HOUSER,
Surviving Partner.

6t.

THE ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN is solicited to our very large assortment of UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS of every size and quality. GENTS' JOUVIN KID GLOVES, best article manufactured. All the different kinds of WINTER GLOVES. Largest assortment of HOSIERY in the city. CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Ready Hemmed And everything in Gents' wear, at

CATHCART'S,
Next to the Harrisburg Bank.

H. L. GODBOLD,

PRACTICAL Tuner and Repairer of Pianos, Melodeons, &c., &c., will receive orders in Tuning at WM. KNOCHE'S Music Store, 32 Market street. All orders left at the above named place, or at the Buehler House, will meet with prompt attention.

First class PIANOS for sale

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FLAGS! FLAGS!!

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES with National designs, LETTER PAPER with a view of the city of Harrisburg, printed and for sale at

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
Near the Harrisburg Bridge.

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D. W. Gross & Co.,

D. W. GROSS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

NO. 19

MARKET STREET

HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, STOREKEEPERS AND CONSUMERS,

We are daily adding to our assortment of goods all such articles as are desirable, and would respectfully call your atention to the largest and best selected stock in this city, of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PAINTS,

Oils, varnishes and Glues,

Dye-Stuffs, Glass and Putty,

Artist Colors and Tools,

Pure Ground Spices,

Burning Fluid and Alcohol,

Lard, Sperm and Fine Oils,

Bottles, Vials and Lamp Globes,

Castile Soap, Sponges and Corks,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

With a general variety of

PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES,

selected from the best manufacturers and Perfumers of Europe and this country.

Being very large dealers in

PAINTS, WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES,

WINDOW GLASS, ARTIST'S COLORS,

ARTIST'S BRUSHES

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

COLORS AND BRONZES

OF ALL KINDS,

We respectfully invite a call, feeling, confident that we can supply the wants of all on terms to their satisfaction.

TEETH! TEETH!!

JONE'S AND WHITE'S PORCELAIN TEETH,

PATENT MEDICINES AND HAIR RESTORATIVES

Of all kinds, direct from the Proprietors.

Saponifier and Concentrated Lye

Wholesale Agents for Saponifier, which we sell as low as it can be purchased in the cities.

THAYER'S MEDICAL FLUID EXTRACTS.

COAL OIL! CARBON OIL!!

Being large purchasers in these Oils, we can offer inducements to close buyers. Coal Oil Lamps of the most improved patterns, very cheap. All kinds of lamps changed to burn Coal Oil.

FARMERS AND GRAZIERS,

Those of you who have not given our HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS a trial know not their superiority, and the advantage they are in keeping Horses and Cattle healthy and in good condition.

Thousands can testify to the profit they have derived from the use of our Cattle Powders by the increasing quantity and quality of milk, besides improving the general health and appearance of their Cattle.

Our long experience in the business gives us the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the trade, and our arrangements in the cities are such that we can in a very short time furnish anything appertaining to our business, on the best of terms.

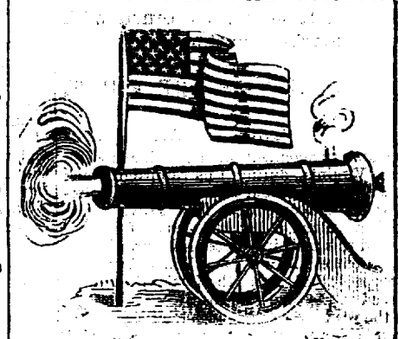
Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on our house, we hope by strict attention to business, a careful selection of

PURE DRUGS

at fair prices, and the desire to please all, to merit a continuance of the favors of a discriminating public.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.



From the Grand Army.

THE ADVANCE MOVEMENT.

Details of the March to Fairfax Court House.

THE REBELS WON'T FIGHT.

A PRECIPITATE RETREAT.

Occupation of Fairfax Station.

Capture of Rebels.

The Enemy Still Running.

HO! FOR MANASSAS.

THE REBELS DOOMED.

SANGSTERS STATION, July 17.

On the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 16 miles from Alexandria.

We have had the pleasure of seeing the enemy flying before us, but in consequence of a slow march, owing to the heavy gun which we carried along, they have succeeded in making their escape without a fight. We have now possession of the railroad as far as this station.

The enemy commenced the retreat during to-day, and barely escaped. The old Fairfax road is occupied as far as Fairfax station, which is occupied by Col Wilcox, who took eleven prisoners. Col. Miles is in possession of Fairfax Court House.

On Wednesday morning our troops proceeded as far as the cross road that leads to Sangster's station on the Fairfax road arriving at noon, when Col. Franklin's command branched off on the road to Sangster's, to cut off the railroad communication, and Col. Wilcox proceeded on the road to Fairfax station.

Col. Heintzleman in the meantime remained at corner of Sangster's Cross Roads, two and a half miles from Fairfax Station, with Colonel Howard's brigade and Captain Lowe's cavalry. About ten o'clock the following dispatch was received from Col. Wilcox to Col. Heintzleman:

"*Fairfax Station*—We have taken Fairfax station, with eleven prisoners. A large number of infantry and horsemen fled over towards the east, and Col. Franklin can intercept them, etc.

"signed, O. B. Wilcox."

The roads towards Sangster's were intercepted by felling of the trees and other obstructions, otherwise Col. Wilcox might have succeeded in making an even more successful expedition.

Several regiments of rebel troops are reported to have passed Sangster's station during the day in full retreat before Col. Franklin's division. An Alabama regiment was encamped within two miles of the forks of the road where we arrived at noon; the camp fires of which were still burning when we passed this afternoon, and there was every evidence of their hasty retreat. Quantities of fresh beef, corn, etc., being left behind.

Near this camp we found they had made an attempt at erecting breastworks, which could have been walked over by our troops. Its construction proved the weakness of the enemy in the art of war.

In the meantime the first division, under command of Brigadier General Tyler, proceeded towards Fairfax Court House, by roads at Fall's church and Vienna. The second division, under Col. Daniel Hunter, and the 5th, under Col. D. S. Miles, in the same direction, by Little River Turnpike and the Braddock road.

A messenger from Col. Wilcox brings information that after taking Fairfax station he proceeded towards the Court House. When within a mile of that place they found that Col. Burnside's brigade had taken possession, the enemy having in all instances retreated without a show of fight, except on the part of a few pickets.

Tuesday afternoon the line of march was taken up by the third division of the regular army, under command of Col. Heintzleman of the Seventh Infantry, comprising the Brigades of Colonels Franklin, Wilcox and Howard. The troops proceeded without an difficulty whatever over the old Fairfax and Pohick roads, a distance of ten miles from Alexandria, when they bivouacked on Pohick creek over night. The scene was a most romantic one, the camp fires burning on either hill that surround the creek.

At three o'clock next morning the troops were stirring, and as early as dawn the line was formed and the troops proceeded on the old Fairfax road in the following order:—First and Second Brigades under Col Wilcox as advance of the column. Then brigade of Col. Howard, of Maine, commanding.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S COLUMN.

AN OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Further Details of the Advance of the Grand Army.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS.

APPROACH TO CENTREVILLE.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

The following dispatch was received this afternoon:

"FAIRFAX C. H., July 18.

"Lieut. Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, Washington: The first division, under Gen. Tyler, is between Germantown and Centreville; the second, Hunter's, is at this place, just about to move forward to Centreville. The fifth, Miles', is at the crossing of the old Braddock road with the roads from this to Fairfax Station, and is ordered forward to Centreville, by the old Braddock road. Barry's battery has joined it. One of Heintzleman's brigades, Wilcox, is at Fairfax Station. Heintzleman and his other brigade are below the Station, but he has not reported to me since we have been here, and I have not been able to communicate with him. I think they are at Sangster's Station.

"The four men wounded yesterday belong to Miles' division, who had some slight skirmish in reaching his position. Each column encountered about the same obstructions—trees felled across the road—but the axe men cleared them out in a few moments. There were extensive breastworks thrown up at the place and some of them with embrasures resetted with sandbanks.

Extensive breastworks were also thrown up at the Fairfax railroad station, and the road leading to Sangster's. A great deal of work had been done by them, and the number and size of their camp show they have been here in great forces. Their retreat, therefore, must have a damaging effect upon them. They left in such haste that they did not draw in their pickets, who came into one of our camps thinking, as it occupied the same place, that it was their own.

The obstructions to the railroad in the way of filling in with earth, etc., can be cleaned out in a few hours. The telegraph poles are up with the wires on them. I look to having railroad and telegraph communication in a very short time. Much flour, some arms, forage tents, camp equipage, &c., were abandoned by them. I am distressed to have to report excesses by our troops. The excitement of the men found vent in burning and pillaging which, however, was soon checked. I go to Centreville in a few moments. Very Resp'y your Ob't. Servant,

IRWIN McDOWELL,
Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

Numerous trophies were brought to Washington this afternoon, including the commissary's tents of the third regiment of South Carolina; guns, books, coats, hats and palmetto buttons. The latter, as appears from them, were manufactured in New York. All the masked batteries so much talked about, and which rendered the leaders of our forces extremely careful in the forward movement, turn out to be nothing more than infantry breastworks of the meanest style of construction.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Twenty-four army wagons, loaded heavily with boxes of muskets, left the Arsenal at five o'clock, P. M., and proceeded to the railroad station, where they were transferred to a freight train and taken off on the Washington branch road, probably for Col. W. H. Samons, Martinsburg.

The gunboat Freeborn has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at the navy yard, and was launched this evening. She will receive armament and provisions, and immediately rejoin the Potomac river police. The steam propeller Jersey Blue, came up to the navy yard this afternoon to be inspected. The owners offered to sell her to the government for a gun boat.

The Quarter Master General is actively engaged in the preliminaries for the construction of gun boats for the western waters. Plans and specifications for their hulls are on exhibition at his office, and at the offices of the Quarter Masters at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Alton. The boats to be delivered at Cairo, Mississippi should be sent to the Quarter Master General by the first of August.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of the House, says that he has not sufficient force to protect the United States commerce from southern privateers. Congress, however, will provide adequate means.

The argument in the Court of Claims in the case of Latham's vs. the United States, for erecting the Custom Houses at Buffalo and Oswego, was concluded to-day. H. B. Stanton and L. S. Chalfuls argued the case for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Gibson and McPherson, United States Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor for the government. The amount involved is about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The argument occupied five days.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

March to and Occupation of Charlestown.

FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

A STRATEGETIC MOVEMENT.

Winchester Formidably Defended by the Rebels

BUNKER HILL, July 17.

Much to the surprise of the whole army, instead of proceeding direct to Winchester, we took up the line of march this morning from Bunker Hill for Charlestown, and now have full possession.

The reason for this move is that Winchester is defended on the north side by strong breastworks in the form of a letter V, leaving the town behind the angle. It cannot be attacked from that side without exposing our troops to a destructive cross fire. The west side is defended by a pallisade, but the east side is only covered by a veil. On this side there is also an eminence which commands the town. This eminence has been left unoccupied, and it is thought to be the design of Gen. Patterson to secure it as the basis of his operation.

Occupation of Charlestown.

Gallant Charge of the Federal Cavalry

THE REBELS DISPERSED.

Rumored Retreat of the Rebels From Winchester.

HARPER'S FERRY GUARDED.

Bridge Rebuilt, and Railroad Communication Reopened.

BALTIMORE, July 18.

The Associated Press correspondent writes from Charlestown, dated yesterday, as follows:

"Communication with Harper's Ferry will be opened to-morrow from this point, and a force stationed there. The whole force has reached here except the Fourth Connecticut. Col. Yohe's First Pennsylvania reached here from Martinsburg to-day, guarding a train of Girard's company of the Seventh Pennsylvania. But a small force is now stationed at Martinsburg.

Much of the provisions left there have been returned to Williamsport, and will thence be sent to Harper's Ferry by the canal. Capt. McMullen took possession of a quantity of corn left at the depot at this point by the enemy. The home guard here dispersed to-day in a very fast style, as the second cavalry and the Philadelphia city troops charged into the town from both sides.

Many of the inhabitants who have heretofore been regarded as violent secessionists, are now strong unionists. No event of importance occurred on the march to-day. Report says that there are earth works of an important character in the neighborhood of Winchester, and an abattis of formidable proportions had been formed on the road leading from Bunker Hill to Winchester.

The movement on this point was to secure Winchester and the Potomac road, and thus protect the re-opening of the canal and the rebuilding of the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry. The latter place will be immediately guarded and communications thence with Baltimore reestablished.

[ANOTHER DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTOWN, July 18, A. M.—General Patterson this morning received information that Gen. Johnson's forces had retreated five miles beyond Winchester. The bridge at Harper's Ferry has been completed, thus reopening communication between the Maryland and Virginia shores at this point. Harper's Ferry is to-day occupied by our troops.

XXXVIIth Congress—Extra Session.

[CONTINUATION OF THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—The hour for the special order having arrived, on which Mr. BAYARD, (Del.) had the floor, it was postponed till to-morrow and the amendments of the Military Committee to the bill were considered.

The amendment in regard to filling vacancies at West Point Academy, led to very strong discussion, and a great number of minor amendments were offered. The matter was finally settled by striking out all that relates to filling vacancies.

After a further consideration the officers on the retired list were authorised to receive pay proper, but no extra allowance.

Mr. POWELL, (Ky.) offered as an amendment that no part of the army or navy be used to subjugate or hold as conquered provinces any sovereign State lately one of the United States, nor in any sovereign State lately one of the United States, nor in any way interfere with African slavery.

Mr. LANE said that he would like to add, "except to suppress rebellion and hang traitors."

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) was astonished at such an amendment. He wished to repel any such insinuation. It was no part or object of the government to subjugate States or abolish slavery. The purpose was to maintain the national honor and uphold the flag everywhere. He simply wished to maintain the Constitution. It was only those who wished to break up the government, that wished to alter the Constitution.

Mr. LANE (Kansas,) moved to amend the bill as follows: "Unless it shall become necessary in enforcing the laws or maintaining the Constitution." He said he represented a State trampled on by the slave oligarchy. He found cruelty of all kinds practiced upon them, yet he would abide by the compromises of the Constitution, and permit slavery to exist in the States where it was, but it has forced war on us, and he did believe that slavery would not survive after the march of the Union army, and he thanked God it was so. The whole country has been accursed with it.

Mr. CARLISLE (Va.) said that he regretted the introduction of the amendment. He thought it injustice to charge the rebellion to the institution of slavery. The great and good man who conducted the war of the revolution was himself a slave holder, and some of the warmest friends of the Union now were slave owners. This was not a war for subjugation, and he did not want a false impression to go to the loyal men who were struggling to preserve the Union.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a substitute that the purpose of the military establishment is to provide for the preservation of the Union, to defend property, and maintain the Constitution and authority of the Union.

Mr. LANE's amendment was lost—yeas 11 nays 32.

Mr. BAKER, (Ind.) said there were evidently three parties in the Senate. He wanted to note the amendment. If the northwest believed this was a war for the abolishing of slavery, there would soon be less money and less men from there.

Mr. CHANDLER, (Mich.) said there were only two parties in the Senate—Union men and traitors.

The question was then taken on Mr. Sherman's substitute, and it was agreed to: Yeas 33—nays, 4. Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson, (Mo.) Polk and Powell voting in the negative.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE moved to add to Sherman's amendment that the army and navy be not employed to subjugate any State, or reduce any territory or province, or for the abolition of slavery. Lost—yeas 9, nays 30. Messrs. Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson, (Mo.,) Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Polk, Powell and Saulsbury voting in the affirmative.

The amendment as amended was then agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to punish conspiracy and kindred crimes. At 6 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. MAY said there were more than thirty thousand freemen in Baltimore who if the present oppression shall be removed, will vindicate their Constitutional rights. He was one of the number, and placed himself on the ground of Constitutional rights, on the ground of resisting tyranny and oppression, and on the ground consecrated by divine right; but as to conspiracy against the United States and the Federal authorities in Maryland to overturn and ruin this government, the thing is absolutely preposterous. It never existed. The contrary was asserted to malicious falsehoods.

He complained on such grounds as these that a people loyal and true to the Constitution are dominated over and crushed under the heel of military power. He denounced it as an unparalleled outrage. He knew what he had done in this business. He invoked scrutiny. He was elected as a representative of peace and compromise, by a large majority. As an American man, looking to the salvation of this glorious and happy country, he stood here committed to such measures as will uphold and maintain it. He would lay down his life to secure this object. No frowns nor grievances should shake his love of peace. It was true that he went to Virginia, the mother of States, which was so closely allied to Maryland in blood and interest.

He felt that he had a right to inquire into the disposition of the people of the South, and to find out the views of the Government established over them, in order that he might do everything to assuage this frightful civil strife. He felt that his motives were the most honorable of his life. Before going to Richmond, he called upon the President of the United States, and stated frankly and fully his object. He did not ask him for his sanction; he did not wish to embarrass him. He asked his permission to leave Washington and cross over into Virginia. It was most distinctly understood that he went thither on a most private mission. He asked the President for the necessary formality for that purpose. The President gave him permission to obtain a passport from Gen. Scott. On this representation it was not objected that he should go to Richmond. On his own responsibility he thus vindicated these gentlemen from the charges of being implicated in any way with the object of his visit. All the crime and treason, if it was so called, rests on himself, and he was content to bear it.

Mr. COLFAX said that if the gentleman would compare the first part of his speech, as it would be printed in to-morrow's *Globe*, with the first part of his Richmond letter, he would see a striking resemblance. If, as the gentleman remarked, while going to Richmond in the capacity of a mediator he used the same language there that he had here, denunciatory of the Government and its officers; and if, as he said, he hesitated to take the oath to support the Constitution, as he also added he was one of over thirty thousand men to resist aggression on their rights, he (Mr. Colfax) should not be surprised to hear that the rebel Government recognized him rather as a sympathizer than as a mediator.

Mr. MAY replied that he could not hear the conclusions of the gentleman. It was, however, absolutely true that the domination of troops in Baltimore was a matter of history, as well known to the writer of the letter as to himself. He dared say that during conversation in Richmond and everywhere he had spoken in condemnation of tyranny, but as to the concealment of arms, he had never heard of it except as a suspicion. If he had made the declaration that he would never take the oath to support the Constitution, he never would have been in this hall.

Mr. COLFAX. I only referred to what you said.

Mr. MAY. Not to taking the oath. I have taken it in twenty States as the law required.

Mr. THOMAS said there was a condition of affairs in Maryland painful to every citizen within its borders and he undertook to stand here and aver that she, in her heart of hearts, speaking through a large majority, ratified the President for clothing the lieutenant General with power to declare martial law, and approved, as he did, the manner in which the power had been exercised by Maj. General Banks.

The House passed the tariff bill with a few immaterial amendments. Adjourned.