## THE TELEGRAPH

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#### REPORT

Of the Joint Committee for the Investigation of Frauds Upon the Soldiers, Presented in the House of Repsesentatives, by Mr. Smith, (Chester,) April 25, 1864.

IN THE SENATE, March 10, 1864.

WHEREAS, It is alleged by the parties in-jured, that certain multitary officers in the vol-unteer service of the United States have practised extensive frauds upon the men of their respective commands, by withholding a large portion of the local bounties raid by the authorities of divers localities in this State, and appropriated the money thus withheld to the use of the officers implicated;

And whereas, It is the duty of the Legislature to see that justice is meted out to the private soldier, whose rights have been thus abusid, as well as to extend to the officers implicated an opportunity of vindicating themselves, if these charges prove unfounded; there fore, ba it

Resolved by the Senate, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to act in corjunc-tion with a similar committee from the House, (if the House shall appoint such committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and to take such other st- ps as they may deem right and proper in the premises, in order to bring to light the guilty parties, and to report to the Legislature at the carliest practicable day. Ordered, That Messis, ST. CLAIE, M CANDLESS

and STEIN be the committee on the part of the Senate.

The resolution was twice read and concurred in, and Messis SMITH, (Coester,) BEED and BAR GEB were app inted as the committee on the part of the House.

[Extract from the Journal of House of Rep-resentatives] A. W. BENEDICF, Clerk of the House of Representati

In pursuance of the provisions of the foregoing resolution, your committee met in the North Committee Room of the Senate cuamber on the eleventh day of March, 1864, and imme-diately proceeded with the examination of such witnesses as from time to time were brough before them, up to the ninetcenth day of April 1864, when their labors closed; not because the subject was exhausted; or all the ground had been traveled over, which the testimony revealed, but becauce of the lateness of the session, and the want of sufficient time to make

a more tull and complete investigation. Your committee were fully impressed with the importance of the fact that owing to the nature of the case, and the necessity of apply-ing a speedy if not an effectual remedy to care a growing evil that calls for reform, if we would arrest an autrage upon the rights of the citizen soldier, by ridding the service of officers who have disgraced the uniform of the service, and brought obloquy upon the prof seion of arms, that has in all ages of the world been esteemed as honorable in the highest degree, that to punishment at the bands of the Governmen of the United States.

For weeks previous to the appointment of your committee, the ear of every nonest, highminded citizen in the community was offended by the prevaiing rumors of base and abomina-ble frauds being daily practised upon the un-suspecting, confiding soldiers, who were vol-unteering in the service of the country. These frauds were of a multiform character, and were practised by upprincipled men of all creed and



### BY GEORGE BERGNER.

sites and traitors, that government which has that interview I was not yet satisfied that we been consecrated by the blood of true patilote and pure men. But what language shall be employed to describe a man wearing the uniform of a colonel in the volunteer service who could deliberately enter into a conspirary with a brother who is a civilian, several officers of his regiment, and a stool-pigeon outsider, to sell the men of his own command for a stipulated price, and pay those men less than he re-ceived, whilst he, by falsehood and misrepresontation, led his men to believe that he was guarding their interests, and could coolly sit by to witness the success of his scheme, and quietly pocket the proceeds of his perfidity when the fraud was consummated? Yet just such transactions have been brought to light by the searching process of truthful investiga-tion. There is a depth in villainy to which some men descend at the first plunge that causes common minds to shudder with affright. To such a depth have some of these descended, whose cases your committee will lay before the world, although reluctantly, in all their nude deformity, without prejudice or partiality, 10 the hope that the action of the Legislature in the premises will be speedily followed by the proper department of the national government with such measure of justice as the nature of

the case demands. - 10 Eres Your committee are unanimous in the expreswithin the reach of the War Department may be adopted to purge the service of such officers as have disgraced themselves by participation in the frauds upon the honest unsuspecting volunteers of our State, whose just dues have been filched from them by those whose duty it was to guard their interests with jealous care and crupulous fidelity.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT P. V.

The Fifty-fifth regiment of Pennsylvania vol-unteer infantry, commanded by Col.-Richard White, was the fir.t brought to the notice of our committee.

This regiment and been doing duty for the past two years at Beautort, South Carolina, and had re-enlisted in the month of January, 1864, and were sent home to recruit. The regiment arrived in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the early part of February, 1864. In a few days after the arrival of the regiment, and as soon as furloughs could be furnished, the rank and file were permitted to depart for their re-spective homes, with orders to report at Harris-burg on a day fixed in their forloughs. The estimony of some of the men examined shows that before leaving South Carolina every spe-cies of subterfuge was resorted to by the Cap tains of some of the companies, with the knowl-adge of the Colonel, in order to make up the requisite number to enable the regiment to re-turs. To effect this object a number of men, who were unfit for duty in the field for a long time prior to the date of the departure of the regiment from South Carolina, some of whom had not done a day's duty for monthe, but who as noncorance in the next session of the delay their report till the next session of the Legislature would be to offer immunity to guilty of gross conduct that calls for prompt defines of the order of the War Department, and against the orders of the Commanding General and the examining Surgeon, in order to swell the ranks of the regiment. These of those men belong to company A. commanded by Captain David Fox, named respectively William Rainey, Robert M'Kim and William

Hammond. The men above named, with others, were inno wise responsible to pay that sum, or any part thereof, to the men of the Fifty-fifth F-Bit ment; and failing in that as tempt A. dl. White duced to sign the oath of silegiance, on re-anlistment, but did not sign the declaration that they were physically capable to perform mili transaction on the rendition auty, oi that as soon as they arrived at Harrisburg they of the bond by Mr. Bernard. should be discharged. Rainey had lost three 2. That when Col. White, A. M. White and Farquhar failed to induce Mr. Bernard to place the junds at the absolute disposal of A.M. White, fingers of the right hand. Ham mond was totally lisabled by debilitation from the effects of ty phoid fever, and M'Kim was subject to epileptic ate. These men, with the rest of company 4. n.t Faiquhar, the next day, ren wed the attack, by proposing that the money should be were furloughed, went home, remained some paid to the men in person; but when the agent time, when they returned and reported again commenced the process of paying themen, it was at once discovered that the sum of thirty colat Harrisburg. Both before they left Harris burg and on their return, they called upon lars should be retained in each case for the Captain Fox, to make out their papers for their benefit of Col. White, Mr. Farquhar, and the discharge, according to his promise made them before leaving South Carolina, but he persist other officers of the Fifty fifth r giment, which amount was actually retained from the beginently refused to furnish them with the necesuing to the end of the transaction, thus reveal sary papers, alleging that it was necessary that they should go back to South Carolina, in or ing, in the most unmistakable manner. the ori inal design of Col. White, A. M. White der to have their discharges signed by the comand Farquhar, when they proposed that the money should be placed to the credit of A manding General of the corps to which they were attached; and when pressed for a dis-M White-that these three men should deal charge, Captain Fox, a few days previous to leaving for South Carolina, declared they never with the men of the Fifty fifth regiment as they thought proper; in other words, pay them just such sums as suited their purpose. should be discharged till their time was up; Your committee cannot avoid the conclusions drawn from these damning facts, that a da k and these three men were actually put on board the cars to return with the regiconspiracy had been deliberately formed be-tween Col. White, A. M. White and Farquhar by direction of the Colonel, who iment. was also fully cognizant of the facts in their cases, and would have been taken back to South Carolina, had it not been for the interto defraud the men of the Fitty-fith regiment out of a large portion of the moury honest y coming to them from the county of Ohester, to ference of your committee, who requested that which they had been credited by Col. White, the Assistant Provost-Marshal General at Harrisburg would order them before a medical wichout the least assent from any of the men board of examination. The result which was indeed, without their knowledge of what disposition had been made of them by their colothat they were severally pronounced unfit for nel. Suppose that the arrangement first pro-posed by these men to Mr. Bernard had been duty, and they are now in hospitals; two, namely: Hammond and M'Kim, at York, Pennassented to, and the entire amount of money sylvania, and Rainey at Camp Curtin, near bad been placed to the credit of A. M. White, would not Col. White have had Harrisburg. It appears that when the men of the Fiftywhite, would not Col. White have had it in his power to pay the men just such sums as suited his purpose, and where would they have had a remedy? The men, it is fair to presume, had confidence in their Colonel, and would have been satisfied to re-ceive one hundred and fifte or two hundred fifth regiment re-enlisted, they were not credi-ted to any particular locality; and Col. White, finding that by order of the War Department his men could be credited to any locality in Pennsy! vania they might select; set himself to work to make arrangements for that purpose, with a view to make money out of the transaction. In ceive one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars, in full, for local bounty; or such other sum as the Colonel and his confederates, A. M. order that there should be no failure in his White and A. B. Farquhar, might agree upon purpose, he selected, as his coadjutors in the buso that the margin should be large enough to satisfy the patriotic desires of these worthies siness, his own brother, Alexander M. White, who is a resident of Baltimore, Md., a man by the name of A. B. Farquhar, a resident of to do the very best for the interests of the men of the Fifty fifth regiment. It is too pal-York, Pa., and Capt. David Fox, of company A, pable to admit of doubt that, instead of Fifth-fifth regiment Pennsylvania volusteers. Through the agencey of Farquhar, Col. White making the pitiful sum of thirty dollars per man, on three hundred and fifty eight men, and his brother, Alexander M. Weite, were put in communication with a Mr. Ranben Bernard, which is ten thousand seven hundred and forty tollars, which went into the pockets of Colonel of Chester county, Pa., who was the disbursing agent of the commissioners of Chester county, Pa., and who was authorized, asappears by his white, on that item alons, while Mr. Farquher got seven thousand five hundred dollars, ac cording to his own receipt, dated March 5, 1864, that the dividend would have been swelled own testimony, to procure a large number of recruits to fill the quota of Chester county to double, or treble, these sums, had the origand to pay a local bounty for each man amountinal design not been frustrated by the objection, ing to such sums as he might agree upon, not to exceed a limited amount per man. From the evidence of Representative M'Clellan, of Chester to place the funds under the sole control of A. M. White: Colonel White had assured his men, so had Captain Fox, toat they should have the bighest bounty that was paid to vet-erans and recruits; and the men believed them county, we learn all the particulars of this in-terview, which we will give in his own wdrds, as follows: "My connection with this business because they cohfided in their honor as men was at the request of our county commissioners, to assist Mr. Bernard in procuring recruits to and officers, without the slightest suspicion that they were to be deceived. It will also be found that Colonci Bichard White fill the quote of our county. It was proposed by Mr. Farqubar that he could get over three acknowledges to have received from Mr. B rnard, as per receipt, under date of March lat, 1864, on account of the local bounty of hundred men of Col. White's regiment. I objected to that, inasmuch as they were veterans, because it was doubtful whether they would be anything like a true picture of the outrages. Decause it was doubtful whether they would be interview would be interview of the local bounty of the local bounty of the bave volunteered to defend the honor of the duction of Mr. Smith, of Chester, and in twenty-six men, at two hundred and seventy perly within the province of the military au-

HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1864 would get the credit. I had an introduction to Col. White, either in Col. Bomford's office or in the street. Col. White stated that he was satisfied we could get the credit. It was pro-posed to send a telegraph to the Secretary of War making inquiries. Mr. Farquhar sent a telegraph and received an answer which satisfied me that they would be credit d. Mr. Farquhar told me either then and there, or pre-vious to that, that there men could be had for two hundred and seventy five dollars per man. This I think was ou the last Thursday in Febin February. On Monday, by appointment, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Farquiar, Col. White, A. M White and myself white into one of their 100ms; either the Col's. or A. M. White's, to scake airangements to pay two hundred and fifty dol lars per man to Col. White. He offered A. M. White as security for the faithful performance of the trust, A. M. White agreeing with his brother (Col Richard White) in signing a bond to that effect. Squire Snyder was employed to prepire such a bond, and it was signed in Reuben Bernard's room at the Jones House. After the bond was prepared and signed, R. B-rnard, Col. White, A. M. White and myself went over to the Harrisburg Bank to deposit part of the money to 2001. White's credit. Mr. Weir was not in, and we went back about nine o'clock. A difficulty arcse as to the arrange-ments with the back. A. M. White pro-posed that the money should be deposited to his credit. Mr. B-maral objected to that, and s ated that he would prefer to pay the men in person, to which A. M. White took some umbrage, as rather impeaching his in-tegrity, and demanded his bond from Mr. Ber which was given up to him. The controlling idea for making this arrangement was, bat the men were away on furlough, and that it would be impossible for Mr. Bernard to pay hem in person, without a great deal of thouble. The next day Mr. Farquhar made a new arrangement, which wes that the men should e paid in person. On that day, Thursday, the 28th of February, just before we commenced to pay the men, I heard Mr. Farqubar say. To pay the men were to get two hundred and twenty dollars aplece, and the other thirty dollars to be paid to the colonel (White.) I don't recollect how many men were paid on that day; but I believe some eighteen or twenty, and the rest the next week: Mr. Ber-nerd counted, the money as I marked their nard counted the money as I marked their names on the rol; and I did not know till this vening but that the men received two hun ired and seventy five dollars aplece. I had no conversation with Colonel White in making the bargain, as to what was to be done with the money particularly, nor did I hear him say. Did net know but that the men were to get two hundred and fifty dollars paid down in cash until a few minutes before we ominaticed paying. I don't think Mr. Bernard knew it because he counted out but two hundred and fifty dollars to the first map. I then said to him,on information received from Mr Faiquhar. that the men were only to get two hundred and twenty dollars. Ool. White was present, and did not object. At that I said to Col. White, that is the arrangement. He said, Yes,

It was;" From the foregoing testimouy we have the following facts established beyond doubt or cavil, viz: 1. That Col. White, in con-junction with his brother, A. M. White, and A. B. Farquhar, did attempt to effect an arrange-ment by which the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars should be put at the sole disposal of A. M. White, who was in

thorities, if to o-e in c(mmaud would but de dollars each, making the further sun of seven thousand and twenty dollars, making in the ity dol aggregate seventeen thousand and sever lare, and if we presume that he paid the hounty to six men, two hundred and twenty dollars each, and retained thirty dollars off each man service of volunteers, calls londly for the mos he pocketed on that item seven hundred and eighty dollars. It is worthy of remark here, that the sum paid by Chester county was two hundred and seventy dollars, and it is well established that none of the men of the Fiftysearching investigation on the : art of the gov proment at Washington, and the immediate in stitution of reform in that branch of the ser-Many cases of great hardship and inhumani-y were brought to the notice of your commit fifth regiment received more than two hundred and twenty dollars, so far as the testimony be fore your committee goes, except the eighteen or twenty men, paid on the first day by Messis. Bernard and M'Clellan. If we deduct twenty ee, which will claim the attention of the proper anthorities, as exhibited in the testimony of the complaintanty, which will accompany this report ; but which were beyond the reach men from three hundred and fity-eight, we the a total of three hundred and thirty inen-to whom but two: hundred and thirty inen-to whom but two: hundred and thirty dollars was paid; if, indeed; all these men were paid. (the testimony, shows that nine at least have not here paid), which would have the sum of of your committee, or we believe for want of the power to make such an investigation as would be necessary to expose the abuses that have been doubtless practised upon the volunteers enlisted and detained in barracks at Philfity dol ars retained off each of the three hun-dred and thirty-three men, making the respectadelphia. Your committee must, say, how over, in one instance, a sergeant distributed one able sum of sixteen thousaud six hundred and fifty dollars to be accounted for by Oolon-1 White. bundred and fifty dollars which he had retained from the soldiers. Your committee did not desire to entrench

To show, beyond a doubt, that the plan was well laid to cover the tracks of Colonel White general government, in pushing their inquirie and these acting with him in this nefarious busines), it is only necessary to refer to the teo far ; or into localities that come within the proper sphere of Congress and the War Departform of receipt which these men were required to sign; on receiving their two hundred and twenty dollars, instead of two hundred and seventy dollars, to which they were entitled, which is in these words:

"HARRISBURG, PA., February, 24, 1864. any existing abuses that may be discovered. Your committee, in conclusion, desire to re We, the undersigned, veteran volunteers be longing to Colonel Richard White's regiment mark that, in their opinion, no time should be lest in bringing to a speedy trial those offi-ceis whose conduct has brought repreach upon the service; the moral effect of which upon No. fifty-five Pennsylvania volunteers, have this day received of Reuben Bernard the local bouuty of Chester county."

The above receipt is couched in such lanthe men of their regiments can produce no other result than that of inspiring the deepest con-tempt for officers who could descend to the guage as to close the door against all inquiry on the subject of the amount received by the men of the Fifty fifth regiment Penvsylvania volunteers, so far as the record is concerned; and if Colonel White had not been intercepted by this investigation, and come of his victims from his regiment detained and examined be-fore your committee, his guilty participation in these dark transactions might have escaped that just exposure and punishment it so richly merits, until called to account before another tribunal, from which no adroitness or finesse will shield the guilty from the scruthy of that eye that nover slumbers.

the great length to which their report has already been extended, and the near approach of the adjournment of the Legislature, have Your committee regret the fact, that just about the time that this investigation, was in tiprevented them from incorpora ing lists in many instances of wrong which the evidence developed. They have given those instances tuted the Fifty fifth regiment Penneylvania vol-unteers (Colonal R. White) was ordered to South Carolina, and thus they were deprived of which seemed most especially to demand notice and as types of the whole. Your committee South Caroina, and duty hey were deprived of the opportunity of examining the men of that regiment in detail, and thereby eliciting all the facis from the mouths of living witnesses, to establish the entire transa-tion touching the fands that have been but nowever, earnestly invite the attention of the Legislature and the military authorities of Gov ernment, as well as the good citizens of the Commonwealth, to the evidence accompanying partially detected. But your committee are faily warranted in saying that enough has he report, that all may ascertain for themselves the character of the wrongs perpetrated, and that the offenders, military and civilian, may must the corn of the community, even is wen disclosed to fix ppon the Colouel of the Fifty fifth regiment Bennsylvania volutieers, of the and Captain David Fox, of company A, of said regiment, the charge of wilfully and know-ingly deceiving and defrauding their many by the most shameless and barefaced, misred esenmay meet the corn of the community, even if it should be found, what it is hoped may not be the case, that they have so arranged their plans as to esc up the pun shonent of cruminals. All of which is respectfully submitted. THOS. SL. CLAIR, CHARL'S M'CANDLESS, OFFO W COUNTY 15 In most enameless and Derenaça, misselressen-tations and attill deceptions, that had men-could result to, in order to make money at the expense of both truth and honor. The testimony of John Wilkenson, a bitlesn o Henlicet, Chifta coursy fixe aport Capital Fix, company A, Fitty fitth retiment, the charge of having received the sum of reventy dulues to at least force are a which returns dollars, in at least fitten cas s -which amount-d to the sum of eight budded and fifty dol-lars, he having paid to the men but two bundred dollars each, while he receive at least two, haudred and seventy dollars, inas much as they were credited to Chester county. and that was the sum fixe : for all the men of the Fifty fifth, regiment ... The witness states the number with whom Captain For made the agreement to get two hundred dollars each was fifteen or twenty Your committee have assumed, as the basis, the s nallest number. namely, fitteen men, in order to avoid the appearance of doing injustic- to any man. The m rai torpitude of Captain Fox, in this hus-ness, is not to be measured by the number of men he cheated, because his guilt, in a moral point of view, would be as great if practised upon one victim of his deception as if it had The above remarks relative to the conduct of Capt David Fox, of company A, Fifty-fith regiment Penusylvania volunteers, are equally applicable to the conduct of Captain Walker, company M. Second Pennsylvania ovalry, who is as deeply implicated in cheating his men and retaining their local bounty mo-ney as Fox is. The cases of those two men are similar in their character, as will be found by reference to the testimony accompanying this report. Your committee can not close this report without adverting to the case of a Lieutenant Duff, who was the fecruiting agent of the Government at Indiana. Indians county, Pennsylvania. Tois man, instead of discharging his duty to the Government as an honest-man=ought to do, resorted to the most unmanly expedients to cheat and defraud out of their just dues those who were entitled At 6 P. M. to the Government premium, enlisted as vete-rans and recruits at Indiana, and is deserving of the proper punishment for his duplicity and knavery; and it is the hope of your committee that he, with all those who have been detected in like practices, shall be summarily dealt with by the proper authorities. The sconer such men are out of the service the better it will be for the morals of the volunteer army in the field. THE INVESIGATION IN PHILADELPHIA. From information which was communicated to your committee, that frauds were practised upon volunteer coldiers in Philadelphis, your committee deemed it a duty to proceed to the latter c ty, to institute an inquiry into the ex-istence of malpractices on the parts of officers engaged in the recruiting service. According-ly, on the 3d day of March, 1864, your committee arrived at Philadelphia, and proceeded to examine such witnesses as were brought before us, whose evidence we heard patiently for a whole day; but finding that the scope of inquiry which might be opened up in that locali-ty promised to involve a length of time and a field of labor that might occupy months, your committee was compelled to abandon the inestigation in that quester, and return to their duties at the seat, of Government. The late-ness of the session and the certainty of a speedy adjournment, admonished your com-mittee of the necessity of bringing their labors to a close, and we accordingly returned to Har-risburg on the 2d day of March, 1864 The result of the investigation at Philadel-

## STRAM PRINTING OFFICE.

ADVERTISING RATES-DAILY TELEGRAPH. The following are the rates for advertising in the Tetr-ORLFR. Those having advertising to do will find it car-verinen (for reference. SCF Four lines or less constitute one-half square. Fight lines of more than four constitute a square. FOR A HAIR SQUARE. FOR A HAIR SQUARE. Tow day. 50 | One day. 100

	Two days	Two days 1	0
	Three days	Three days 1	2
	One week	One week 2	2
	One month	One month 6	0
	Two months 4 50	Two months	υ
	Three months 5 50	Three months 11	e
	Six months 9.40	Six months 15	6
	One year	One year 25	e
	Administration Notices		2
	Marriage Notices.		-74
	Auditor's Notices		54
	Funeral Notices each insertion		
	ACT BUSTINGS Duticing incurrent in the Food Column		

ofore Marriages and Deaths, EIGHT CENTS PER LINE for ich insertion.

# Telegraph. Fortress Monroe.

# DAMAGE TO VESSELS, & C.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28.—The steamer New York, Capt. Chisholm, while coming down the bay last night off the month of the Rappahannock river, was run into by an un-known schooner, considerably damaging the upper wood work and carrying away three of the state rooms of the New York. No one was hurt and no blame is attached to the meanscement of the steamer.

to the management of the steamer. Major Mulford was on board with rebel

prisoners from Point Lookout. The schooner Twilight, loaded with coal, was ran into to-day, and sunk in Hampton Roads, by the U. S. steamer Iriquois. The steamer Massachusetts arrived to-day,

with large mails from the Gulf, Hilton Head and Newbern.

XXXVIIIth Congress—First Session. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 29. Mr. SPRAUGUE (Rhode Island) introduced the resolution of the State of Rhode Island in relation to the reimbursement to that State, of the money advanced for the payment of offi-cers and privates mustered into the United States service. Referred to the military com-

mittee and ordered to be printed. Mr. HENDERSON (Missouri) introduced a joint resolution providing for the printing of copies of the report of the military commission, of which Major General Irvin McDowell was President, to inquire into the cotton speculation.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) suggested that the Sec-retary of War be requested to furnish the report to the Senate. • Mr. Henderson accepted the amendment.

Mr. Lane (Kansas) moved to add, if not in-compatible in his opinion with the public interest. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, all the papers on file in the executive office touching the sub-jects under consideration, or any person supposed to be implicated in said report were re-quested to be transmitted to the Senate.

The resolution, as amended, was dopted.

Mr. Conness declared the statement read a cruel and base slander on Admiral Porter. le had the highest authority for denying it. Mr. Henderson was glad the Senator could so suthoratively deny the statement. The national currency bill came up in order. The question being on the Finance ommittee's amendment to the forty-first section as proposed to be amended by Mr. Pomeroy, by the insertion of a proviso exempting from State taxation that portion of the capital invested in or based on U. S. bonds.

Mr. Olarke måde an earnest speech agains the amendment of Mr. Pomeroy as being cal-culated to interfere with State banking laws, and array the banks of the States against the national currency.

Mr. Pomeroy's amendment was rejected. Adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) said that Mr. Blair had been allowed to go on in his own way, and The Speaker replied that that was by con Sent of the House. On motion of Mr. Stevens, Mr. M'Clung had On motion of Mr. Stevens, ar. at using man permission to proceed. He denied that he had made any charge against the nulitary member of a liquor speculation. The latter could not control his vindictive character, d said that the former was a Treasury agent, which was not the fact, nor was Mr. Bonner a Treasury agent until some weeks after the liquor transaction. He(Mr. M'Clung) was a great admirer of Secretary Chase, whom he compared to an iron-clad, plated with sixinch iron, and the individual pursuing him as a Major-General firing paper wads from a pop-gun, and the sentinel not aroused from his slumbers.

their duty to the government and the men under their immediate command. Your com mittee would remark here, however, that the loose and reckless manner of doing business on part of the officers connected with the recruiting

dne.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

upon the functions of the authorities of the

ment ; and they indulge the hope that even

these delicate allusions to the fact that abuses

do exist at Philadelphia in the enlisting de-partment, may be not altogether lost; but that it may be the means of inducing those whose

whose duty it is, to make inquiry, and reform

low and unmaply artifices to which they re

sort to cheat and defraud the soldier of his jus

It is the opinion of your committee that Col

onel Richard White, Captain David Fox and Cuptain Walker should immediately be sum-

moned before a court of inquiry to answer such charges as the Secretary of War should

Your comm tiee deem it proper to add, that

feel disposed to base upon this report.

of high rank in the volunteer service were openly charged with guilty participation in these frinds, that it was deemed the duty of the Legislature to interture.

By a wise and fasseeing statesmanship on part of the present able head of the War Department at Washington, provision was made for the veteran regiments of volunteers, then in the field, whose terms of service had no yet expired, to re-enlist for three years or during the war. Pending this provision of the War Department, two calls were made upon the loyal States of the North and North-west by the President of the United States; to fili up the decimated ranks of the different corrs and divisious of the army of the United States, serving in the field for the suppression of the rebellion. By the liberality of the National Legislature, the government offered liberal bounties to those voteran volunteers; as well as to those who would enlist as new recruits to fill up the ranks of old regiments in the field. The patriotic pride of the people o Pennsylvania, so far from flagging when the government offered a large bounty for volunteers, it was only stimulated to renewed energy xertion, and in a few days after the call for new troops was made known, the various cities counties, boroughs and districts throughout this State were vieing with each other for the honor of first filing up the quota allotted to each separate locality. To effect this object, our citizens, in a spirit of true patriousm, opened wide their purse-strings, and contrib uted immense sums of money to pay local bounties to such as would volunteer. Your committee cannot refrain from regretting, that hile they commend the motives that prompted individual contributions for local bounties, and the laudable emulation that was displayed by the citizens of the different localities to secure their respective quotes of men, that the money thus contributed had not been thrown into a common fund to the credit of the State-at large, and the Legislature had made provision to pay a State bounty to her patriotic citizens. both veteran and recruit, who re-colist or vol nuteer under the recent calls of the President. If the mode above indicated had been adopted, the necessity for such an investigation as your committee has been engaged in for the past few weeks, would have never occurred; and the di honest Shylocks; uni ormed and ununiformed, who have di graced alike the profession of arms and the walks of private life, would have been deprived of the ill-gotten plunder they now possess ; while the guiltless and confiding, but unsuspecting sol-dier would have had all the justice meted out to him that the liberality of our government and cluz as designed for him. But this was not doue, and in the tumult of excitement that suc-ceeded the rivalry of different localities to procure within the presoribed period the supposed umber of men required, there were not want ing men who, for lucre and gain, were w lling to descend to the baseness of trafficing in their fellowmen, shamelessly in the streets of the capital of our State, in open day, if, by doing so, they could but put money in their pur e. This may sound like hanh words, but your committee hesitate not to assert that no language, however severe, is sofficiently terse to give anything like a true picture of the outrag.s.

GUST L. BRAUN Clerk a Ormmittee. Pennsylvania Legislature.

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REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH. SENATE.

#### AFTERNON SESSION. FRIDAY, April 29, 1864.

GEO. W. STRIN, P. + RAZER SMITH, R. B. KLED,

THOMAS J. BARGEP

Committee,

Mr. STEIN called up House bill No. 931, an act to authorize the Allentown Bank to in-

Mr. HOUSEHOLDER called up Senate bill No. 1118, an act to incorporate the Gettysburg Battle-field memorial association. Passed finally. Mr. NICHOLS called up House bill No.

710, an act to annul the marriage contract le-tween Titus F. Cronise and Estelina Cronise. Passed finally.

Mr. GRAHAM called up an act to incorpo-rate the Pittsburg and Philadelphia coal oil company. Passed finally. Mr. FLEMING called up a supplement to

the charter of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company. Passed finally. Mr. GRAHAM called up Senate bill No.

1029, an act to incorporate the Allegheny asylum. Passed finally. Mr. JOHNSON read in place an act to

change the venue in the case of Commonwealth vs. Henry B. Masser, (of the Sunbury American,) from Northumberland to Union

county. Called up by Mr. JOHNSON, and passed finally.

Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION. FRIDAY, April 29, 1864.

The House met at 3 o'clock, P. M.

PUPILIC PRINTING. Mr. PERSHING offered a resolution, which vas amended and passed as follows :

Resolved. That the Committee on Printing e instructed to inquire into the causes of the elay in furnishing the Adjutant General's Report on the Gettysburg Cemetery, ordered by the House.

REVISION OF REVENUE LAWS. Mr. REED offered a resolution, (which was discussed and adopted.) providing for the ap-pointment of a select committee of five members to take into consideration the mode of assessing and collecting taxes, and report at the adjourned session of the Legislature.

PRIVATE CALENDAR. The private calendar was then taken up, and several bills were passed. A long discus-sion then sprung up on a bill to rearrange the districts in the city of Philadelphia for the election of select councilmen. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Watson, O'Harra, Miller, auvocated oy Messrs. Watson, O'Harra, Miller, and Smith, (Philadelphia,) and opposed by Messis. Barger, Quigley, Hopkins and Scho-field. The bill passed a third reading, and the House adjourned.

Present Position of Longstreet's Forcer WASHINGTON, April 28.-Reliable information has been received here that Longstreet's

Mr. Clay, (Kentcky,) as a member of the select committee, reminded the gentleman that there was nothing in the evidence to show that Mr. Blair was engaged in a liquor

speculation. Mr. MClung said he referred to the evidence itself, and the House could draw its own conclusions. The military member and the eight officers of his staff who signed the original order were cognizant of the fact that it had been altered. They were not only morally but legally bound by the act of the former Michael Perren, who was their agent. He repeated that they ratified the act, and it would not now do to repudiate the act of their own agent. He was satisfied that the public would come to a similar conclusion. He quoted from and examined the evidence in support of his position.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

The duliness noted yesterday was not in the least abated to-day. There was a limited domand for flour, but holders did not seem disposed to meet the views of buyers; conse-quently there was but a few hundred barrels taken for export at \$\$@8 25 for fair extra family, and \$8 50 per bbl. for good. In the trade the sales have been small, at yesterday's figures. Bye flour continues scarce at \$7 per bbl. No transaction in corn meal. Wheat is in demand, but there is very little here. We quote, in the absence of sales, red at \$1 85@ \$1 88; white ranges from \$1 95@2 05. Bye s scarce and wanted at \$1 45@1 50. Corn is in demand at \$1 35, but there is none ofis in demand at \$1 35, but there is none ef-fering. Oats are firm at 88@90c. Quercitron bark—very little offering, and it is in demand at \$40 per ton for first No. 1. In seeds there is but little doing; small sales of cloverseed at \$7@7 50 per bus, and 400 bus. timothy at \$2 75; flaxseed at \$3 37 $\pm$ @3 40. Provisions are inactive, the holders keeping up their views. Whisky is unsettled and nominal at \$1 30 per callon.

51 30 per gallon. Stocks dull; Penna. 5's 964; Reading Rail-road 68<sup>‡</sup>; Morris Canal 81; Long Island 47<sup>‡</sup>; Penna. Railroad 73<sup>±</sup>; gold 180<sup>‡</sup>; exchange on New York 1-10 discourt. 

The Gold Market.

NEW YORE, April 29. Gold fell to 178} on a rumor that the Five per cent. legal tender Treasury notes were to be withdrawn from circulation. Subsequently army is at present located at Charlottesville, be withdrawn fro Virginis, as a reserve to the army under Lee. it rallied to 179.