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Patriot Union.

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SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,

BY O. BARRETT & CO.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for TEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 10 1863.

THE CAMERON BRIBERY CASE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE TRUTH OF CHARGES MADE BY T JEFFERSON BOYER, MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE FROM CLEARFIELD COUNTY, OF ATTEMPTS MADE BY GEN. SIMON CAMERON, DIRECTLY, AND THROUGH THE AGENCY OF COL. JOHN J. PATTERSON AND WILLIAM BROBST, TO BRIBE BOYER, BY THE OFFER OF MONEY AND PROMISE OF A LUCRATIVE APPOINTMENT, TO VOTE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE SAID SIMON CAMERON TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The committee appointed under the resolution of the 20th of January last, to inquire whether unlawful means were employed to secure the election of United States Senator, with authority to send for persons and papers, beg leave to offer the following report:

Your committee met, for the first time, on the 21st day of January, and appointed L. Jackson Crans, Esq., as clerk. Since that time they have held forty-three sessions, and have examined thirty witnesses, and some of them at great length. A considerable portion of the testimony thus obtained has no direct bearing upon the main question which was before the committee; but they have thought it best herewith to submit the whole of it, that it may speak for itself.

It was the constant purpose of the committee to conduct the investigation in such a manner as that no injustice should be done to any one; and they are persuaded that the persons examined will, in all cases, award to them entire fairness.

The first witness examined was Dr. T. Jefferson Boyer, a member of the House of Representatives from Clearfield county, whose statement is substantially as follows:

In the early part of the session he met Mr. William Brobst, of Lewisburg, at the Pennsylvania House in this city; and after several meetings, at the request of Mr. Brobst, he granted him a private interview in his own room. During this interview Mr. Brobst made known to Dr. Boyer his ardent desire for the election of General Simon Cameron to the Senate of the United States; assuring him that he was authorized by Gen. Cameron to enter into preliminary arrangements with any member of the Legislature to secure his vote, and to offer five thousand dollars to any one who would agree to absent himself on the day of the election. Mr. Brobst informed Dr. Boyer that Gen. Cameron desired to see him; and arrangements were accordingly made by them to go to Gen. Cameron's house, but were not carried out.

Afterwards Mr. Brobst told Dr. Boyer that Gen. Cameron wanted to see him at the State Capital Bank; and on Dr. Boyer's consentnig to the interview, he was conducted by Mr. Brobst to a back room in said bank, where he found Gen. Cameron. The General then shut the door, put down the blinds, and had a private interview with Dr. Boyer. He asked the Doctor what he would think of two thousand dollars for a vote, to be paid when the work was done; and remarked that he regarded this sum only as a first installment. He spoke of two paymasterships, at a salary of three thousand dollars a year, one of which he could secure for Dr. Boyer. He also requested the Doctor to name some one who should arrange matters between them in the future; and at the suggestion of Gen. Cameron they agreed on *Jim Burns*.

Mr. Brobst again met Dr. Boyer, and made another engagement with him to go to Gen. Cameron's house, but failed to fulfill his promise. The next day, being the Friday prior to the election for a United States Senator, Mr. Brobst informed Dr. Boyer that Gen. Cameron desired to see him at the State Capital Bank; but as Dr. Boyer refused to meet him there, Gen. Cameron, at the instance of Mr. Brobst, was conducted to the room of Dr. Boyer in the Pennsylvania House. At this interview Gen. Cameron agreed to give Dr. Boyer fifteen thousand dollars for his vote; and informed him that he was going that afternoon to Philadelphia, on the Lebanon Valley cars, that Jim Burns was sick, and that John J. Patterson would go on the same train, and would make arrangements in regard to the money.

On the morning of that day Dr. Boyer had met with John J. Patterson, who told him that he had seen Gen. Cameron, and that he was aware of the whole matter; proposing at the same time to meet Dr. Boyer at the Lebanon Valley depot. They accordingly met, and took the cars for Reading, Gen. Cameron also being on the train.

In the baggage apartment of the New York car, Mr. Patterson agreed with Dr. Boyer that he should have twenty thousand dollars if he would vote for Gen. Cameron for United States Senator, subject however to the approval of the General, and Mr. Patterson afterward informed Dr. Boyer that Gen. Cameron was agreed to the price.

Arrangements were then made by Mr. Patterson and Dr. Boyer to meet with Gen. Cameron on Saturday evening, at the house of J. D. Cameron. Accordingly, they all met at the appointed time and place; and it was there agreed upon that Gen. Cameron would give Dr. Boyer twenty thousand dollars for his vote.

On Tuesday morning, the day of the election for Senator, Mr. Patterson called at Pennsylvania House, immediately after breakfast, and accompanied Dr. Boyer to his (Patterson's) room, in Herr's Hotel, where they found Gen. Cameron. The General told Dr. Boyer that Mr. Fuller would have an interview with him here, whenever he was ready to receive him, and requested Dr. Boyer to say to Dr. Fuller that he would vote for him (Gen Cameron) for United States Senator. Dr. Fuller was immediately introduced into the room, and inquired, as the chairman of a committee appointed by the Republican caucus, whether Dr. Boyer would vote for Gen. Cameron; and receiving from Dr. Boyer an affirmative answer, he retired.

Now, if the statement of Dr. Boyer is a true narrative of facts, there can be no doubt as to the employment of unlawful means to secure the election of Gen. Simon Cameron to the Senate of the United States. But the committee had other testimony before them, in regard to the transactions related by Dr. Boyer; and it becomes necessary, in the light of that testimony, to examine his claims to truthfulness.

That there were, within a few days previous to the Senatorial election, repeated interviews between Mr. Brobst and Dr Boyer cannot be doubted; because they not only both testify to this fact, but their testimony is corroborated by that of Captain Christman, Dr. Early, Michael K Boyer, and Mr. Vaughn. They also agree in regard to the private interviews had between Dr. Boyer and Gen. Cameron, first, in the State Capital Bank, and afterwards at Dr. Boyer's room in the Pennsylvania House; and in this they are sustained by the testimony of Capt. Christman, Dr. Early, and Mr. Vaughn. They agree, moreover, as to the arrangements and preparations which were made to visit Gen. Cameron at his own house, at the request of Mr. Brobst; and as to the fact that such preparations were made, we have the testimony of Dr. Early.

There is also a marked agreement between the testimony of Dr. Boyer and that of John J. Patterson. They both testify that they met in Harrisburg on the Friday immediately preceding the Senatorial election; that they went to Reading in the afternoon of that day, on the Lebanon Valley cars, and that Gen. Cameron was on the same train; that arrangements were there made between Mr. Patterson and Dr. Boyer to meet Gen. Cameron at the house of his son, J. D. Cameron, on the next evening; that they met according to appointment; and that on the following Tuesday morning, the day of the Senatorial election, Dr. Boyer, at the request of Mr. Patterson, went to Patterson's room, in Herr's Hotel, where he found Gen. Cameron, and afterwards met Dr. Fuller. These are only a few of the numerous points of concidence between the testimony of Dr. Boyer and that of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson. Indeed, there is almost a perfect agreement between them, except in regard to the alleged money transaction.

It must be evident to every one, that in the various interviews which Mr. Brobst and Mr. Patterson had with Dr. Boyer, their only object was, to influence him, by some means or other, to vote for General Cameron for United States Senator. But by what means did they attempt to accomplish this object? Here the testimony of these three witnesses involves a direct contradiction. Dr. Boyer asserts that Mr. Brobst told him he was authorized by Gen. Cameron to offer five thousand dollars for a vote, which Mr. Brobst denies; and that Gen. Cameron and Mr. Patterson positively agreed to give him twenty thousand dollars, and finally twenty-five thousand dollars, in order to secure his vote for Simon Cameron, which is emphatically denied by Mr. Patterson. We are therefore bound to conclude, either that the statements of Dr. Boyer on the one hand, or those of Mr. Brobst and Mr. Patterson on the other, in regard to this pecuniary consideration, are downright and deliberate falsehoods.

Men always act from motives. It is therefore legitimate to inquire, what motive could have influenced Dr. Boyer, in this single case, while all the other leading features of his statement are shown to be true, to bear false testimony? It could not have been fear; for surely he had no more to fear from telling the truth, than from a declaration of falsehood. It could not have been the hope of gain; for it is impossible for any one to see how he could have expected any profit or benefit from the utterance of any such false statement. Nor could he have been actuated by a malevolent or revengeful feeling; for there is no evidence of the existence of any such feeling, on the part of Dr. Boyer, against General Cameron or any of his friends. Moreover, to suppose that any man could falsely and knowingly charge upon his fellow man, without some strong motive, a crime which would forever blast the reputation of its perpetrator in community, and then call upon God in the most solemn manner in attestation of the truthfulness of his charge, would be to ascribe to him an extraordinary degree of moral depravity.

Here another question will naturally arise: can any motive be discovered, on the part of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson, which might incline either of them to a denial of the truth, in regard to this money transaction? The answer is easy. If this feature of the statement of Dr. Boyer is true, they have both been guilty of attempting to bribe a member of this Legislature, which is, under our laws, a high misdemeanor, subjecting the offender to a severe penalty. But who does not know, that the fear of exposure and punishment, and of the odium that must necessarily result from the commission of such a crime, would be one of the strongest motives to impel men to falsehood? It is not reasonable to expect men to criminate themselves.

Let us now look at this testimony from another standpoint. Truth is always consistent with itself. The statement of Dr. Boyer is a plain, straightforward, circumstantial, and natural story of such events as *might* occur, and bears upon the face of it no apparent discrepancy. It is corroborated, in nearly all its leading delails, by the testimony of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson, and in several particulars by that of Capt. Chritzman, Dr. Early, Mr. Vaughn, Michael K. Boyer, and Dr. Fuller; all which may be seen by a reference to the testimony of these gentlemen, herewith submitted. But now let us take a brief survey of the statements of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson?

Mr. Brobst met General Cameron some weeks before the meeting of the Legislature, but no conversation passed between them in regard to the election of a United States Senator. Subsequently, without any request from any one, and of his own accord, he came to Harrisburg, went the same evening to see General Cameron, and offer him his services, without being asked to do so, to secure his election to the Senate of the United States. He again returned to Harrisburg, stopped at Herr's Hotel, but soon returned to the Pennsylvania House, where Dr. Boyer had his room. He there met with Dr. Boyer, had repeated interviews with him, invited Boyer to go with him to General Cameron's house, provided horses and carriage, on two occasions, to convey him there, visited the General three or four times at his residence, became the medium of communication between him and Dr. Boyer, and made arrangements for several meetings between them. All this was done by Mr. Brobst, be it remembered, at considerable cost both of time and money, and without any arrangement whatever with Gen. Cameron or any body else, by which he was to be reimbursed. This is *possible*, but the question will necessarily arise, is it at all *probable?*

But again—Mr. Brobst is positively implicated, by other testimony than that of Dr. Boyer, in the alleged bribery. Mr. John Hancock testifies that Mr. Brobst told him he had the authority of General Cameron to use money to secure his election as United States Senator; and that any arrangement he might make, within reasonable amount, would be immediately complied with by General Cameron. The testimony of Michael K. Boyer on this subject is, that Mr. Brobst told him he was authorized to offer ten thousand dollars for a vote. It is also in evidence that Mr. Brobst told Mr. Potteiger, a member of the House, that if he would vote for General Cameron he could make an independent fortune; that he would guarantee to him five thousand dollars in hand, and a position worth forty thousand dollars; that if he would name a day, he would bring General Cameron down to Berks county and make a final bargain, and that he had better let party go to the devil, and make this money.

The testimony of Mr. John J. Patterson, as already intimated, corroborates that of Dr. Boyer, in nearly every point. They agree as to their trip to Reading, on the Lebanon Valley road; their interviews on the cars; their arrangement to meet General Cameron at the house of his son, on Saturday evening previous to the Senatorial election; their meeting according to this arrangement; and the interview between General Cameron, Dr. Boyer and Senator Fuller, in Mr. Patterson's room in Herr's Hotel. But Mr. Patterson denies, most emphatically, that either he or Gen. Cameron offered Dr. Boyer money or anything else, as a means of inducing him to vote for Cameron.—This, whether true or false in itself, is what might be expected under the circumstances, and is, according to the statement of Dr. Boyer, what Mr. Patterson said he would testify if an investigation should be instituted.

There are other statements in the testimony of Mr. Patterson that are worthy of consideration. He said he came to Harrisburg at the request or suggestion of no one; that he arrived here on the eighth of January, between five and six o'clock in the afternoon; that after supper he met General Cameron by accident in the Postoffice, and was informed by him there, that he was not a candidate for United States Senator; that the next day he sought an interview with Dr. Boyer, in order to ascertain whether he really intended to vote for Gen. Cameron; that after having some conversation with Dr. Boyer, on their way to Reading, he had no faith in him, and concluded that he would advise General Cameron not to trust him; and that General Cameron said he would have nothing to do with him. Still, however, as the testimony of both Dr. Boyer and Mr. Patterson shows, they persisted in holding interviews with Dr. Boyer, in order to secure his vote for General Cameron. All this service Mr. Patterson performed without fee or reward from any one.

There is one other point in Mr. Patterson's testimony that may be noticed. He says he was present during the whole time of the interview between Senator Fuller, General Cameron and Dr. Boyer, at his own room in Herr's hotel. Accordingly, he relates in his testimony the conversation which took place between the parties on that occasion. But the testimony of Senator Fuller is, that Mr. Patterson was not in the room while he was there. Here, then, is a flat contradiction between these two witnesses; but the committee have no doubt, from the evidence before them, and from all the circumstances of the case, that the testimony of Senator Fuller is literally true.

It appears from the testimony before the committee, that there were other members of the Legislature, besides Dr. Boyer, to whom offers of money and place were made, to induce them to vote for Simon Cameron for United States Senator. Those who would come to an enlightened judgment in regard to this question, may consult the testimony of Messrs. Graber, Wolf, Thomas, and Hammar.

Mr. Graber testifies that Mr. Henry Thomas, at his own house, and in a private interview between them, urged him to vote for General Cameron for United States Senator, and asked Mr. Graber to make his own figures if he could do anything. He moreover insisted on Mr. Graber to go with him, at a late hour of the night, to see General Cameron at his own house, and proposed to take him in his carriage; but Mr. Graber did not consent to any of these proposals.

Mr. Wolf's testimony is that Mr. Henry Thomas said to him, "go for General Cameron, and you shall be well paid. State how much you will take to vote for General Cameron—put down the figures." It is also in evidence that Mr. John L. Hammar told Mr. Wolf that he could make five thousand dollars by voting for General Cameron; and again, that he (Mr. Wolf) could make a nice thing out of it.

There is one other fact which has been clearly brought to view in the course of the investigation, and which doubtless has some bearing upon the question before the committee. It is this, that General Cameron entertained a strong desire to be elected to the Senate of the United States. The proof of this is so abundant that hardly any one who reads the testimony herewith submitted will call it in question. It is seen in the anxiety which was manifested on the part of General Cameron, as brought to light in the statement of Mr. Penneman, to ascertain whether he could or could not secure the vote of Mr. Nelson, a Democratic member from Wayne. It is seen, moreover, in the repeated interviews which General Cameron held with Dr. Boyer, as stated by Messrs. Brobst and Patterson, in order to secure the vote of Dr. Boyer. True, we are told by Mr. Patterson that General Cameron said to him, in their accidental interview at the post office, that he was not a candidate; but he also testifies that General Cameron told him on the following morning that he would be thankful to him for anything he could do for him. Accordingly Mr. Patterson immediately commenced his efforts, and continued them till the latest hour, to secure for General Cameron the vote of Dr. Boyer.

Such is a brief outline of facts and circumstances which were brought to light in the course of the investigation. Your committee are therefore of the opinion that the testimony before them justifies the following conclusion:

That unlawful means were employed to secure the election of Simon Cameron to the Senate of the United States, in last January.

Your committee offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That they be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

S. WAKEFIELD, Chairman.
D. KAINE,
F. J. BARGER,
C. L. PERSHING.

TESTIMONY OF T. J. BOYER.

Question. Will you state fully everything which occurred between yourself and all other persons relative to your voting for Simon Cameron for United States Senator?

Answer. Some time in the week of the commencement of this session of the Legislature, after my return from Philadelphia, I met Mr. William Brobst at the Pennsylvania House, in this city; after several meetings he asked me to see me privately; I invited him to my room, and after a brief conversation, relating to things in general, he commenced reviling the different prominent Democratic candidates for United States Senator, and closed by expressing his decided preference for Simon Cameron for that position; I then asked him what he meant by that; he answered that he wanted to see Simon Cameron elected to the United States Senate, or something like that; I asked him to explain his motive; he said that Frank. Hughes had pursued him in a law suit and cheated him out of a large amount of property belonging to the Brobst estate, and that he wanted to make some money now and have revenge on him; I asked him how he expected to make the money; he said out of Simon Cameron; I asked him how this could be done; he said by voting for him for that office; I asked him how much Simon would pay for a vote; I told him at the same time to say nothing but the truth—nothing but what he was authorized to say; previous to what I have last said I asked him whether he was authorized by Cameron to come to me in regard to this matter; he said he was authorized to go to any one and enter into the preliminary arrangements for a vote; he replied to my question, above stated, he was authorized to offer five thousand dollars; I asked him whether he meant to vote or absent myself at the time; he said he wanted some man to go away—he was getting some others to do the same thing; he did not say who the others were; I then told him the amount was too small—I could not entertain the proposition; he said the others would do it for that; I asked him who they were; he declined telling until he got permission from Cameron to do so; he then left, stating he would see Cameron and ask him in regard to the price and whether he would be willing to pay any more; he returned the same day and said he could make no other arrangement, and urged his former proposition; the next day he called and said Cameron wanted to see me at his residence out of town, and wanted me to go with him in the evening; I told him I could not promise him until I had seen a person with whom I had an engagement that evening, and if I could get rid of it, I would go with him; he said he was going at seven o'clock, and that he would have a carriage for that purpose in front of Herr's hotel; I told him that if I could go I would meet him there; I then communicated to Mr. Earley, of the House, what occurred, and asked him to walk down town with me at the appointed time, which he did at the time appointed; we saw the carriage standing there; I went up to Mr. Brobst and made some excuse of some kind, and told him I could not go, but would go with him some other time; he then said he would go down and see Cameron himself; we parted there, and I did not see him again until the next day, when he called and said that Gen. Cameron wanted to see me at the State Capital Bank; this was in the forenoon; I went over to the bank with Brobst, who conducted me into the back room; General Cameron was sitting there alone; after putting down the blinds, closing the doors, &c., he, (General Cameron,) who was alone present, asked me, or rather said, "Well, Boyer, do you think you could have courage enough to vote for me for United States Senator?" I told him that was a very business-like question, and that it depended entirely on circumstances; he then said, "Suppose the circumstances are all right?" I asked him what he meant by being all right; he said he meant the pecuniary consideration, in short, the dollars and cents; I then said I possessed any amount of courage; he then wanted to know how much I would like to have; I told him that I had not been in this business long, and did not know how to answer the question; he then asked me what I thought of ten thousand dollars right down after the work was done; I told him I would not answer him definitely, and wanted to know whether he wanted me to vote for him or absent myself on the day of the election; he said he wanted a vote, as it would be a damned bother to get the men away, and besides, he only regarded the money paid as the first installment, and if he had so many to take care of he could not serve them so well as if he had but one; he said something about two paymasterships in the army which were vacant, (I do not remember distinctly what he said about it,) but he said he could get me one of them; he said they were life appointments with a salary of three thousand dollars a year and one thousand dollars for clerk hire; he then asked me who we could get to arrange the matters in the future respecting this; I told him I could not suggest anybody; he then asked me whether Jim Burns would do; I answered him yes; he said he would send for him, and we parted; I think I promised to see him at his own house on that evening or the next, but am not positive as to that; I met Brobst again the same day, and promised to go with him that evening or the next to Cameron's house; he said he had had two members down there and that they were from Luzerne county; he said they were all right; I walked down town, I think, on Wednesday evening; I had made a previous engagement with him (Brobst) to have a carriage and pair of horses in front of Herr's hotel, and he was to have a driver engaged; he said Cameron had made arrangements to get a carriage and horses whenever he wanted them; at the appointed hour the carriage was there, but Brobst was nowhere to be found; I stood upon the steps of Herr's Hotel, perhaps half an hour, talking with some stranger, and Brobst did not make his appearance; I then came away and returned about eleven o'clock to my rooms at the hotel; when I came there Brobst was there; he said that he had gone to bed in the evening and told the nigger to wake him up at seven o'clock, but that he did not do it; the next day Brobst came to my room again and said that General Cameron wanted to see me at the State Capital Bank; I told him I would not go—that if Cameron desired any further interview he must come to me; he then said he would go and see Cameron, and see whether he would call at my room; I agreed to wait on him there twenty minutes; he returned within the time and brought Cameron with him; Brobst retired; Cameron said, "Now let us come to an understanding;" I asked him in reference to what? and he said, "This Senator business;" I then told him I must have $15,000; he said, "I will give it," and that he was going down in the cars on the Lebanon Valley railroad that day at 2 o'clock; that Jim Burns was sick, and John J. Patterson would go down also, and that we could there make arrangements in regard to the money; I should here state that in the morning of that day I met John J. Patterson, who told me he lived in Juniata county (I knew him previously), who said he would like to see me privately; I told him I would see him at any time; he then said that the money would be all right; I asked him what money; he said, "Oh, I know all about it—I seen Cameron;" we parted and agreed to meet at the depot of the Lebanon Valley cars; we met there, and Cameron was also on the train; we went into the baggage apartment (after the train started) of the New York car (so called by the conductor), and there John J. Patterson and myself agreed for a vote for $20,000, subject to Cameron's approval; I then left him there, and agreed to meet him in the front car, where we had left our baggage; Patterson soon joined me there, and said that Cameron, although he thought it was damned big, agreed to pay it to save further bother—that he wanted the bother off his mind; Patterson said that he would not conclude the bargain until he had seen Cameron—that he would do nothing without his approval; I then asked Patterson what Cameron's business was in the city, beside this business of ours; he said he did not positively know, but he thought it had reference to this Senatorial matter; I told him that I thought that he was going down to arrange with some other members and get them to leave; Patterson said he could not positively say, but that he would see Cameron; I told him if this was the case I must insist that they should return before Monday; I gave him my reason for this, that their absence would defeat our plans; he then went and saw Cameron again; when he returned to me, he said that would be all right—that they would return; after some further conversation he said, in connection with this matter, that if there was an investigation he would without any hesitation whatever swear falsely, and say that he knew nothing about it; I stopped at Reading, and so did Patterson; Cameron went on to Philadelphia; Patterson said he would return that evening to Harrisburg, and told me afterwards that he did; I agreed to return on Saturday evening, and it was understood that Cameron should return also; Cameron, Patterson and myself agreed to meet on Saturday evening at the Lebanon Valley depot in this city; I met Patterson again at the depot, as agreed upon; he said we would go to Don Cameron's house; we went there directly from the depot, and found General Cameron there ahead of us; he invited us up stairs into a room, and there we agreed, the whole three of us, upon the price—$20,000 for my vote for Simon Cameron for United States Senator; the money was to be deposited in Patterson's hands; (in the cars I had told Patterson that I must have $5,000 in hand; this I had neglected saying before); General Cameron then said, "This ends it; I will be Senator, and there is no doubt but what the Southern States will gain their independence, and I will have more power than any other man in that Senate, and you shall never regret it;" I then got up to start; Patterson said to me, "I have got the hand money in my pocket;" we then parted, and agreed to meet again on Monday; Patterson said he must go home, and would return again on Monday; I met him (Patterson) on Monday morning, and agreed to meet him at five o'clock in his room at Herr's Hotel that evening; he said when we met, at or about 5 o'clock, he had the hand money locked up down stairs in the safe, and that he wanted me to see Gen. Cameron again before paying it over; that he did not want to do anything without his consent, and accordingly made an engagement for himself, Cameron and myself, to meet at the same place the next morning at an early hour; the next morning (Tuesday) Patterson called at the Pennsylvania House immediately after breakfast, and we proceeded together to his room at Herr's Hotel, and there found Simon Cameron lying upon the bed complaining of disease of the bowels; Cameron then said Dr. Fuller would meet me there whenever I was ready to receive him, and that he (Cameron) desired me to say to him that I would vote for him (Cameron) for United States Senator; I made some pretended objections to this, and demanded to know the necessity for doing so; he said unless I did this there might be some trouble in the Republican caucus, and they might charge that he just wanted their damned nomination for effect; he said he would not take a nomination and a defeat for the entire Legislature; I then agreed that I would see Fuller, whereupon Mr. Patterson said that the General (Cameron) would raise the price $5,000; all things being arranged, I said that I must now be convinced that the money part was all right; Patterson then opened his bundle and got out a large roll of notes, purporting to be $20,000; he then said that I could have the hand money; I told him that upon reflection I deemed it prudent not to have it about me—that there might be some kind of a row after the election; Patterson then told me that he would take care of it and hand it to me at any time after the election; Dr. Fuller was then brought in by Patterson and introduced to me by Patterson; I then said to Dr. Fuller, "I presume I know the object of this interview;" he said, "I am chairman of a committee of the Republican caucus to see you and ascertain whether you will vote for Simon Cameron;" I answered, "Yes, if you nominate him I assure you it will be all right;" he said, "You give me that assurance?" I again said, "Yes;" he then said, "You need not have any fear with reference to your personal safety—we have made ample provision for your protection;" this ended the interview; Dr. Fuller retired, Patterson came in, Cameron assured me that he would be ever grateful, and we parted; I went directly to the House of Representatives.

By Mr. Brown. You will please state where you live, and when you left home for Harrisburg?

Witness. I reside in Clearfield county, which I left for Harrisburg on the last Tuesday in December, and reached this city on the morning of the first day of January instant.

By Mr. Brown. Had you, prior to leaving home, any consultation, arrangement or conversation with any person or persons by which you were to put yourself in communication with General Cameron, with a view to draw from him or his friends an offer for your vote?

Witness. No, sir.

By Mr. Brown. Is the statement in the PATRIOT AND UNION of January 22d, 1863, over the signature of T. Jefferson Boyer, your statement?

Witness. Yes, sir, it is.

By Mr. Brown. Were you solicited, after the election of United States Senator, or before the election, to make a written statement?

Witness. No, sir; I made it of my own accord.

By Mr. Brown. Was the publication a matter of consultation or conversation prior to its being made?

Witness. After I had written out the statement, I submitted it to a few friends.

By Mr. Brown. State who those friends were.

Witness. Mr. Wallace, the Senator from Clearfield, was one; L. Jackson Crans, Esq., from said county, another, the latter clerk of this committee; on the suggestion of Mr. Wallace, I submitted it to a few others, who, at the suggestion of Mr. Wallace, were to meet at Mr. Clymer's room; I met Mr. Clymer, Mr. Lamberton, the Senator from Clarion, and Mr. Kaine, who came in after I got there, but did not remain.

By Mr Brown. Was the statement left with the printer before or after you knew that a committee of investigation had been appointed?

Witness. I had written it and took it down to the printer, or editors of the PATRIOT AND UNION, who said they could not publish it for a day or so, and that I had better re-write it so as to write it plainer; that, of course, I did; this caused a delay of a few days, and the committee may have been appointed before its publication, or it was returned to the office for publication; in fact, I know it was.

By Mr. Brown. Did you, at any time, offer, or did you say to any person, or in the hearing of any person, that for one thousand dollars, or for any other sum, you would suppress the publication?

Witness. No, sir.

By Mr. Brown. Prior to your first seeing Brobst at the Pennsylvania House, had you any understanding, arrangement or intention that you should put yourself in the way of General Cameron, or any friend of his, with a view of having them offer to buy or make an arrangement to procure your vote for General Cameron, or with a view of drawing from him or them any proposition having reference to the election of a United States Senator?

Witness. I had neither understanding nor arrangement; but from what I had heard I resolved that if I was approached by any of Cameron's friends, I would endeavor to defeat them.

By Mr. Brown. Had you conceived the project of putting yourself in the way of the operators and trying how far they were disposed to go in the matter?

Witness. After the first meeting with Brobst I had and did.

By Mr. Beebe. Was it for this purpose that you continued your interviews with Cameron, Brobst and Patterson?

Witness. Yes, sir, it was.

By Mr Beebe. Were you in consultation at this time with any other gentlemen, and if so, with whom?

Witness. I was with Mr Early, of the House of Representatives, Mr. Wallace, the Senator from Clearfield, and Mr. Robert Vaughn, the proprietor of the Pennsylvania House.

By Mr. Beebe. With any others?

Witness. On Sunday before the election Mr. Buckalew called on me, and I stated to him what they were doing and what I had done; the only thing which Mr. Buckalew said was that I should be careful what I was doing; I also communicated the same in substance to Mr. Kaufman, Prothonotary of Berks county, and to my father, at Reading.

By Mr. Beebe. Did they, or either of them, advise or approve your course in whole or in part?

Witness. They neither of them advised, and as I did not ask their approval, do not recollect that they said anything about it, or what they said about it.

By Mr. Brown: From the time you first saw Brobst at the Pennsylvania house until your last interview with Cameron, did you report the progress you were making, and if so, to whom?

Witness. Yes, I did; I constantly advised Mr. Earley of what had occurred between us, and these other gentlemen at such times as I met them; I only spoke to Mr. Buckalew once on this subject; on the evening preceding the election I was at Buehler's, and saw Mr. Buckalew, and during a conversation in regard to the Senate meeting with us, I remarked to him that they would; this interview with Mr. Buckalew was purely accidental; I merely dropped in; there were other gentlemen there; I am not certain whether my remark was addressed to him or some other person.

By Mr. Brown. Did Mr. Buckalew understand, or did you at any time inform him, that you had concluded an arrangement to sell your vote to Cameron, or to that effect?

Witness. At the interview I had with Mr. Buckalew on the Sunday already referred to I told him what I had been doing; I don't know that I told him that I had sold my vote to Cameron; I think I did tell him what arrangements I had made, and that my object was to defeat the schemes of Simon Cameron for the United States Senate; I am positive I told him so.

By Mr. Brown. Did he at that time censure you for what you were doing or advise you to desist?

Witness. I cannot say that he did.

By Mr. Brown. Did he tell you to be cautious, and to be cautious as to what?

Witness. He told me to be cautious, but he did not say as to what.

By Mr. Brown. What reply did you make to his admonition to be cautious?

Witness. I told him, in substance, that I would manage that matter myself.

By Mr. Brown. At any interviews you had with General Cameron, Brobst or Patterson, or either of them, was any person present by arrangement to overhear the interviews, and if so, was it known to either of the three, and who was the person, and where was he?

Witness. At one of the interviews with Brobst, Mr. Earley, whom I met at the door of our own rooms, (which rooms adjoin and are occupied jointly by us,) asked me what was going on; I told him Mr. Brobst was coming up; he told me he would like to hear the fun; I told him he would have to take the bed room if he did; which he did; and I have no doubt he heard the entire interview.

By Mr. Brown. Did you at any time before leaving home say to any person that you would vote for Cameron, and that Mr. Bigler was the only Democrat who could get your vote?

Witness. No, Sir.

T. J. BOYER.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. HENRY CHRITZMAN.

HENRY CHRITZMAN being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

By Mr. Kaine. Will you state how long you have been residing in this city?

Witness. From five to six months, the last month of which I have been residing at the Pennsylvania House.

By Mr. Kaine. Were you at the Pennsylvania House from the sixth to the sixteenth day of January, instant?

Witness. I was.

By Mr. Kaine. During that time, did you see General Simon Cameron at the Pennsylvania House, and where and under what circumstances?

Witness. I saw him at the Pennsylvania House entering the front door. I had no knowledge of his business. I saw him enter and pass up stairs.

By Mr. Kaine. Was there any person with him?

Witness. Not when he entered the house. A gentleman went up stairs with him. His name was Mr. Brobst.

By Mr. Kaine. Did you see Mr. Brobst afterwards?

Witness. Not immediately. He was stopping at the house at the time.

By Mr. Kaine. Can you fix the day on which you saw General Cameron and Mr. Brobst going up stairs together?

Witness. I am under the impression that it was on the Friday previous to the election for an United States Senator.

HENRY CHRITZMAN.

SENSIBLE LANGUAGE.—The editor of the *Christian Embassador* proposed to erase from his books the name of any subscriber who believed slavery right; whereupon a subscriber at Rye gave him a manly rebuke for preaching politics instead of Christ We quote: "In my humble opinion, it is high time this northern cry about the 'evil' of slavery, and the 'sin' of slavery was put an end to. If it be the awful monstrosity that it is represented to be, why has the Almighty permitted it to exist, ever since the flood; why was the first slave ever created; and why has He blest the labor of the slave with a return of untold prosperity upon the country? Let the Almighty's works alone. They are fast and sure. Nothing was made in vain. And when He formed him it was for the very uses to which he has been subject, and from the result of his labors the world everywhere has been blessed. I do not hesitate to assert my belief, then, that God wills the existence of 'slavery,' so called. If He did not, and it was really in His sight an evil, it could not stand in His presence. Never mind about your prayers for its abolishment, or your labored arguments against it. If it be all that the fanatics of the North represent it, He will in His own good time "bid the oppressed go free," without any entreaties or persuasions to do so. Meanwhile, we should mind our own business and let other people's alone. The South must answer for the 'curse of slavery'—if any answersng there is to be—and not we of the North, who have sins enough in all conscience to repent of, without bothering ourselves about the *imaginary* sins of others. And as to the pulpit and religious press, it is quite time politics were abandoned from their discussion. The holy altar has been too long polluted with the cry of 'Down with slavery!' and others equally foreign to its purpose; while the religious journals seem to have forgotten their calling entirely, and changed to sheets that are a positive insult to the name of Christian!"—*Exchange.*

The President is said to be still perplexed what to do with the condemned Minnesota Indians. The matter is still under consideration.