THE TELEGRAPH

IS PUBLISHED

MORNING AND EVENING,

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

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WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

THE TELEGRAPH is also published weekly, and is furnished to subscribers at the following cash rates:

Single copies, weekly	$1 50
Three copies to one Post Office	4 00
Ten copies to one Post Office	10 00

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!

THE LONG-SOUGHT-FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST.

Cherokee Remedy,

AND

CHEROKEE INJECTION!

COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonnorhea, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

☞ It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

☞ It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of *Gonorrhea, Gleet, Fulor Albus or Whites.* Its effects are *healing, soothing and demulcent;* removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the *cheap quack Injections.*

☞ By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

☞ For full particulars, get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write us, and we will mail free, to any address, a full treatise.

☞ Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Price CHEROKEE INJECTION, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.

☞ Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
mar10-eodly No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

CHEROKEE CURE.

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE.

COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the Direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

☞ This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one in which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

☞ To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

☞ For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietor, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

☞ Prices $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by express to all parts of the world.

☞ Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
mar10-eodly No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

GREAT DISCOVERY! **Useful and Valuable Discovery.**

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Applicable to all useful Arts. Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

SUPERIOR TO ALL

Adhesive Preparations known.

A new thing. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on

Scientific Principles,

Its Combination And under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or omit any offensive smell.

BOOT AND SHOE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known as Cementing for the Channels; it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

JEWELERS

Jewelers. Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

It is Especially Adapted to Leather,

Families. And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

It is the only

LIQUID CEMENT

It is a liquid. Extant that is a sure thing for mending

Furniture,
Crockery,
Toys,
Bone,
Ivory,
And articles of Household use

REMEMBER

Remember, HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT Is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT Is insoluble in water or oil.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT Adheres oily substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturer's Packages from 2 ounces to 100 lbs.

Finis. HILTON BROS. & CO.,
Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.

Agents in Philadelphia,
je18-dly LADING & [illegible]

DR. B. M. GILDEA,
DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Harrisburg and vicinity that he has removed his office from Market street to Third street, next door to the Patriot and Union office, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may desire his professional services.
apr14

Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph.

"THE UNION—NOW AND FOREVER."—*Webster.*

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1864. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

ADVERTISING RATES—DAILY TELEGRAPH.

The following are the rates for advertising in the TELEGRAPH. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference.

☞ Four lines or less constituting one-half square. Eight lines or more than four and less than eight lines [illegible]

FOR A HALF SQUARE		FOR ONE SQUARE.	
One day	50	One day	$ 50
Two days	50	Two days	1 00
Three days	75	Three days	1 25
One week	1 25	One week	2 25
One month	3 00	One month	6 00
Two months	4 50	Two months	9 00
Three months	5 50	Three months	11 00
Six months	8 50	Six months	15 0
One year	15 00	One year	25 00

Administration Notices	$2 25
Marriage Notices	75
Auditor's Notices	1 50
Funeral Notices each insertion	50

☞ Business notices inserted in the *Local Column*, or before Marriages and Deaths, EIGHT CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

THESE Bitters have performed more cures have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will lay $1,000 to any one that will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine. Hofland's German Bitters, will cure every case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and diseases arising from a disordered stomach. Observe the following symptoms, resulting from the disorders of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried and difficult breathing, Fluttering at the heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, Dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant imaginations of evil, and great depression of spirits.

Remember that this Bitters is not alcoholic, contains no rum or whisky, and can't make drunkards, but is the best Tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * * * * * *

I have known Hofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly.

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philada.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters, prepared by you, as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.

Yours truly WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I felt it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters; did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) per bottle—half doz	$1 00 / $5 00
Small Size—75 cents per bottle—half doz	4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,
NO. 631 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. my10-dawly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'FADDEN'S MARBLE YARD.

CORNER OF WALNUT AND FIFTH STREETS,
Harrisburg, Pa.

THE undersigned having opened a Marble Yard in this city, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SUCH AS

Monuments,
Tombs,
Head Stones,
Mantles,
And House Work in Marble and Brown Stone.

Give us a call and we will guarantee satisfaction.

M'FADDEN & CO.

N. B.—Lettering neatly done in English or German. mar29-dly

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor,) The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURG, Saturday, May 7, CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 14, CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, May 11, and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

FIRST CABIN	$80 00	STEERAGE	$30 00
do to London	85 00	do to London	34 00
do to Paris	95 00	do to Paris	40 00
do to Hamburg	90 00	do to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices

JOAN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or C. O ZIMMERMAN, Harrisburg. [f23-dly

REMOVAL.

FREDERICK WEAVER, merchant tailor, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment from Fourth street to the stand lately occupied by Theo. F. Scheffer, in Market street, where he is prepared to supply all who may favor him with a call, with the best fitting clothing in the market. Having just returned from the eastern cities with a fine stock of French Cloths and Cassimeres and a fresh supply of everything in his line; he would invite the public to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place: Scheffer's old book stand, opposite Gross & Co.'s drug store. my2-2w*

A. C. SMITH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

HAS removed his Office from Third to Walnut street, next to the Prison. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt and careful attention. ap4

SPLENDID INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF IMPORTED GOODS.

Having purchased heavily before the first of May, we have not advanced our prices since the new tax of 50 per cent. on all imported goods.

CATHCART & BROTHER,

Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

DRESS GOODS

IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.

THE AMERICAN SKELETON SKIRT,

THE BEST NEW STYLE,

THE BEST MATERIAL,

THE BEST MADE,

AND

THE MOST FASHIONABLE SKIRT OUT.

Any other skirt of the same style is only an imitation.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

SUMMER UNDER WEAR.

Gauze Marino Under Shirts and Drawers,		
Cashmere	do do	do
Donet Flannel	do do	do
Cotton Lisle Thread Finish	do	do
Pure Lisle Thread Under Shirts		do

ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

CATHCART & BROTHER,

Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

Harrisburg, May 9, 1864. d2w

1,000 LBS. St. George Codfish, for sale at SHISLER & FRAZER'S, feb2 (Successors to Wm. Dock, Jr., & Co.)

1,000 LBS. CODFISH, of the celebrated St. George brand, just received and for sale by SHISLER & FRAZER, feb1 (successors to Wm. Dock, jr., & Co.)

ENGLISH DAIRY and NEW YORK STATE CHEESE. At [no20] WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

A LARGE invoice of fresh teas, new raisins, prunes and figs at BOYER & KOERPER. my4

LEA & PERINE'S WORCESTER SAUCES, the most popular and the purest ever offered to the public, just received and for sale by SHISLER & FRAZER, feb1- (successors to Wm. Dock, jr, & Co.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL SLATES of different sizes, Willson's excellent series of Spellers and Readers, published by Harper & Brothers, together with all other School Books and Writing Materials are offered, wholesale and retail, at- doc7 SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

FINE NO. 1 MACKEREL, in Kitts, just received at SHISLER & FRAZER, mar2 (successors to Wm. Dock, jr., & Co.)

CORN MEAL.—A fine article. Just received at SHISLER & FRAZER, mar31 successors to Wm. Dock, jr., & Co.)

SWEET CIDER.—Superior sweet cider just received. For sale by the barrel or small quantity at my4 BOYER & KOERPER.

BUCKWHEAT—Just received. A very small lot. Fine choice BUCKWHEAT, at SHISLER & FRAZER, mar31 (successors to Wm. Dock, jr., & Co.)

FINE OILS.—Fine salad oils just received at SHISLER & FRAZER, ap30 Successors to W. Dock, Jr., & Co.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PORT FOLIOS! PORT FOLIOS! CHESSMEN! BACKGAMMON BOARDS! Received at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

EVENING EDITION.

LATER FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

Object of the Attack Upon Fort Darling.

Rebels Reinforced by Longstreet's Corps

THREE DESPERATE CHARGES BY THE REBELS

THEY ARE REPULSED WITH A LOSS OF 1,500 MEN.

Gen. Hickman Captured.

Withdrawal of Our Forces from Fort Darling.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 18.

All quiet with our army to-day. The object of the demonstration on Fort Darling was merely to draw off and entertain as many of Lee's troops as possible; also to attract the attention of all the rebel forces in and about Richmond, to enable Gen. Kautz to destroy the communication south of Richmond.

As reported yesterday, the enemy came out of their earthworks around Fort Darling at daybreak yesterday morning and charged upon our right wing, but were driven back with heavy loss.

Immediately he made another charge but with similar results. At the third charge, which followed in quick succession, and with greater numbers, our right wing fell back, and we lost a considerable number of prisoners, also killed and wounded, but your correspondent has no estimate as as to the number.

At the time of the attack there was a dense fog, and the enemy was not discernible till close upon us. We however captured about 336 prisoners, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded was at least three to our one.—Prisoners captured say they were heavily reinforced during the night, but do not know where from.

General Heckman's brigrde suffered severely, and the General is reported missing.

Major Jenkins, of the 40th Massachusetts, is missing and probably captured. Captain Rae, of the 24th Massachusetts, and Lieut. Col. Chambers, of the 23d Massachusetts, were killed; Col. Abern, of the 39th Illinois, was wounded; Col. Lee, of the 27th Massachusetts, is missing; Capt. Hooke, of the 3d New York, wounded, and Lieut. Bartholomew, of the 27th Massachusetts, is missing.

We captured George W. Jones, a son of Senator Jones, of Tennessee, the Assistant Adjutant General of the rebels General Bushrod Johnson. We also captured three other captains.

General Gilmore's position on the left was attacked at the same time, also our centre, but at 4 P. M. both held their positions.

General Gilmore captured fifty prisoners in addition to those mentioned.

Up to four o'clock, P. M., General Butler's headquarters, which were close in front, had not been changed, but owing to the superior numbers of the enemy now confronting us, we may have to fall back to our entrenchments. All, however, is in good order with our army at present.

The rebel ram has not been seen since ten o'clock yesterday.

The centre and left wing of our army hold their position and Gen. Gilmore, on the extreme left, is within six and a half miles of Richmond.

The enemy lost in killed and wounded in the three charges they made from one thousand to fifteen hundred men, whilst our loss in killed and wounded was very slight.

Gen. Butler having learned that the enemy was heavily reinforcee, and by the arrival of a courier, having ascertained that Gen. Kauntz' cavalry had succeeded in their mission in destroying the railroad bridge over the Appomattox river, and several miles of the Danville railroad, also, the dams, locks and embankments of the canal leading into Richmond, decided to fall back from before Fort Darling and by Monday evening our army had safely arrived behind our new line of entrenchments in perfect order, with the exception of Gen. Heckman's brigade, which was lately disorganized and the General captured.

This brigade formed the extreme right wing, and here the enemy made their attack with great desperation, driving back the brigade nearly two miles with overwhelming numbers, and capturing a large number of prisoners. Many were also killed and wounded.

Several of Longstreet's men were captured, who stated that his whole force was co-operating with Beauregard.—Rather an improbable story.

One great object of General Butler's advance against Fort Darling has certainly been accomplished, that of attracting the attention of the rebel forces in this vicinity away from the operations of our cavalry under General Kautz, whilst they have been destroying the enemy's communications south of Richmond.

SPEECH

OF

HON. MORROW B. LOWRY,

OF ERIE,

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, April 21, 1864, on the Bill to pay Claims for Damages Sustained by the Rebel Raids of 1863 and 1863.

Mr. LOWRY. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the Senator having this bill in charge should attempt to discharge the committee and force the bill upon the consideration of the Senate at an evening session. All other questions that have engaged the attention of this body this session sink into insignificance when compared with this measure, and I trust that the Senate will sufficiently realize its importance, to permit the committee having it in charge to consider it well and make their report to the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, this does not seem to be the proper time to discuss the merits of the bill, and yet I cannot refrain from pointing out some of its baneful effects, if this measure should become a law, hoping thereby to induce the Senate to pause and give this committee due time for deliberation.

Mr. Speaker, the war that has been forced upon us by treason, is presenting to the consideration of the world questions of such magnitude as history furnishes no parallel for. The magnitude of the struggle itself—the immense expenditure of blood and treasure—the immeasurable consequences for weal or woe to mankind, overshadow all other struggles that the world has ever witnessed. I approach the subject before us with deep regret that I am unable to grapple with it. I can only see in it disaster to our cause for the present, and irretrievable financial ruin for the future. Yet, Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding my weakness, I feel strengthened in the consciousness that I am right.

My first position is that the laws and practice of all civilized governments are at variance with the provisions of this bill; but I will refer more particularly to losses sustained by individuals during the war of the Revolution and the late war with Great Britain. Neither did Congress or the State governments attempt to make good their losses, although during the Revolution the entire inhabited part of our country was desolated, and during the last war our frontier and lake cities and towns were laid in ashes. All who have gone before us have declared that governments cannot be held accountable for the casualties of war, and reason and common sense tell us that the loss of property is the mildest calamity that can visit a people or community, when the country is engaged in such a war as is now upon us, demanding not only our wealth, but rivers of our richest blood, whose every drop is above price.

Mr. Speaker, this war that is upon us is increasing in its demands, day by day, for the wealth of this nation, and the Northern allies of Southern traitors are crying down the credit of the nation and predicting financial ruin, and praying for national bankruptcy as the means of forcing us to acknowledge the independence of the traitors' confederacy; and by the unanimous support that this measure is receiving at the hands of that party in this Senate, we must regard this as one of the means adopted by them to bring to pass the bankruptcy which they prophesy. I respect the motives of the Senator from Adams in his desire to serve his constituents, and could sympathize with the Senators from Bedford and Dauphin for the same reasons, but I would ask them, and every loyal member of this body, whether it is not better that their constituents should suffer in property than that the nation should perish? I know that patriotism would answer that every man owes not only his property, but his life to his country.

Mr. Speaker, war is the severest punishment that can be visited upon a people for national sins, and the loss of property is the mildest feature of war. Our sins have brought upon us the most desolating war that has ever been visited upon a nation, and the all-wise Ruler of the universe never inflicts punishment beyond our deserts; but who shall say that the cries and tears of down-trodden humanity may not have carried to the bar of our righteous Judge such a record of crime and guilt as will demand for its atonement our utter national destruction? And the determination to force this bill through may be the madness that has been visited upon us by which we are to accomplish our fate. Mr. Speaker, no nation can live when it has forfeited the respect of its subjects—and national repudiation will surely bring us to that condition—and assuming to perform impossibilities is the inevitable road to repudiation.

This bill provides that every claimant who makes out his case for "losses and damages occasioned to the person, and real and personal property of the citizens of Pennsylvania, within the limits of said State, by the insurgent forces in rebellion against the government of the United States since the commencement of the war;" "and, also, losses and damages sustained" "from the militia of the State of Pennsylvania, or the troops of the United States, through articles furnished, or grounds, &c., occupied," shall be paid for all such damages in State five per cent. bonds; and the original bill to which this is a supplement provides that claim shall be made upon the General Government by the State for all damages so paid.

Mr. Speaker, the mind staggers under the contemplation of such a proposition. Bear in mind that the words are "damages to persons, and real and personal property of the citizens of Pennsylvania." Not pensions for the maimed, or the widow or the orphan, but damages for injury to persons. How can we estimate the value of blood—who will fix a standard by which an arm, a leg, an eye, or a husband or son or father shall be valued? Juries have given verdicts before now against railroad companies for five thousand dollars or ten thousand dollars for a broken leg, or perhaps twenty thousand dollars or fifty thousand dollars to a widow for her husband killed by a railroad accident.

Mr. Speaker, I think that some designing person has practiced a gross fraud upon the Senator from Adams, in preparing this bill.—He, in his advocacy of it, has overlooked the grand loss, and confined himself to a dead mule, or horse, or a burnt barn or destroyed fences, or possibly a loaf of bread or cup of milk; but I cannot pass so great a fraud without entering my protest against it.

Mr. Speaker, Pennsylvania is a great State, great in the support which she can render to the General Government; in men to fight her battles, and great in the credit that she can lend to that Government to help sustain it in its life struggle; when our home enemies shall have succeeded in their hellish purpose of destroying the currency and credit of the country, and I beg of the Senate not to permit her to be bound in withes and shorn of her strength before that great necessity shall be forced upon us.

Mr. Speaker, I would desire to debate this question as though the fraud in the bill had not been discovered, as though it was merely property that was to be paid for. Last year, the Senator from Adams asked for the reimbursement of a few thousand dollars which had been destroyed for his constituents by the rebel raid of 1862. Almost, if not entirely alone, I protested against the passage of the bill. I foresaw its evil consequences. I regarded it as the entering wedge, which, if allowed to be driven home, would rend asunder the best government that God has ever vouchsafed to man. This year the Senator asks for untold millions, and the fatal precedent of last year is pleading in thunder tones for his demands, and when another raid comes upon us, it will be but a precursor of another raid upon our treasury; but it does not stop here, the bill of last year provides for the reimbursement of claims to the State, by the General Government, which would involve consequences beyond comprehension. The precedent would plead for the suffering of Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, and in fact every Southern State, for there were seeds of loyalty left all over the South, and that loyalty subjected its possessors to unheard of cruelty and suffering.

Mr. Speaker, this Government can pay almost any liquidated debt; but this bill assumes a debt whose sum cannot be approached by any estimate, and opens the door for fraud and perjury. Why, sir, borers have been about these halls urging the passage of this bill; men who could have no possible interest in it except to speculate upon the claims. Every claimant would be in litigation against his State, and the unscrupulous would not hesitate to use a large per centage of a trumped-up claim for bribes, to suborn perjury or to attempt to sway the judgment of commissioners. My observation has taught me that Burns was right, when he said,

"——a' mankind is unco weak."

An acquaintance of mine used to say that if you make a bank president or railroad director of the purest man in the world, in thirty days he would become a rascal; and I would ask, Mr. Speaker, if it would be in the power of man to invent a scheme for temptation to fraud that would equal the one under consideration; and then, sir, the bill presents no safeguard against making payment to rebels and disloyal men for damages occasioned by the raid which they invited and piloted into our State.

In answer to this I may be told that an oath of loyalty is required from all persons who make claims under the provisions of this bill. But would the traitor spy who pointed out the road to the invaders, and pointed out the property of the truly loyal men, hesitate to commit perjury to fill his own pockets at the expense of the Government? No, sir. Treason is the sum of all villainies and embraces all minor crimes.

Mr. BEARDSLEE. Any man who would claim damages under this bill would be as loyal as the Senator from Erie.

Mr. LOWRY. The Senator from Wayne says that any man who would claim damages under this bill "would be as loyal as the Senator from Erie," and I have no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that the Senator and a majority of those who act with him in this body, would be willing to appear before the commissioners and swear for any such claimant's loyalty as compared with my own. He would be willing to swear that he was loyal himself, in the face of the record of disloyalty which he has made during the present session. This proves my position that this bill furnishes no safeguards against traitors.

Mr. Speaker, as I before remarked, I desire to debate this question on the ground that it claims only payment for property destroyed, for the price of blood and limb and life is beyond computation, although it is the most meritorious feature of the bill; for if we are called upon to pay for the casualties of the war, the widow, the orphan, the maimed soldier and the bereaved father and mother and sister would demand our first attention. If we are to pay the damages to Pennsylvanians, the government must also meet the fearful debt that would be presented by the sufferers in all the border States, and then follow the trail of suffering loyalty through every rebel State—confiscation and destruction of property has marked the course of the rebel army wherever it has moved—and if we pay damages by land, we must also follow the track of the "Alabama," the "Florida" and the other pirate craft that the rebellion has set upon our commerce on the seas, and reimburse the sufferers. I beg Senators to pause for one moment and look at the consequences in which this measure would involve the nation. The Senators from Wayne and Clarion pronounce our currency worthless and our credit already bankrupt, and yet they are urging a measure that will hurry us beyond all hope of resurrection.

Mr. Speaker this war must be fought through, and must and will conquer, unless we fail financially, unless we take upon us such a load as will compel repudiation. Peace as the result of financial failure and repudiation, would be such a calamity as even the advocates of this bill would shrink from; for it would carry in its train a divided country—anarchy, military despotism and final, absolute monarchy. It is no exaggeration to say that we had better give the last dollar and the last man than to submit to such a fate. The dead heroes of Gettysburg have embalmed the border counties in immortality, and future generations will crowd to the Gettysburg cemetery as to the Mecca of their country; and I would ask, Mr. Speaker, is it seemly, before the grass has become green on those graves, that these halls should resound with a cry for mules and oxen and trodden down grain fields? Shall history record that before the tears were dried upon the cheeks of widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers fell to the defence of the border counties and there poured out their lives to protect our State and the property of our citizens, the constituents of the Senator from Adams are clamoring for burnt fences, stolen horses, and oxen, and whisky, and are asking that those widows and orphans be taxed to reimburse these claimants. Your children and mine would blush to read such a page in the history of our State. The constituents of the Senator from Adams have lost furnaces, we have lost friends—they have lost chickens, we have lost children—they have lost mules, we have lost men—they have lost horses, we have lost heroes—and would you tax our friends, our children, our men, the widows and orphans of our heroes, to pay them for their furnaces, their chickens, their mules and their horses?

It is said that they lost ten thousand gallons of whisky, we lost more than that amount of blood. Which was the richer or which the greater loss? I think that all this blood will have been shed in vain if the principle involved in this bill is carried out, for it will lead to inevitable and irretrievable ruin. A people in such hot haste to clamor for damages whilst the blood of the fallen was yet smoking on those rocks and mountains, demanding reimbursement from the mourners before the dead were buried out of their sight, could not be easily satisfied in the amount of those damages.

Some of the Senator's constituents have invited these rebel raids by joining in the chorus of "My Maryland," as the song floated to them over the borders. Their known sympathy with rebellion induced the invasion of 1862, and the action of our Legislature last year assured them of perfect safety and immunity from loss. This was followed by another visit from their friends in 1863; and this bill would induce them to invite a third visit.

Mr. Speaker, I pronounce this measure infamous, and will resist its passage in any way and every way whilst God gives me strength to do so. I will contest it, section by section. I will war with it for its injustice and for its indecency, and should it pass, the country will hold those who vote for it to a fearful accountability.

Those on the opposition side of this chamber support it because they see in it the elements of repudiation and financial ruin for the country. Those who support it on this side of the chamber do so to save money to their constituents. Never were men more mistaken, for when the fearful sum of all the suffering that this war has caused shall be made up and come back to us in the shape of taxes, they will all be engulphed in common ruin—better, a hundred fold, leave this matter where all nations heretofore have left it.