

THE TELEGRAPH  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY.  
BY GEORGE BERGMAN.  
TERMS—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.  
THE DAILY TELEGRAPH is sent to subscribers in the City at 5 cents per week. Yearly subscribers will be charged \$2.50 in advance.  
The TELEGRAPH is published twice a week during the recess of the Legislature, and weekly during the session of the Legislature, and furnished to subscribers at the following rates, viz: Single subscribers per year Semi-Weekly, \$1.50 Weekly, \$2.00. Ten copies, \$15.00. Family subscribers, Weekly, \$1.00. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until the next issue is paid.  
Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first insertion, and thereafter at 3 cents per line. If they are ordered to be discontinued, they will be discontinued.  
For the Law of newswriters or their news, the publisher may continue to send them until the next issue is paid.  
Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first insertion, and thereafter at 3 cents per line. If they are ordered to be discontinued, they will be discontinued.

# Pennsylvania Telegraph

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE."  
VOL. XVII. HARRISBURG, PA. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 7, 1862. NO. 29.

### Medical

**DR. JOHNSON**  
**BALTIMORE**  
**LOCK HOSPITAL.**  
Has discovered the most certain, speedy and efficient remedy in the world for DISEASES OF IMPROBENCE. RAPIDLY IN SIX TO TWELVE HOURS. NEITHER OF NOXIOUS DRUGS. NEVER WASTED. NEVER FAILS. NEVER HARMFUL. NEVER PAINFUL. NEVER GIVES RISE TO OTHER DISEASES. NEVER CAUSES DESTRUCTION OF THE LIFE. NEVER FAILS. NEVER HARMFUL. NEVER PAINFUL. NEVER GIVES RISE TO OTHER DISEASES. NEVER CAUSES DESTRUCTION OF THE LIFE.

### Medical

**DR. JOHNSON**  
**BALTIMORE**  
**LOCK HOSPITAL.**  
Has discovered the most certain, speedy and efficient remedy in the world for DISEASES OF IMPROBENCE. RAPIDLY IN SIX TO TWELVE HOURS. NEITHER OF NOXIOUS DRUGS. NEVER WASTED. NEVER FAILS. NEVER HARMFUL. NEVER PAINFUL. NEVER GIVES RISE TO OTHER DISEASES. NEVER CAUSES DESTRUCTION OF THE LIFE.

### Medical

**DR. JOHNSON**  
**BALTIMORE**  
**LOCK HOSPITAL.**  
Has discovered the most certain, speedy and efficient remedy in the world for DISEASES OF IMPROBENCE. RAPIDLY IN SIX TO TWELVE HOURS. NEITHER OF NOXIOUS DRUGS. NEVER WASTED. NEVER FAILS. NEVER HARMFUL. NEVER PAINFUL. NEVER GIVES RISE TO OTHER DISEASES. NEVER CAUSES DESTRUCTION OF THE LIFE.

### Medical

**DR. JOHNSON**  
**BALTIMORE**  
**LOCK HOSPITAL.**  
Has discovered the most certain, speedy and efficient remedy in the world for DISEASES OF IMPROBENCE. RAPIDLY IN SIX TO TWELVE HOURS. NEITHER OF NOXIOUS DRUGS. NEVER WASTED. NEVER FAILS. NEVER HARMFUL. NEVER PAINFUL. NEVER GIVES RISE TO OTHER DISEASES. NEVER CAUSES DESTRUCTION OF THE LIFE.

### Medical

**DR. JOHNSON**  
**BALTIMORE**  
**LOCK HOSPITAL.**  
Has discovered the most certain, speedy and efficient remedy in the world for DISEASES OF IMPROBENCE. RAPIDLY IN SIX TO TWELVE HOURS. NEITHER OF NOXIOUS DRUGS. NEVER WASTED. NEVER FAILS. NEVER HARMFUL. NEVER PAINFUL. NEVER GIVES RISE TO OTHER DISEASES. NEVER CAUSES DESTRUCTION OF THE LIFE.

### Medical

**DR. JOHNSON**  
**BALTIMORE**  
**LOCK HOSPITAL.**  
Has discovered the most certain, speedy and efficient remedy in the world for DISEASES OF IMPROBENCE. RAPIDLY IN SIX TO TWELVE HOURS. NEITHER OF NOXIOUS DRUGS. NEVER WASTED. NEVER FAILS. NEVER HARMFUL. NEVER PAINFUL. NEVER GIVES RISE TO OTHER DISEASES. NEVER CAUSES DESTRUCTION OF THE LIFE.

**D. W. GROSS & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
**DRUGGISTS,**  
NO. 19  
MARKET STREET  
HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

**DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, STORE-KEEPERS AND CONSUMERS,**  
We are daily adding to our assortment of goods all such articles as are desirable, and would respectfully call your attention to the largest and best selected stock in this city, of

**DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PAINTS,**  
Oils, varnishes and Glaces,  
Dye-Stuffs, Glass and Fatty,  
Artist Colors and Tools,  
Pure Ground Spices  
Shaving Soap and Alcohol,  
Lard, Sperm and Pine Oils,  
Bottles, Vials and Lamp Globes,  
Castile Soap, Sponges and Corks,  
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

**PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES,**  
selected from the best manufacturers and Pat-enters of Europe and this country.  
Being very large dealers in

**PAINTS, WHITE LEAD,**  
LINSSEED OIL, VARNISHES,  
WINDOW GLASS, ARTIST'S  
COLORS, PAINT AND  
ARTIST'S BRUSHES  
IN ALL THE VARIETIES,  
TELS AND BRONZES  
OF ALL KINDS.

**TEETH! TEETH!!**  
**JONES AND WHITES'S PORCELAIN TEETH,**  
**PATENT MEDICINES AND HAIR RESTORATIVES**  
Of all kinds, direct from the Proprietors.

## The Telegraph

### SPEECH OF Hon. S. B. ELLIOTT,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
On the Senate Resolution instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for the expulsion of the Traitor, Jesse D. Bright.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I did not intend to occupy any portion of the time of the House until I heard this energetic, earnest, vigorous defence in these halls, of an arch traitor. I had made up my mind, to sit quietly during this debate, as I have sometimes, during the session of this winter. But, sir, I can do no longer, when such doctrines are proclaimed as we have just listened to. What spectacle have we presented here! A member rises in his place, and in his place upon this floor, defends a man who has recommended a "reliable friend" to "His Excellency, the President of the Confederate States"—a man, sir, who has treason in his heart. For if ever a man had treason in his heart, I believe that man is Jesse D. Bright. Aye, here, upon the floor of the House of Representatives of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, loyal as she is to the Union, we find such a man defended and extolled beyond all moderation of praise! Who is it that thus extols Jesse D. Bright? A gentleman who comes in here and boasts of a thing, of which as a member of this House of Representatives, he should be ashamed—that a traitor was hung at his door, by his people, because of his political opinions. Sir, I do not wonder at it. It was a fit condemnation. I have, lying upon my table, the very resolutions passed by the convention, that nominated that gentleman and his colleague. I will read those resolutions, for they are very brief. I take them from the *Blk Advertiser*.

The following are the resolutions referred to, and which, on the objection of Mr. Duffield, were not read to the House:  
In pursuance of a resolution passed at the Democratic convention held at Ridgway, August 1860, the Representative Conference of the counties of Chester, Jefferson, Berks, and Lancaster, met at St. Mary's, on Thursday August 15, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent this district in the Legislature.  
The convention was organized by selecting Geo. Weis, Sec., President, and J. B. Oviatt, and Lever Flegal, Secretaries.  
The committee on resolutions, through their chairman, Dr. J. T. Boyer, reported the following which were unanimously adopted by the convention:  
Resolved, That we are in favor of a speedy settlement of the present difficulties by compromise.  
Resolved, That when one section of our country shall have been subjugated by the other, we have already become the slaves of a military despotism.  
Resolved, That the small patriot band of Senators and Representatives, in the last extra session of Congress, who dared to maintain the integrity of the constitution under the menaces of expulsion and imprisonment, are entitled to the gratitude of every American citizen; and impartial history will award them an enviable distinction.  
Resolved, That the persistent determination of the majority of the members of the late extra session of Congress to frown down every measure that had for its object the peaceful adjustment of our national difficulties, indicates a fatal mania that would have much better become the crusaders of centuries gone by, than the representatives of a free, intelligent, and Christian people of the nineteenth century.  
Mr. DUFFIELD. I rise to a question of order. Have these resolutions anything to do with the question before this House?  
Mr. SPEAKER. They are not properly in order.  
Mr. ELLIOTT. I withdraw, then; my proposition to read them will simply state that the resolutions are almost as full of treason as the letter of Jesse D. Bright.

Mr. Speaker, I deprecate as much as any gentleman upon this floor, the lugging in of a political question here at this juncture. It has not been done by those who act with me politically. I am a party man, it is true, in ordinary times, but in this question I am determined to lay aside all party. I have not thought of party. Had Mr. Bright been a member of the Republican party, I should have voted just as readily for his expulsion as I do now. I do not take into consideration that he is a member of the Democratic party. I have discarded all politics in this question; and I hope to God I may ever discard them when questions like this are at issue. I say I deprecate any such political issues; and I was glad to hear that "constitutional" gentleman from Bedford, (Mr. Cassady), say that he deprecates such questions, as I was also glad to hear the gentleman from Cambria, (Mr. Parrish), make a similar declaration. Through a member of a political party, I wish to understand that in this matter I discard all parties, and all political preferences. It is a question of treason or loyalty to this government.  
We have before us here two propositions: One of them is a plain, concise resolution. I will read it:  
Resolved, That our Senators from this State be, and they are hereby instructed to vote for the immediate expulsion of the said Jesse D. Bright from his seat in the United States Senate.  
That is a very plain and concise proposition. The other, which is the proposal to substitute for it, is ambiguous and uncertain in its terms. Now, I hold the case to stand thus: If the treason of Jesse D. Bright is open to question, is not plain and apparent, then this amendment ought to pass; if it is not questionable, if it is plain, open and apparent to all, then the more pointed the terms that we use in denunciation of his treason the better.  
Let us examine, for a single moment the evidence of his treason that we have before us. Allow me again to refer to the letter which has been already several times read. It begins—  
"My Dear Sir:—It had been a formal letter would have been 'Sir.' Had it been a formal letter, it would have been 'Dear Sir.' But it is almost an affectionate letter, expressing on its very face deep and tender regard for Jeff. Davis—"My Dear Sir!" But what else do we find? "Allow me to introduce you to my acquaintance my friend Thomas B. Lincoln, of Texas." Jefferson Davis, and Jesse D. Bright were friends, so were Jesse D. Bright and Thomas B. Lincoln; it was a mutual friendship between them. And, mark you, do

you suppose that Jesse D. Bright, being a friend of Jefferson Davis, would have introduced to him any other than a man who believed as Jefferson Davis believed? Of course not. But let us read the letter further: "He visits your capital mainly to dispose of," &c. He certainly, according to Jesse D. Bright's idea of the matter, had more than one object in view. The great object, perhaps, is disclosed further on in the letter:  
"He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards as a great improvement in 'fire-arms.' Fire-arms! The very thing of all on the earth which the loyal people of this Union wished to prevent falling into the hands of Jefferson Davis. The plotters of the rebellion had stolen our arms and ammunition through the instrumentality of the traitor, Floyd. Through his treachery, valuable arms had been removed from the arsenals where they could be of service to the government in an emergency, and had been taken down south to be used by rebels and traitors in battling against the sacred constitution of our country, and yet, notwithstanding all this, Jesse D. Bright, with the facts before him, recommends this man to Jefferson Davis as having 'a great improvement in fire-arms,' which of course Davis would stand in need of, as Bright well knew. But, as I have said, there was more than one object in view. One object was the fire-arms; but there was something else which he had failed to disclose to us.  
But what does Jesse D. Bright acknowledge in that letter? He says—"He visits your capital"—thus acknowledging that Jefferson Davis was the head of an existing government—admitting, in fact, the independence of a *de facto* government of the confederate states.  
Now mark the time at which this letter was written. It was written on the first of March. Long before that the Star of the West had been fired into when it attempted to provide a beleaguered fortress belonging to this government; when Major Anderson, with less than a hundred men, had been housed up there in Sumter, and the traitors had forbidden him communication with his own government and his own people. I say that when an unarmed vessel—harmless in the face of the world, had attempted then and there to provision that beleaguered fort, the rebels had opened fire upon her. Furthermore, Jesse D. Bright knew at that time that there were seven States that declared their secession from the Union—that had announced their determination to make war upon this government. Aye, notwithstanding all this, Jesse D. Bright writes a letter and recommends to Jefferson Davis a man ready to furnish him with those very things, as I remarked before, which we did not want him to have—a man who would assist in giving to that arch-traitor and his minions, the means of murdering our loyal citizens.  
Mr. Bright says: "I recommend him to your favorable consideration." Will, no doubt if Mr. Lincoln had succeeded in reaching the capital of the confederate states, he would have been a very acceptable visitor. He recommends him as "a gentleman of the first respectability." No doubt he was one of the first. F. V. S.—one of the first families! This was a great consideration, for that aristocracy that has taken so large a part in this rebellion—an aristocracy, borne up as it is, upon false systems of government. It was important that he should be a gentleman of the "first respectability"; that he should be no "mud-sill," no "greasy mechanic," but a very respectable gentleman, besides being "reliable in every respect." He says, in effect—"Jefferson Davis, you can confide in him anything of your treason, just as you have confided in it. He is your and my mutual friend; understand him to be such. He is a very respectable gentleman, and withal, is reliable in every respect. You may disclose to him all your ideas of treason—all your plans, all your plots. He is reliable, and you can trust him."  
Then, to conclude this matter—to cap the climax—to make it doubly sure, he addresses this letter to "His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President." President of what? Of rebels, of traitors, of men who had taken up arms against the government. No, sir; "President of the Confederate States of America!" It is enough, Mr. Speaker, for a man to address a letter that way, no matter what its contents—for a man sitting in his place as a United States Senator to address, thus, one who stood at the head of a rebellious government, of a rebel and traitorous government, founded for the purpose of breaking down this Union, and our sacred Constitution. I say for a man to address a letter in that way is enough to convict him at once of treason.  
Now, as I remarked before, if this is a plain case, then the plain proposition brought in from the Senate, and the one which I read, is the one to be adopted; and if I have, with any weak argument and my feeble powers, shown anything clearly, I believe it is that treasonous time in every sentence of that letter from Jesse D. Bright to Jefferson Davis. This is a letter written by a United States Senator; who has since declared (for it is patent to us all that he has done nothing for which he is sorry—nothing which he would not do over again)—who has since declared no regret for his acts; exhibits no remorse of conscience, or confession of guilt, but stands up in the Senate bold and defiant, and says "gentleman, I will do it again if I have the chance!" And here to-night, in these halls have been spoken feeling words in honor of the honor of our country in a holy and a righteous cause.  
In conclusion, allow me to say one word in regard to the question of perjury and trial by jury, which has been so often referred to here in this debate. I do not understand, Mr. Speaker, that the United States Senate in acting upon this question, is in the position of a court determining a judicial question. It is not, as I understand, provided in the constitution that they shall sit as a judicial body in the expulsion of a member. An act might subject a member to a judicial question, which would not subject him to a judicial trial. Then why talk of this as a judicial question only.  
Now, it has been urged that a Senator would be guilty of perjury if he should obey instructions that were contrary to his own opinions. If gentlemen believe in the right of representation—if they believe that members are sent to a legislative body to express the wishes of their constituents, they must concede the right of instruction on the part of this Legislature to our Senators in Congress. In this affair a member may consider that his constituents are wrong in desiring certain legislation; yet does he commit perjury in obeying their express wishes to secure such legislation? I do not understand it so. There have been some minor questions, since I have been a member of this body, in which I have believed differently from the mass of my constituents; yet I never believed that their wishes, when clearly expressed, would be disregarded by their representatives here. I never have nor never will disregard them. My constituents are intelligent and know their interests as well as I do. To express their wish is

that for which I was sent here. This obedience of the representative to the will of his constituents is the very principle of our republican government—the will of the majority expressed through their representatives. So it is with our Senators in Congress. It is not their personal wish or will that shall prevail, but the will of their constituents. Though Mr. Cowan may have expressed an opinion as to the independence of Jesse D. Bright, yet he is not the gentleman to make light of the wishes of his body.  
In concluding I will merely say again, that above all things to be deplored in this discussion, is to treat it as a question of politics, a question of party. I suppose the gentleman (Mr. ZANLICK) meant to affirm that because the party to which he belongs had been able to elect this government, they would be able to build another; yet I think him greatly mistaken. I say I deplore such party questions and I hope they may never be brought up again at a crisis like this, and I also hope that Jesse D. Bright, a co-conspirator of Jefferson Davis, shall not again be spoken of in praise and commendation in these halls; nor that a gentleman shall ever again be found standing upon this floor, speaking words of comfort or consolation to traitors, whether in the United States Senate or elsewhere. I believe from the evidence that Jesse D. Bright is a traitor at heart, and I trust in God that we here shall express our emphatic condemnation of him and his kind, and that he will be expelled from the Senate of the United States.

For the Telegraph.  
**TO MY MOTHER.**  
BY GEORGE L. HALL—Of Sanford's Opera Troupe.

Mother, dear mother, I'm thinking of thee,  
I am thinking of days that are gone;  
When clasped to your heart, as I sat on your knee,  
You would sing that sweet lullaby song.  
That voice with its music still rings in mine ears.  
Though long since I've heard its sweet tone,  
And memory flies back, o'er the lapse of long years,  
Oft, while I sit thinking alone.  
I am thinking, dear mother, as from the I roam,  
Of days when in innocent mirth,  
When all seemed a heaven in my childhood's sweet home.  
As we'd sit round the old family hearth.  
But changes, sad changes, has over us swept,  
And gone are some dear ones we loved;  
Oft, as I've sat thinking, I've bitterly wept,  
To see how fate doomed me to rove.  
Yet one thought, dear mother, gives ease to my pain,  
Such joy as few others can know,  
To think there's a Heaven, where we'll all meet again.  
If e'er we shall meet here below.  
Then mother, dear mother, as oft you may pray,  
To that giver of all earthly joy,  
Remember there's one that is far, far away,  
And that one is the wandering boy.  
HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1862.

**Army Correspondence.**  
CAMP GRIFFIN, Va., Feb. 3d 1862.  
Written for the Telegraph.

MR. EDITOR:—Why is it the promises which were made to the volunteers of Dauphin Co., before their enlistment, in regard to the support of their families are not carried out in good faith? Is not the cause as holy and just, as then? Do our families need less for their comfort and sustenance now, when the rigors of a hard winter are upon them, than they did when those promises were made? Or do the commissioners and tax-payers of Dauphin think \$18.00 per month enough to buy (at two prices) what necessaries the soldiers need here, and rent, provisions, clothes, light and fuel for their families at home? If they do they are sadly mistaken.  
The families of the soldiers from the counties in the Old Keystone are all provided for, and have their weekly remittances handed over to them; then why is it stopped, and refused to our families, who need it much, if not more than those who live in the country, where necessaries can be had at a less cost? We, soldiers here, Mr. Editor, hope that you, as a patriot and friend of the soldier, will use your influence to have it continued, so that our families may again get the support so freely, and as we thought, in good faith made to them. If it is not given to them, it does not require a very far-seeing man to know what the consequences will be in case another regulation is made upon the Government, for another quota of volunteers from Pennsylvania, at least in the vicinity of Harrisburg.  
Our Brigade, it is supposed, will leave this for the southern coast, when the weather and roads become more settled; when our chances for being paid will hardly be so good and our opportunities, for sending what little we have to send home, will be lessened in proportion. Then, of course, our families will have to suffer where they would not if we were there to protect and take care of them. That makes no difference though; if their husbands are suffering, and if they are fighting for the honor of their country in a holy and a righteous cause.  
As I said before, Mr. Editor, we hope you will in this case, as you always have done, be the friend of the soldier, and use your influence and paper in, having our suffering families cared and provided for.

Yours Respectfully,  
Daniel T. Rhoads,  
Andrew C. Brown,  
William H. Allen,  
Peter Rhoads.

**FROM KENTUCKY.**  
**Disbandment of Virginia and North Carolina Regiments.**  
**CAPTURE OF REBEL CAVALRY.**  
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.

Col. Garfield is at Paintsville, with a sufficient force to preserve order. The Virginia and South Carolina regiments, under Humphrey Marshall, have gone back to Virginia, and the rest of his forces went to Pound Gap where he disbanded them. The whereabouts of Marshall is unknown.  
A rumor prevails that a party of rebel cavalry, supposed to be part of Morgan's force, were surprised last night between Lebanon and Gretna-riever, and forty of them killed. No Federal loss.  
Lafayette is now rumored that Morgan has been captured.

you suppose that Jesse D. Bright, being a friend of Jefferson Davis, would have introduced to him any other than a man who believed as Jefferson Davis believed? Of course not. But let us read the letter further: "He visits your capital mainly to dispose of," &c. He certainly, according to Jesse D. Bright's idea of the matter, had more than one object in view. The great object, perhaps, is disclosed further on in the letter:  
"He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards as a great improvement in 'fire-arms.' Fire-arms! The very thing of all on the earth which the loyal people of this Union wished to prevent falling into the hands of Jefferson Davis. The plotters of the rebellion had stolen our arms and ammunition through the instrumentality of the traitor, Floyd. Through his treachery, valuable arms had been removed from the arsenals where they could be of service to the government in an emergency, and had been taken down south to be used by rebels and traitors in battling against the sacred constitution of our country, and yet, notwithstanding all this, Jesse D. Bright, with the facts before him, recommends this man to Jefferson Davis as having 'a great improvement in fire-arms,' which of course Davis would stand in need of, as Bright well knew. But, as I have said, there was more than one object in view. One object was the fire-arms; but there was something else which he had failed to disclose to us.  
But what does Jesse D. Bright acknowledge in that letter? He says—"He visits your capital"—thus acknowledging that Jefferson Davis was the head of an existing government—admitting, in fact, the independence of a *de facto* government of the confederate states.  
Now mark the time at which this letter was written. It was written on the first of March. Long before that the Star of the West had been fired into when it attempted to provide a beleaguered fortress belonging to this government; when Major Anderson, with less than a hundred men, had been housed up there in Sumter, and the traitors had forbidden him communication with his own government and his own people. I say that when an unarmed vessel—harmless in the face of the world, had attempted then and there to provision that beleaguered fort, the rebels had opened fire upon her. Furthermore, Jesse D. Bright knew at that time that there were seven States that declared their secession from the Union—that had announced their determination to make war upon this government. Aye, notwithstanding all this, Jesse D. Bright writes a letter and recommends to Jefferson Davis a man ready to furnish him with those very things, as I remarked before, which we did not want him to have—a man who would assist in giving to that arch-traitor and his minions, the means of murdering our loyal citizens.  
Mr. Bright says: "I recommend him to your favorable consideration." Will, no doubt if Mr. Lincoln had succeeded in reaching the capital of the confederate states, he would have been a very acceptable visitor. He recommends him as "a gentleman of the first respectability." No doubt he was one of the first. F. V. S.—one of the first families! This was a great consideration, for that aristocracy that has taken so large a part in this rebellion—an aristocracy, borne up as it is, upon false systems of government. It was important that he should be a gentleman of the "first respectability"; that he should be no "mud-sill," no "greasy mechanic," but a very respectable gentleman, besides being "reliable in every respect." He says, in effect—"Jefferson Davis, you can confide in him anything of your treason, just as you have confided in it. He is your and my mutual friend; understand him to be such. He is a very respectable gentleman, and withal, is reliable in every respect. You may disclose to him all your ideas of treason—all your plans, all your plots. He is reliable, and you can trust him."  
Then, to conclude this matter—to cap the climax—to make it doubly sure, he addresses this letter to "His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President." President of what? Of rebels, of traitors, of men who had taken up arms against the government. No, sir; "President of the Confederate States of America!" It is enough, Mr. Speaker, for a man to address a letter that way, no matter what its contents—for a man sitting in his place as a United States Senator to address, thus, one who stood at the head of a rebellious government, of a rebel and traitorous government, founded for the purpose of breaking down this Union, and our sacred Constitution. I say for a man to address a letter in that way is enough to convict him at once of treason.  
Now, as I remarked before, if this is a plain case, then the plain proposition brought in from the Senate, and the one which I read, is the one to be adopted; and if I have, with any weak argument and my feeble powers, shown anything clearly, I believe it is that treasonous time in every sentence of that letter from Jesse D. Bright to Jefferson Davis. This is a letter written by a United States Senator; who has since declared (for it is patent to us all that he has done nothing for which he is sorry—nothing which he would not do over again)—who has since declared no regret for his acts; exhibits no remorse of conscience, or confession of guilt, but stands up in the Senate bold and defiant, and says "gentleman, I will do it again if I have the chance!" And here to-night, in these halls have been spoken feeling words in honor of the honor of our country in a holy and a righteous cause.  
In conclusion, allow me to say one word in regard to the question of perjury and trial by jury, which has been so often referred to here in this debate. I do not understand, Mr. Speaker, that the United States Senate in acting upon this question, is in the position of a court determining a judicial question. It is not, as I understand, provided in the constitution that they shall sit as a judicial body in the expulsion of a member. An act might subject a member to a judicial question, which would not subject him to a judicial trial. Then why talk of this as a judicial question only.  
Now, it has been urged that a Senator would be guilty of perjury if he should obey instructions that were contrary to his own opinions. If gentlemen believe in the right of representation—if they believe that members are sent to a legislative body to express the wishes of their constituents, they must concede the right of instruction on the part of this Legislature to our Senators in Congress. In this affair a member may consider that his constituents are wrong in desiring certain legislation; yet does he commit perjury in obeying their express wishes to secure such legislation? I do not understand it so. There have been some minor questions, since I have been a member of this body, in which I have believed differently from the mass of my constituents; yet I never believed that their wishes, when clearly expressed, would be disregarded by their representatives here. I never have nor never will disregard them. My constituents are intelligent and know their interests as well as I do. To express their wish is

that for which I was sent here. This obedience of the representative to the will of his constituents is the very principle of our republican government—the will of the majority expressed through their representatives. So it is with our Senators in Congress. It is not their personal wish or will that shall prevail, but the will of their constituents. Though Mr. Cowan may have expressed an opinion as to the independence of Jesse D. Bright, yet he is not the gentleman to make light of the wishes of his body.  
In concluding I will merely say again, that above all things to be deplored in this discussion, is to treat it as a question of politics, a question of party. I suppose the gentleman (Mr. ZANLICK) meant to affirm that because the party to which he belongs had been able to elect this government, they would be able to build another; yet I think him greatly mistaken. I say I deplore such party questions and I hope they may never be brought up again at a crisis like this, and I also hope that Jesse D. Bright, a co-conspirator of Jefferson Davis, shall not again be spoken of in praise and commendation in these halls; nor that a gentleman shall ever again be found standing upon this floor, speaking words of comfort or consolation to traitors, whether in the United States Senate or elsewhere. I believe from the evidence that Jesse D. Bright is a traitor at heart, and I trust in God that we here shall express our emphatic condemnation of him and his kind, and that he will be expelled from the Senate of the United States.

For the Telegraph.  
**TO MY MOTHER.**  
BY GEORGE L. HALL—Of Sanford's Opera Troupe.

Mother, dear mother, I'm thinking of thee,  
I am thinking of days that are gone;  
When clasped to your heart, as I sat on your knee,  
You would sing that sweet lullaby song.  
That voice with its music still rings in mine ears.  
Though long since I've heard its sweet tone,  
And memory flies back, o'er the lapse of long years,  
Oft, while I sit thinking alone.  
I am thinking, dear mother, as from the I roam,  
Of days when in innocent mirth,  
When all seemed a heaven in my childhood's sweet home.  
As we'd sit round the old family hearth.  
But changes, sad changes, has over us swept,  
And gone are some dear ones we loved;  
Oft, as I've sat thinking, I've bitterly wept,  
To see how fate doomed me to rove.  
Yet one thought, dear mother, gives ease to my pain,  
Such joy as few others can know,  
To think there's a Heaven, where we'll all meet again.  
If e'er we shall meet here below.  
Then mother, dear mother, as oft you may pray,  
To that giver of all earthly joy,  
Remember there's one that is far, far away,  
And that one is the wandering boy.  
HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1862.

**Army Correspondence.**  
CAMP GRIFFIN, Va., Feb. 3d 1862.  
Written for the Telegraph.

MR. EDITOR:—Why is it the promises which were made to the volunteers of Dauphin Co., before their enlistment, in regard to the support of their families are not carried out in good faith? Is not the cause as holy and just, as then? Do our families need less for their comfort and sustenance now, when the rigors of a hard winter are upon them, than they did when those promises were made? Or do the commissioners and tax-payers of Dauphin think \$18.00 per month enough to buy (at two prices) what necessaries the soldiers need here, and rent, provisions, clothes, light and fuel for their families at home? If they do they are sadly mistaken.  
The families of the soldiers from the counties in the Old Keystone are all provided for, and have their weekly remittances handed over to them; then why is it stopped, and refused to our families, who need it much, if not more than those who live in the country, where necessaries can be had at a less cost? We, soldiers here, Mr. Editor, hope that you, as a patriot and friend of the soldier, will use your influence to have it continued, so that our families may again get the support so freely, and as we thought, in good faith made to them. If it is not given to them, it does not require a very far-seeing man to know what the consequences will be in case another regulation is made upon the Government, for another quota of volunteers from Pennsylvania, at least in the vicinity of Harrisburg.  
Our Brigade, it is supposed, will leave this for the southern coast, when the weather and roads become more settled; when our chances for being paid will hardly be so good and our opportunities, for sending what little we have to send home, will be lessened in proportion. Then, of course, our families will have to suffer where they would not if we were there to protect and take care of them. That makes no difference though; if their husbands are suffering, and if they are fighting for the honor of their country in a holy and a righteous cause.  
As I said before, Mr. Editor, we hope you will in this case, as you always have done, be the friend of the soldier, and use your influence and paper in, having our suffering families cared and provided for.

Yours Respectfully,  
Daniel T. Rhoads,  
Andrew C. Brown,  
William H. Allen,  
Peter Rhoads.

**FROM KENTUCKY.**  
**Disbandment of Virginia and North Carolina Regiments.**  
**CAPTURE OF REBEL CAVALRY.**  
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.

Col. Garfield is at Paintsville, with a sufficient force to preserve order. The Virginia and South Carolina regiments, under Humphrey Marshall, have gone back to Virginia, and the rest of his forces went to Pound Gap where he disbanded them. The whereabouts of Marshall is unknown.  
A rumor prevails that a party of rebel cavalry, supposed to be part of Morgan's force, were surprised last night between Lebanon and Gretna-riever, and forty of them killed. No Federal loss.  
Lafayette is now rumored that Morgan has been captured.

you suppose that Jesse D. Bright, being a friend of Jefferson Davis, would have introduced to him any other than a man who believed as Jefferson Davis believed? Of course not. But let us read the letter further: "He visits your capital mainly to dispose of," &c. He certainly, according to Jesse D. Bright's idea of the matter, had more than one object in view. The great object, perhaps, is disclosed further on in the letter:  
"He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards as a great improvement in 'fire-arms.' Fire-arms! The very thing of all on the earth which the loyal people of this Union wished to prevent falling into the hands of Jefferson Davis. The plotters of the rebellion had stolen our arms and ammunition through the instrumentality of the traitor, Floyd. Through his treachery, valuable arms had been removed from the arsenals where they could be of service to the government in an emergency, and had been taken down south to be used by rebels and traitors in battling against the sacred constitution of our country, and yet, notwithstanding all this, Jesse D. Bright, with the facts before him, recommends this man to Jefferson Davis as having 'a great improvement in fire-arms,' which of course Davis would stand in need of, as Bright well knew. But, as I have said, there was more than one object in view. One object was the fire-arms; but there was something else which he had failed to disclose to us.  
But what does Jesse D. Bright acknowledge in that letter? He says—"He visits your capital"—thus acknowledging that Jefferson Davis was the head of an existing government—admitting, in fact, the independence of a *de facto* government of the confederate states.  
Now mark the time at which this letter was written. It was written on the first of March. Long before that the Star of the West had been fired into when it attempted to provide a beleaguered fortress belonging to this government; when Major Anderson, with less than a hundred men, had been housed up there in Sumter, and the traitors had forbidden him communication with his own government and his own people. I say that when an unarmed vessel—harmless in the face of the world, had attempted then and there to provision that beleaguered fort, the rebels had opened fire upon her. Furthermore, Jesse D. Bright knew at that time that there were seven States that declared their secession from the Union—that had announced their determination to make war upon this government. Aye, notwithstanding all this, Jesse D. Bright writes a letter and recommends to Jefferson Davis a man ready to furnish him with those very things, as I remarked before, which we did not want him to have—a man who would assist in giving to that arch-traitor and his minions, the means of murdering our loyal citizens.  
Mr. Bright says: "I recommend him to your favorable consideration." Will, no doubt if Mr. Lincoln had succeeded in reaching the capital of the confederate states, he would have been a very acceptable visitor. He recommends him as "a gentleman of the first respectability." No doubt he was one of the first. F. V. S.—one of the first families! This was a great consideration, for that aristocracy that has taken so large a part in this rebellion—an aristocracy, borne up as it is, upon false systems of government. It was important that he should be a gentleman of the "first respectability"; that he should be no "mud-sill," no "greasy mechanic," but a very respectable gentleman, besides being "reliable in every respect." He says, in effect—"Jefferson Davis, you can confide in him anything of your treason, just as you have confided in it. He is your and my mutual friend; understand him to be such. He is a very respectable gentleman, and withal, is reliable in every respect. You may disclose to him all your ideas of treason—all your plans, all your plots. He is reliable, and you can trust him."  
Then, to conclude this matter—to cap the climax—to make it doubly sure, he addresses this letter to "His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President." President of what? Of rebels, of traitors, of men who had taken up arms against the government. No, sir; "President of the Confederate States of America!" It is enough, Mr. Speaker, for a man to address a letter that way, no matter what its contents—for a man sitting in his place as a United States Senator to address, thus, one who stood at the head of a rebellious government, of a rebel and traitorous government, founded for the purpose of breaking down this Union, and our sacred Constitution. I say for a man to address a letter in that way is enough to convict him at once of treason.  
Now, as I remarked before, if this is a plain case, then the plain proposition brought in from the Senate, and the one which I read, is the one to be adopted; and if I have, with any weak argument and my feeble powers, shown anything clearly, I believe it is that treasonous time in every sentence of that letter from Jesse D. Bright to Jefferson Davis. This is a letter written by a United States Senator; who has since declared (for it is patent to us all that he has done nothing for which he is sorry—nothing which he would not do over again)—who has since declared no regret for his acts; exhibits no remorse of conscience, or confession of guilt, but stands up in the Senate bold and defiant, and says "gentleman, I will do it again if I have the chance!" And here to-night, in these halls have been spoken feeling words in honor of the honor of our country in a holy and a righteous cause.  
In conclusion, allow me to say one word in regard to the question of perjury and trial by jury, which has been so often referred to here in this debate. I do not understand, Mr. Speaker, that the United States Senate in acting upon this question, is in the position of a court determining a judicial question. It is not, as I understand, provided in the constitution that they shall sit as a judicial body in the expulsion of a member. An act might subject a member to a judicial question, which would not subject him to a judicial trial. Then why talk of this as a judicial question only.  
Now, it has been urged that a Senator would be guilty of perjury if he should obey instructions that were contrary to his own opinions. If gentlemen believe in the right of representation—if they believe that members are sent to a legislative body to express the wishes of their constituents, they must concede the right of instruction on the part of this Legislature to our Senators in Congress. In this affair a member may consider that his constituents are wrong in desiring certain legislation; yet does he commit perjury in obeying their express wishes to secure such legislation? I do not understand it so. There have been some minor questions, since I have been a member of this body, in which I have believed differently from the mass of my constituents; yet I never believed that their wishes, when clearly expressed, would be disregarded by their representatives here. I never have nor never will disregard them. My constituents are intelligent and know their interests as well as I do. To express their wish is

### Steam Printing Office.

Having procured Steam Power Presses, we are prepared to execute JOB and B-O-E PRINTERING of every description, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the country.

RALES OF ADVERTISING.  
Four lines or less constitute one-half square. Eight lines or more than four constitute a square.  
Half Square, one day..... \$0.25  
" one week..... " 1.00  
" one month..... " 2.00  
" three months..... " 5.00  
" six months..... " 8.00  
" one year..... " 15.00  
One Square, one day..... \$0.50  
" one week..... " 2.00  
" one month..... " 4.50  
" three months..... " 8.00  
" six months..... " 10.00  
" one year..... " 18.00

Business notices inserted in the Local Column, or before Marriages and Deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.  
Marriages and Deaths to be charged as regular advertisements.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Morning Edition.

### From San Francisco.

### TREASURE COMING.

### THE WAR IN MEXICO.

### Battle Between the Mexican and Spanish Armies.

### THE SPANISH ARMY DEFEATED.

### The Mexican People a Unit Against the Invaders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.

The bark Australia has arrived here with dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 14th ult. The news is unimportant.  
The steamer Golden Age has arrived from Panama. She brings \$80,000 in treasure from Manzanillo.  
The steamer St. Louis, from San Francisco had arrived at Manzanillo, Mexico, on the 23th of January. She has \$1,400,000 to go via Panama to New York.  
The steamer Panama arrived here yesterday from Mazatlan. She brings \$75,000 in treasure.  
A courier arrived at Acapulco previous to the 26th ult., with intelligence of the defeat of the Spanish army by the Mexicans, in a severe battle at the National Bridge, near Vera Cruz. The battle lasted five hours.  
Intelligence from western Mexico represents that there is a general determination of international disunion among the people, and a union of all parties to resist the foreign invasion.  
Marine—Sailed to-day from San Francisco ship Canton, for Hong Kong.

### XXXVIlth Congress—First Session.

CONCLUSION OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.  
IN SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN then moved to amend the ninth section, which reduces salaries ten per cent, so as to apply it to all mileage fees and contingent expenses.  
Mr. DOOLITTLE (Wis.) suggested to add that the mileage be computed by the most direct mail route, and the mileage of members of Congress to be reduced fifty per cent.  
Mr. SHERMAN accepted Mr. Doolittle's suggestion as a part of his amendment. After much debate this amendment was adopted.  
Mr. DAVIS, (Ky.) spoke at some length, contending that we could not raise sufficient by taxation and that the government must issue interest bearing paper.<