THE TELEGRAPH IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY. By GEORGE BERGNER

TERMS .- SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION

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

Wereint and Semi-Wereit Telegraph.

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

Single subscribers per year Semi-weekly, \$1.50.

papers, the publisher may continue to send them data after argues are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspagers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

BANQUET

THE SPEECHES.

INCIDENTS OF THE OCCASION,

Several weeks since a number of our leading citizens, personal friends of Hon. Simon Cameron, desiring to testify their appreciation of his numerous services and their esteem and regard for him as a man, citizen and neighbor, honored him with the tender of a public supper, previous to his leaving the country on the important mission to Russia. Owing, however, to numerous business engagements, his acceptance of this kind offer on the part of his friends was not indicated until the early part of last week, when the committee having charge of the matter at once commenced making arrangements. and the banquet came off at the Jones' House. in this city, on Friday evening, May 2nd.

> THE INVITATION AND ITS ACCEPTANCE. HARRISBURG, Pa., April 7, 1862.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Dear Sir: - The undersigned, your personal friends and acquaint-Plenipotentiary to Russia, without having received some manifestation of the high esteem with which they regard your integrity as a man, and the entire confidence they have in your great ability as a statesman, desire that you the toast of the evening and the spreches indicate some future occasion when it will be After the cloth was removed, his honor May convenient for you to join your friends in par-taking of a banquet. In thus tendering to you the honor of such an entertainment, we feel that we are obeying the expressed desire of a large portion of your fellow citizens who are not aware of this tender, but who will gladly assemble around any board at which you may be the distinguished and honored guest. You will please indicate the time most con-

venient for you to partake of such a banquet, in your early reply to this note.
Your friends,
WILLIAM BUEHLER,

A. J. JONES, JNO. A. FISHER, WM. DOCK, GEO. BERGNER, ROBERT A. LAMBERTON, E M. POLLOCK, DAVID McCORMICK, ROBERT L. MUENCH, F. K. BOAS, CHARLES F. MUENOH, WM. COLDER.

GEN. CAMERON'S REPLY.

LOCHIEL, May 1, 1862. GENTLEMEN:-Your note of the 7th of April, inviting me to partake of a banquet, as a manifestation of the high esteem of my friends that day, was that of my friend who sits beside loyal. I remember that upon one occasion and fellow citizens, was duly received, but I me on the right, (Mr. C. F. Muench,) who was defended in answering, owing then a boy younger than myself, and whom I mental tribulation. Said he, "I have spent the while I was Secretary of War, and the necessity of my absence from home, in attendance only by those who are willing to gluia and serving under the banner of my naon the President, to receive final instructions for the government of my embassy. These destitute of friends upon whom to rely, when the old here was patriotic, loyal and wise naving been disposed of, I am now at leisure to acknowledge your very flattering note, and also to accept your very friendly invitation. It will afford me much pleasure to accept the name of only one living housekeeper in the town at that time. I refer to the control of the town at that time. friends and fellow citizens to-morrow (Friday) evening, if that time will meet the prepara tions of your committee.

With a high regard for the members of the committee, individually, I am, gentlemen,

Yours, truly, SIMON CAMERON.

To John A. Fisher, William Dock, William Buehler, George Berguer, E. M. Pollock, A. J. Jones, Wm. Colder, David McCormick Robert A. Lamberton, F. K. Boas, Charles F. Muench, and other members of the com-

THE COMPANY IN WAITING.

The citizens interested in the banquet commenced assemblying in the large parlors of the Jones' House at an early hour on Friday evening. As the company arrived, they were ushered into these spacious rooms, where they were introduced to Gen. Cameron. During the intervals of the arrivals and the banquet it must have been gratifying to the distinguished guest of this occasion to receive the many warm expressions of personal regard then offer-sition as a newspaper journalist I necessarily ed by those who had known him from boyhood came in contact with the political theories and through years of stern struggle, to the hour when he had fairly won some of the brightest and beneficial State policy in regard to a sys honors and largest confidence of his countrymen. Whatever tribute may have been heretofore offered to Gen. Cameron in circles bevond this locality, where the compliments of this city and State. The first efforts of my pen men are generally controlled by their own hopes were directed in furtherance of the great poliof interest or gain, those which he has ever cy of internal improvements which brought secured in the circles of his own home and to secure the erection of a railroad from among the citizens of this city, have been of a Harrisburg to Lancaster, though laughed character which prove that he has a hold on our at as a visionary boy who talked about people which no outside attacks can affect or carrying cars, wagons and freight on raits by destroy.

THE BANQUET HALL.

While the company, with its distinguished guest, were thus awaiting the hour for the banquet, we availed ourselves of the courtesies and to the people on my favorite theme of the privileges usually tendered to the reportorial desirability of railroad communication and its corps, to visit the banquet hall. This, of casion (the meeting being held at Elizabethcourse, was in the usual dining saloon of the county was one known as Abraham Harnly, a hotel, which was handsomely decorated and arranged for the occasion, presenting a scene of in that neighborhood. During the course of the most beautiful description. The chandelliers pendant from the ceiling and brackets projecting from the walls floo ied the large hall with can eat his breakfast at Harrisburg, go to Philintense lustre, amid which the silver, china and adelphia, (one hundred miles,) take his dinner. glass were of the tables, flashed with a brilliancy almost overpowering to the eye. The tables, of which there were two running the of laughter from the audience, which had hardly entire length of the hall, fairly groaned beneath whispered in my ear, "Simon, I am glad you told them about going to Philadelphia and back entire length of the hall, fairly groaned beneath manner that spoke volumes for the good taste again to Harrisburg in one day, because that and proficiency of Mr. William Hutchinson, will make them take the sheers, (shares,) but you gentlemen with the expenditure of any money

i danima e diska e i jedina a sili. Odnima e i silika i jedina e i jedina e i jedina i jedina i jedina e jedina i jedina i jedina i jedina i jedin



Uelegraph.

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS-NEUTRAL IN NONE."

VOL XVIII.

HARRISBURG, PA. MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 5, 1862

NO. 3.

part of the programme.

iall were thrown open, and the company, numbering about one hundred and fifty, with their distinguished guest, proceeded to occupy eats around the sumptously furnished table.

His Honor, Wm. H. KEPNER, Mayor of the city, occupied the head of the principal table, flanked on the left by his honor Judge Pearson, and on the right by the distinguished guest of the evening, Gen. Cameron. Ameng the company, we noticed Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, Auditor General of the State, Wm. M. Kerr, Esq., Judge Murray, Wm. Colder, Maj. John Brady, Gen. E. C. Wilson, George Maj. John Brady, Gen. E. C. Wilson, George against me because of my exercise of the delegation of the national capital, and the defense of the National Government, rendered it necessary for this Department, over which I had the honor to preside, but in view of a charge recently made against me because of my exercise of the delegation of the national capital, and the defense of the National Government, rendered it necessary for this Department, over which I had the honor to preside, but in view of a charge recently made against me because of my exercise of the delegation of the national capital, and the defense of the National Government, rendered it necessary for this Department, over which I had the honor to adopt extraordinory means for that purpose, and having full confidence in your intelligence, experience and integrity, you were authorized to make all necessary arrange-Trullinger, W. O. Hickok, Dr. Geo. Bailey, Dr. A. Patterson, J. B. Rutherford, Wm. Buehler, Esq., Thomas C. Nicholson, of the Treasury Department, John A. Weir, Esq., Charles F. Muench, Samuel A. Power, of the Commisary General's Department, Cyrus J. Reese, David Fleming, Esq., County Treasurer J. L. Speel, A. J. Herr, Esq., E. M. Pollock, David Mumma, Daniel Shellenberger, and a number of other leading men of the city, who vied with each other in their spoken and silent manifesta-

The supper was discussed with a hearty zest, showing that the company fully appreciated its I toiled in that Department as no man ever merits. The bill of fare embraced all the ances, not willing that you should leave the merits. The bill of fare embraced all the country on your important mission as Minister choice delicacies of the season, divided off into several courses, intermingled with excellent wines, and terminating with a desert of incomparable richness.

After the cloth was removed, his honor Mayor Kepner announced the following toast:

Simon Cameron-A Pennsylvanian who has never forgotten his native State—an American who has always been faithful to his country and his countrymen. His fellow citizens delight to honor him.

The enthusiastic applause with which this sentiment was greeted having somewhat sub-

tizens, in any cold or formal language. Since honored gentleman at the same time that I be came the recipient of his generous hospitality. The first place at which I stopped to rest my weary limbs after reaching the town, was beneath the shade of an old willow tree in ront of his house. He came out and spoke kindly to me, inviting me into his home and we have been friends ever since. Sir, how the world has changed since then 1—how has everything about me changed! A day or two afte I saw my friend Mucuch I obtained employment. I immediately went to work with such a heart and will as never fail to win success During the daytime I worked for my employe and at night I cultivated my mind. A few years of assiduous toll made me the possesso of a printing office. When other men slept l continued to toil, and felt certain that soone or later I would feel equal, not alone in this world's goods but in the scale of merit and ca pacity with other men around me. Why, sir, t was no uncommon thing for me to retire a midnight and rise at four in the morning to

pursue my daily avocation. I have lived to see what was then a hamlet become the third city of the State. In my poimportant questions of the day and never failed to advocate what I conceived to be a wise tem of internal improvements. Since that day to the present time I may say that I have at least had something to do with every work of improvement connected with the progress of forth our canal system. I next labored for years steam. I am reminded here of an expression made at one of the meetings which we held in favor of that railroad project—(for at that time I was in the habit of persuading my friends to go around the country and convene meetings, by which means I might be enabled to talk very intelligent man, and one of the most active my remarks I had happened to say, "I have no doubt, gentleman, there are many of you pre sent who will live to see the day when a man rausact his business there, and return home t Harrisburg in time to go to bed, as usual, in the evening." There was a simultaneous roar ceased when this old man very confidentially

boastfully, but to show what may be accomplished by a determined will and a right pur-

In responding to the sentiment of our worthy gated power with which I was entrusted, it may Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet against my own judgment, without consulting my taste for the position, and, I may say, against my own determination. I resigned that post, when I thought my mission was ended in organizing, equipping, and supplying, under the most adverse circumstances, a larger army than had ever been raised at any period of human history. When I did accept the place it was with the perfect understanding between Mr. Lincoln and myself that whenever I thought tions of regard for the honored guest of the proper to r sign I should be privileged to do occasion. cointment to Russia, he offered me the post, and I was glad to accept it. Wny, gentlemen, toiled before: I have told you that in my younger years I worked for twenty hours out of th twenty-four for successive months; but that labor was nothing in comparison with the overpowering toil which I underwent at Washington. To say nothing of the extra-ordinary necessities of the Department, arising from an unforseen and threatening na-tional emergency. The doors of my private dwelling were besleged from daylight to the latest hours of the night; the department was surrounded on all hands, and at all hours.— Certain members of Congress, who figure in the vote of censure, were ever besieging my doors, and often patiently waiting for hours to catch a part of the drippings from the War Department. Meanwhile I managed the deli cate and trying affairs of my situation as wisely as I knew how. Of course I committed some errors; but I did not commit the wrong General Cameron said: Mr. Mayor and Fellow Citizens: I take it for granted that I am which I am charged in the resolution of expected to say something in return for the compliment you have been so kind as to confer motive nor deed can I be justly chargeable with the complete of the conference of the upon me, yet I cannot speak to you, my fellow with the commission of any wrong in the administration of those affairs, and I am proud I have come into this room all the thoughts of to say here in reviewing my official conduct, business and of duty which crowded upon my I see no act which I would not repeat under mind during the day have fled, leaving only the remembrance of the associations and friendships that I have experienced during the long years of my residence in this, my home. I came to Harrisburg—a poor, delicate, sickly buy—without any reliance but on the overruling to the whole War Department of Providence and the rearry which I is man throughout the whole War Department. control of Providence and the reward which I in whom I could put my trust. The Adjutant had been taught to believe would always follow General deserted. The Quartermaster General proper actions. The only countenance of those ran off. The Commissary General was upon his around me which I remember to have seen at death bed. More than half the clerks were disdeath bed. More than half the clerks were disto the preparations incident to my departure met the day after entering the town. He was most miserable day of my life; a friend of my

> troops from Pennsylvania arrived in Washing-They were the first to inspire the govcame there without arms and were turnished rom the arsenal at that place. Directly after this — within two or three days — three or four regiments were assembled at Cockeysville, Maryland, by my order. At the same time a number of bridges on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad, via Wilmington, were burned or destroyed. It was at this and Onio railroad refused to carry our troops At that time when the loyalty of nearly all the inhabitants was doubted, Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, in company with the Secren New York, but after a moment's reflection I recollected Mr. Cummings, with whom I had an Boker. On the fifth of September, under cover intimacy when he was a citizen of this State. from the President, I received a note, which I The two gentlemen then informed me that they had appointed Mr. Cisco, of the sub-treasury General Dix, now in the army, Mr. Opdyke, the present Mayor of the city of New York, and Mr. Blatchford, a citizen of New York, and s I have stated, requested me to name some other gentlemen. I gave the name of Mr. Cummings and associated with it that of Gov. Morgan of the State of New York. To show making advances thereon. how guarded I was in these appointments, I will

read the order that I gave upon that occasion: DEPARTMENT OF WAR, April 23, 1861. "In consideration of the extraordinary emergencies which demand immediate and decisive reasures for the preservation of the national capital and the defense of the National Government, I hereby authorize Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New York, and Alexander Cummings, now in the city of New the transportation of troops and munitions of war in aid and assistance of the officers of the army of the United States, until communicaby mail and telegraph is completely reestablished between the cities of Washington and New York. Either of them, in case of nability to consult with the other, may exercige the authority hereby given.
SIMON CAMERON,

្នាញ ទៅជាស្វាយនៃស្នាស់ សុស្ស នៅសុស្ស ស្វាយរួមគ្នា ស្វាស់ ស្វាយរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី នេះ

to whom Col. Coverly entrusted this important part of the programme.

THE BANQUET.

About 8½ o'clock the doors of the banqueting hall were thrown over and the converse of the programme and the converse of the programme.

About 8½ o'clock the doors of the banqueting hall were thrown over and the converse of the programme and the converse of the programme.

I leave I was careful to give them no authority to act independent of the military officers of the government. Sometime afterwards, I received a full in my endeavors in behalf of the railroad telegram signed by Messra. Morgan and Cumming, asking for authority to act the exportation of arms to the United States. Sometime of the military officers of the government. Sometime afterwards, I received a full in my endeavors in behalf of the railroad telegram signed by Messra. Morgan and Cumming, asking for authority to act the exportation of arms to the United States. Sometime of the military officers of the government. Sometime afterwards, I received a full in my endeavors in behalf of the railroad telegram signed by Messra. Morgan and Cumming, asking for authority to draw money, the programme. in a project to construct a road from here to which I referred in the usual manner to the guns there, but being unable to ship them all Chambersburg; then again to Baltimore; then Treasury Department. That is all I had to do directly, he sent a portion to England, where

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 7, 1861. GENTLEMEN:—The extraordinary emergency which demanded immediate and decisive measures for the preservation of the national capiments for the transportation of troops, &c., in be proper for me to say to you a few words in aid and assistance of the officers of the army relation thereto. I took a seat last year in of the United States, until the re-establishment of communication, by mails and telegraph between the cities of New York and Washing

> Uninterrupted communication between the two cities being now again established, and it being desirable that the duties heretofore at it produced, we should not have been able to ended to by you should be hereafter perform ed by the officers of the army, to whom they properly belong, I beg to tender you the thanks of this Department for the very prompt and efficient manner in which you have discharged the duties assigned you, and to request you to cease making purchases, procure transports, or attending to other duties under authority given, which could be justified only by the emergency now happily, no longer existing. Respectfully, yours, SIMON CAMERON.

Gov. E. D. Morgan and Alexander Cummings

Esqrs., New York city. Now, gentlemen, in regard to the Congres sional committee of investigation of which the tracts had been completed, of which so much country has heard so much, I have reason to complaint is now made. country has heard so much, I have reason to believe that the original intention of its appointment was to control the War Department and place money in the pockets of its members. The second or third day after many others that have been made in connecting the second of the second o the announcement of the committee, its chair- tion with supplies for the army, is not the fact. man called upon me and desired that I should authorize him to furnish a certain regiment of superintendence, the cost of buildings, maintendence, the cost of buildings worthy of a trust. After a further colloquy of the with the chairman, I ordered him out of the my order proved to be twice more expensive with it we will end the cause of this and all further colloquy or the my order proved to be twice more expensive with it we will end the cause of this and all further colloquy or the my order proved to be twice more expensive with it we will end the cause of this and all further colloquy or the my order proved to be twice more expensive with it we will end the cause of this and all further colloquy or the my order proved to be twice more expensive. with the chairman. I ordered him out of the War Delartment; and of course I was attacked by that committee.

The committee of investigation have made an additional charge upon me in my official connection with the government, with having bought a greater number of guns than were needed. I did order a large number of arms out I will take this occasion to answer that charge. It must be borne in mind that I was supplying an army of more than 700,000 men, and that the loss of arms in a single campaign has been estimated by military men to reach as high as fifty per cent. In a glance at the statistics I find that in round numbers I ordered nearly a million of muskets, almost one hun dred thousand carbines and perhaps as many swords. When I took possession of the War Department I found that there were but few muskets in the arsenals, no swords of any account, and scarcely any munitions of war.—Within a short time after the proclamation, it became apparent that there was no difficulty in getting troops, but there was great difficulty in procuring arms. I found the ordnance de for Russia, the embarrasment of a prosecular an apprentice in a printing office here, to boyhood has just told me I am disgracing my in procuring arms. I found the ordnance deution growing out of the arrest of traitors which I went to obtain employment, and self by staying here and serving this fragment partment without a head; the person having charge there being an old man, who was con-ceded by those in whom I had confidence, in-cluding Gen. Scott, to be incompetent for the duties of the position. I superceded him, and tols, swords or carbines to give them; and I pass through Baltimore. men, the day of the President's proclamation to the crisis. I felt, personally, reluctant to ble time, and to supply them with whatever calling upon the people of Pennsylvania (becauter into any contract myself, as I had no needful material I could first lay hands upon. cause the demand was made upon you here in time for such details and therefore directed common with other States) for toops to defend Mr. Thomas A. Scott, my assistant, to act swords and holsters, I had cavalry enough. the national capital. My son happening to be in conjunction with Col. Ripley, and that But then the cry was "he has got too many." in Washington, I sent him thither with the ut he should see that every contract was so Of course, then again I was cheating the govern most despatch and asked him to appeal to evel guarded that, in case of failure at the end of ry man he met in this town and through the thirty days, the contract should be revoked country to send down every soldier who would leaving to Col. Ripley to determine the qual-Within three days after the issuing of lity and price of the arms to be contracted the proclamation tour hundred and eighty At this time Governors of States, officers with out arms, cabinet ministers, and members of Congress were constantly making application ernment with hope and courage to contend for arms, charging the Ordinance Department with the awful crisis then impending. They with inefficiency, stating that if consent were with inefficiency, stating that if consent were given they could be procured, and I therefore directed Mr. Scott to act in conjunction with emergency, the war would have been termi-Colonel Ripley and to contract with every nated ere this. So far as concerns myself, I directed Mr. Scott to act in conjunction with man who was willing to make a musket or necessary munificus of war could be obtained at the same time instructing him to see that the chief of the ordnance department should time that the mob in Baltimore, murdered our fix the price and determine the character of unarmed soldiers in her streets on their way to the arms. The allegation has been repeat-the defence of the capital, and the Baltimore edly iterated that I made these contracts with edly iterated that I made these contracts with an eye to personal pre erence. But I have the hospitalities of my social and political posialready proven, gentlemen, that the furthest limit of even my unofficial action in the such contracts as were necessary, leaving all in compliment and profession. More than this, was considered an enemy of his country. I that regarded price or quality in the hands of had I remained in the War Department until trust that the same beneficial rule will be aptary of the Treasury, called upon me and said such contracts as were necessary, leaving all the must have somebody in New York to assist that regarded price or quality in the hands of the public officers there in collecting and forwarding troops," asking me to name any instance department, and to this day, I scarcely know any of the individuals with whom I considered, competent for that whom contracts were made.

The I remained in the war Department until trust that the same beneficial line with the south of the pied in the present case. [Applause.] If we delived the compliment paid to my late and so latter in patriotic devotion, the people of the south will be encouraged to south will be encouraged to the war. The special contract exciting public at tention was made with a party by the name of

now read:

Washington, Sept. 4, 1861. Hou. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War: Sin:-Our resident partner in Europe ac vises us by last steamer of a lot of upwards o one hundred thousand stand of arms-rifled percussion muskets-new and in good condi tion—having been placed in his control by

We desire to offer them to your Department, and should it appear to you of sufficient importance to secure the immediate delivery there of so large a quantity of good arms, we would invite your attention thereto.

We offer the arms at a price not exceeding eighteen dollars each, subject to the inspection and approval of an armorer whom you shall select to accompany our authorized agent. If the article is not satisfactory, the Government York, to make all necessary arrangements for will locur no expense, and if approved, you will secure an article much needed

We also control by advances thereon over 18,000 cavalry sabres, which we offer as above, at a price not to exceed \$7 50 a piece. Very respectfully, Your obedient servants,

(Signed) HERMAN BOKER & CO., 50 Cliff street, New York. Also of Liege, Solinger, Remscherd, Birmingham, Bown. This was at the time when the Queen's pro-

onamoersourg; then again to Baltimore; then again to Sunbury, the place of my boyhood, and also to Reading; all of which I am glad to state, are now prosperous and in most successful permitted their authority, as will be seen by the ful operation. I mention this gentlemen, not ful operation. I mention this gentlemen, not following note:

I treasury Department. That is all I had to do directly, he sent a portion to England, where ceeded in getting the project into successful operation. I being soon after issued) he was prevented from transporting or using the arms in any manner. In this extremity, the large army of solutions and until the bridges In this extremity, the large army of soldiers in and about Washington, not two hundred thousand of them were armed. Upon the letter I have just read was the endorsement of the President in his own hand writing in these

> "I approve the carrying this through carefully, cautiously and expeditiously. Avoid conflicts and interferance.

words:

"A. LINCOLN."

-the literal meaning of the endorsement was that the world should not know of our military deficiency and weakness until the evil had been remedied and that care and caution were to be used as heretofore in keeping inviolate the secret of our defect. Fully coinciding with his the President, and in obedience with his order. I promptly directed this contract to be closed; and I assure you gentlemen, without the arms achieve the late glorious victories in the west.

all to obtain arms, that but a very few day be-fore I left the War Department, the Cabinet needless for me to attempt to convince you of agreed to adopt a conditional contract made my honesty of purpose and intention in every by Mr. Schuyler for 100,000 guns in Belgium, official act of my life. I am known to you which I successfully opposed on the ground personally, and I feel willing to abide by, and that we had guns enough contracted for, and with the encouragement which had been afforded to our own manufacturers, the supply plause.] would probably be sufficient for our future retained in the country to be expended in those localities from which our soldiers have volunteered, and this occurred after all those con- the old world; and as the time draws near

Without taking into consideration the expense

"Well, I replied," "pay it," (applause)— to defend the country, and of their own "pay a dollar per pound rather than a soldier strength and will, to drive all the rebels out of As soon as I could obtain pistols, carbines. ment, by giving my friends all the horse contracts. [Laughter.] Well, Mr. Mayor, the horses have been in the service and the country has been saved. Those who then cried "no more horses." to day can see advertisements in favor of that resolution. for the purchase of an increased number; and to-day I saw also an advertisement asking for proposals to furnish more muskets.

Had the material resources of the government been, in any manner, commensurate with the many rather than that a single soldier in any of fusion attending the commencement of the the people, because he was led to

I would give you some particulars connected with the history of this man Dawes, who appears to be most active in the persecution against me. I understand he is a little prosecuting attorney living some where in Massachusetts. I am well aware of the real cause of his enmity, and I will briefly state it. Some people of Massachusetts, especially about the good city. of Boston, own nearly all the stock in the Wil mington and Baltimore railroad. Notwithstanding that road has accumulated more money on account of this war, by the transportation of troops and war material for the government than it ever did before in double the length of time; (which fact was chiefly owing to the confidence I entertained in its President,) yet the management of the road were displeased because a certain portion of the troops were ordered to Washington via Harrisburg and Baltimore. When the bridges on the Wilmington and Baltimore road were hurned the because a characteristic or the ware hurned the because a characteristic or the ware hurned the because a characteristic or the ware hurned the because the ware the ware hurned the because the ware the w clamation had prohibited, among other things, timore road were burned, it became absolutely that wherever he may go, this evening will be

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	RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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Marriges and Deaths to be charged as regular ad-

necessary to construct a new line of travel to Washington By my direction, the President of the Pennsylvania railroad, Mr. Thompson, in connection with the Wilmington road, made arrangements to run a line of boats from Perryville to Annapolis, and sucof the Wilmington road were rebuilt. In the meantime, an arrangement was made by the Harrisburg, Reading and New Jersey roaris, to reduce the fare from six to four dollars from New York to Baltimore, per soldier. But my action in this matter took money out of the purses of contlement in Boston and Mr. Days have a second to the purse of the purse gentlemen in Boston, and Mr. Dawes, who appeared to represent the interests affected, became my enemy. This is the only reason for his opposition of which I am aware. I do not know him further than that he was frequently hanging about the War Department in common with other applicants for special favors. Having my whole time occupied in preparing an army out of raw and undisciplined soldiers, of course I may have run counter to the desires of such gentlemen, and consequently, they now return the disfavor.

This theme is by no means a pleasant one for me; but after the recent wrong which has been done me I felt that when talking to my old I may add, in proof of the great anxiety of friends and neighbors I would do myself the will fully appreciate your decision upon my character as your fellow citizen. [Great ap

I leave you with great reluctance. It has By this means \$1,800,000 have been been the dream of my life to go abroad in some position that would enable me to catch a proper glimpse of the beauty and grandeur of when I shall bid you a parting adieu, I approach it with pain caused by the separation from old and dear friends.

Perhaps I have said enough—it may be too much. I desire to state to you, nowever, that my relations with the President have always been those of the highest respect for that distinguished gentleman. I entertain

than they actually were, then, in view of ture internal strife, as I hope. (Great applause.) the fact that the army was practically use-less without them, I would have done ex-actly as I did with the beef contract, to which other gentlemen have seen fit to refer. When we expected large arrivals of soldiers from may be brought to a speedy and certain close. Pennsylvania and other States, and there was And I believe we will come to that. I do not nothing to feed them with, the Acting Com-missary General came to me and said, "I can Southern climate is killing our soldiers who now buy two thousand beeves it I pay two or are fighting for the government, our people three cents a pound more than they should be will be content to see their sons and brothers die, when men acclimated to the South are able

should suffer, but be guarded that your contract the land. [Applause.] There cannot be ceases when a supply can be had at the custom-ary price' — which was done. He made a con-tract for two thousand beeves, and the whole world rung with the announcement that the Se- Great Ruler above. I would not punish the cretury of War had cheated the government in deluded rank and file after they have laid order to eurich some favorite, and yet the condown their arms; I would not harm one tract was made with my personal enemies. So, hair on the head of a single individual who again, I was consured at the time of the battle was enticed or seduced upon misrepresentation of Bull's itum for not having sufficient cavalry to join the rebel army; but had I the leaders, in the field. Yet I could not speak in my own I would do with them as I said I would do with defence, for the safety of the government comme to secrecy. Plenty of horsemen President to send back the national troops their services: but I had no pis from Cockeysville, and not allow them to enough to say that his friend was wrong; and put in his place one who was believed to be did not want the world to know that such was alone, and I will hang him and his whole posses he was right in remaining where he was.

But to proceed. You all remember, gentlethe opinion of my associates to be unequal army of the largest kind in the shortest possiHd I been allowed to do so, our troops would never have been impeded in their march through that city, and by such a course the rebeliion would now have been crushed. Such are my opinions on that question, which, perhaps, I sometimes express unwisely for my own good; and this is another reason for the passage of the resolution to which I alluded. Every border State Representative who thinks his brother or son or kindred in the rebel ranks does not deserve hanging for his treason, voted [After a short pause Gen. Cameron concluded

as follows:

Gentlemen, this is a contest in which we all have a direct interest. Pennsylvania has a moral power which no other State in this Union possesses: and therefore every citizen of Pennsylvania can do a great deal towards bringing would rather have had a million of guns too this war to an end. I have no right to give many rather than that a single soldier in any of advice, but I shall be glad, in leaving the countries of the same of the our battles should have been sacrificed for the try, to believe there is to be no party here but want of a weapon. I suppose that had I been the party of the country—the party for the war the willing tool of every man who wanted and in favor of supporting the Administration to rob the government, and if in place in conducting the war; because whether men of attending to my duties, I had been content were opposed to Mr. Lincoln or otherwise, by his were opposed to Mr. Lincoln or otherwise, by his tion, or allowed them to control me in the discharge of my duties, those men who now atcontrol the result. I remember that in the matter was simply to order the making of tempt to slander me would now be most profuse war of 1812 every man who opposed the war teemed colleague, Mr. Welles. Laughter. J. He was charged with having improperly employed a man to purchase ships; yet the House of Representatives voted down a resolution to censure him by about the same vote that they cansured me for having secured the services of an employee. Mr. Welles obtained the assistance was created to long after the excitement and conreferred to long after the excitement and con- York, where he expected the support of half rebellion had ceased. I did so at a time when more than one half of the people in both of the country was almost totally bereft of a those States were going to join him." That is government, and when we did not know whom the current delusion in the South; and so to trust. Now, gentlemen, I could narrate to you in sions among ourselves, just so long will they this way many incidents of official connection be encouraged to fight the government. Let with the War Department. Were it necessary is all, with one heart, looking solely to but one object, go through this war; and that beone object, go through the variety and that being over, we can rake up the old political carcasses of days gone by, and again attack each other with all the spirit of Whig and Democratic fury. In the first place, let us finish the war. [Long continued applause.] Short as the interval is before my departure, I confidently expect to be able to carry with me the news of further vital successes, which will prove to the powers of Europe that the Union is safe, and that the complete redemption of the nation is drawing nigh.

In answer to repeated calls, Robert A. Lamberton, Esq., addressed the audience as follows: Mr. MAYOR. It gives me pleasure to respond to such a call upon such an occasion. sixteen years unbroken friendship with our distinguished guest enables me to know anything of his mind and heart, this I surely know,