

The Carlisle Herald.

VOL. 65.

Carlisle, Pa., Friday, February 2, 1866.

No. 5.

A. K. RHEEM, Publisher.

TERMS:—\$2.00 in Advance, or \$2.50 within the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One Square one insertion, 25 cts.
For each subsequent insertion, 15 cts.
For a month, \$4.00.
For three months, \$10.00.
For six months, \$18.00.
For a year, \$32.00.
Professional Cards without paper, 50 cts.
Obituary Notices as usual.
Times not being in market, no charge for extra insertions.
Advertisements inserted in the Herald, will be charged with cost of advertising.

General Information.
U. S. GOVERNMENT.
President—Andrew Johnson.
Vice President—Schuyler Colfax.
Secretary of State—William H. Seward.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hiram McCulloch.
Secretary of War—Montgomery Blair.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles.
Postmaster General—Montgomery Blair.
Attorney General—Edwin M. Stanton.
Chief Justice of the United States—Salmon P. Chase.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—John W. Cass.
Attorney General—John W. Cass.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Geo. W. Wood.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
President—John H. Graham.
Vice President—Michael Conklin, Jr.
Clerk—John H. Graham.
Treasurer—Michael Conklin, Jr.
Recorder—John H. Graham.
Assessor—Michael Conklin, Jr.
Sergeant—John H. Graham.
Coroner—Michael Conklin, Jr.

CHURCHES.
First Presbyterian Church, West side of Centre street, Rev. J. W. Wood, Pastor.
Second Presbyterian Church, Centre street, Rev. J. W. Wood, Pastor.
Third Presbyterian Church, Centre street, Rev. J. W. Wood, Pastor.
Fourth Presbyterian Church, Centre street, Rev. J. W. Wood, Pastor.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.
President—Samuel W. Williams.
Vice President—John H. Graham.
Secretary—John H. Graham.
Treasurer—John H. Graham.
Dean—John H. Graham.

THE MARY INSTITUTE.
President—Mrs. J. W. Wood.
Vice President—Mrs. J. W. Wood.
Secretary—Mrs. J. W. Wood.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. W. Wood.
Director—Mrs. J. W. Wood.

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
President—James Hamilton, Jr.
Vice President—James Hamilton, Jr.
Secretary—James Hamilton, Jr.
Treasurer—James Hamilton, Jr.
Director—James Hamilton, Jr.

SOCIETIES.
The Union Fire Company was organized in 1780—House in Louth, between Pittsburg and Hanover.
The Cumberland Lodge No. 202 A. Y. M. Meets 2d Thurs day of each month, at Martin Hall.
The Good-Will Fire Company was instituted in March, 1865. House in Louth, between Pittsburg and Hanover.

MRS. R. A. SMITH'S
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ivorytypes
Beautiful Albums! Beautiful Frames!
Albums for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Albums for Misses and for Children.
Pocket Albums for Soldiers and Civilians!
Obelisk Albums! Prestigious! Cheapest! Albums!

Political.

THE MOSES OF FREEDOM.

["I read Johnson, hereby proclaim liberty, full, broad, and unconditional liberty, to every man in Tennessee. I will be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of struggle and servitude to a future of liberty and peace. I will be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of struggle and servitude to a future of liberty and peace. I will be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of struggle and servitude to a future of liberty and peace."]

["I read Johnson, hereby proclaim liberty, full, broad, and unconditional liberty, to every man in Tennessee. I will be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of struggle and servitude to a future of liberty and peace. I will be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of struggle and servitude to a future of liberty and peace. I will be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of struggle and servitude to a future of liberty and peace."]

["I read Johnson, hereby proclaim liberty, full, broad, and unconditional liberty, to every man in Tennessee. I will be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of struggle and servitude to a future of liberty and peace. I will be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of struggle and servitude to a future of liberty and peace. I will be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of struggle and servitude to a future of liberty and peace."]

Miscellaneous.

A QUEER COURTSHIP.

It was a wild winter's night, and we six in number, were seated around a general bright fire in my uncle's cozy sitting-room. We had come from our homes to spend Christmas with him, and a merry time we had passed. Christmas had gone and our visit had been protracted far beyond our original intentions.

Uncle Richard and his wife, Aunt Jenny, were great favorites with us. They had no children of their own, and were always glad to have any young people to visit them, and happy enough we were to avail ourselves of the privilege.

On the night in question, after tea was finished we were gathered in the sitting-room. Aunt Jenny was sitting by the table on which rested the lamp, sewing, and Uncle Richard was gazing abstractedly into the fire, and listening to a storm of it howled around the house, and shook it to its foundation.

"What a fearful night," said Aunt Jenny, after a long silence. "I was just now thinking how we should make it pleasant for you, my dears. What shall we do?"

"I have it," said I, quickly; "Uncle Richard shall tell us a story."
"A story," said my uncle, looking up from the fire, "I'm afraid that I have to refuse you, Nollie. I have no talent for story telling."
"We can't let you off," I exclaimed.
"A story we must have, uncle. Tell us one of your own adventures. You know you have been a perfect Siabid in adventures,"

good steady people as a dangerous companion for their sons. I was not long in acquiring this reputation, and it clung to me long after I deserved it. I began to mend my ways when I was about twenty-five, but I was more than thirty before I got credit for being a better man, and it was during this time I first met your aunt. It was a case of love at first sight; something by the way, of which you young ladies are fond of hearing, but which I am powerless to explain. It was real, honest, true love, though, and she was worthy of it."

Uncle Richard's eyes wandered over to where his wife was sitting, and meeting there an answering smile, wandered back to the fire, and he went on.
"We first met at a party, after that very frequently. I determined to be a better man and fit myself for the new life to which I aspired. Jenny saw my efforts and encouraged them. Her father, however, did not believe in my good intentions, and when he found I wanted to marry his daughter, was very severe on me. I had a hard time with him before I was married, but after I became his son-in-law, I never had a better, truer friend. The old man is gone now, and I hope is happy."

"The old gentleman had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and carried his military discipline into his family, where he was very strict. He was, in addition to this, an elder in the Presbyterian church, and was not at all disposed to regard my shortcomings with leniency. One morning I was sitting in my office getting ready to go into court, when in walked old Maj. Shorter."

"Good morning, Major," said I, "take a seat."
"He returned my greeting, and took a chair. He sat there at least five minutes, regarding me with a fixedness that made me feel uncomfortable. When he had finished his inspection he placed his stick in front of him, and leaned his chin on it, looking at me steadily, and saying in an abrupt manner:

"Richard Sturgis, I have called this morning on a matter which is unpleasant to me, and which we had better settle at once. Tell me frankly what is your motive in visiting my daughter so frequently?"

"To be frank with you, Major Shorter, I replied boldly, "I am very anxious to make her my wife."
"Humph!" muttered the old man, shortly, "I thought so. I supposed you intended to speak to me about the matter?"

"I did sir, but not for some time to come."
"Well, then, you may save yourself any further trouble about it, for I'll give you my answer now. You can't have her."
"I rose to my feet in astonishment."
"I suspected your motives," continued Major Shorter, "and I thought it best to come here and let you understand the matter before it is too late. I love my daughter, Mr. Sturgis, and I have no idea of seeing her ruin her happiness by marrying a dissipated man."

"I assured him that I had abandoned my old habits and was leading a new life, but it was in vain; the old man would not believe me, and our interview ended in a quarrel and my being forbidden his house. I had certainly made a bad beginning, but I was by no means discouraged. I had not said anything to Jenny about the state of my feelings, and I determined to do so at once. I had an engagement to meet her at a friend's and accompany her home that evening. During the walk I addressed her and was accepted. I told her all that had passed between her father and myself, and she, dear girl, was indignant at her father's conduct. It was plain that I could not visit her at home as usual, and we set to work to devise a plan for our future meetings. The Major was a regular attendant upon the Wednesday night prayer meetings of his church, and was generally absent about two hours. Besides meeting at the houses of our friends, we agreed that I should visit her at home while her father was absent at prayer meeting."

"This plan worked admirably for a while but, like everything human, broke down at last. One night Jenny and I were sitting in the parlor, when we heard the rattle of a latch key in the front door. Jenny sprang up in alarm. "There's papa," she exclaimed, "what shall we do? He is at the front door." "My first impulse was to rush by the Major and upset him if he got in the way; but a moment's reflection convinced me that this would never do, and just then I heard the front door closed and looked. My resolution was taken in a moment.
"Open the parlor door," I said to Jenny, in a whisper, "and do nothing to arouse his suspicion."
"Jenny opened the door, and I placed myself behind it. I trembled in every joint; if he should shut the door I should be discovered. I had not thought of this when I selected the place.
"Shut the door, Jenny," said the Major as he came in.
"O, no, papa," she exclaimed, hurriedly, "it's so warm that I want the air, and she pushed the door so far that she nearly crushed me."

"Warm!" said the old man, sharply, "warm!" you must be dreaming. It is freezing out of doors."
"I'm gone, I thought, and I prepared myself for a scuffle.
"Right!" he shouted, "right! Zounds sir, what right have you to stick your hands in at my window? I've a notion to have you arrested as a thief."
"Take care sir," I exclaimed, trying to wrench my hand from him. "I may regret this."
"Wait till I get out there, and I'll make you regret it."
"He released my hand, and started to come out after me, but I did not wait for him. I had no desire to get into a fuss with him, so I took to my heels.
"The next day I received a note from the Major. It was short and sweet, and somewhat to this effect:

Sir—You are an impudent blockhead. In chasing you last night I fell and hurt my leg, which will prevent me from seeing you this morning. I write now to inform you that if I catch you lurking around my house again, I shall certainly shoot you.
Very respectfully yours,
JOHN SHORTER.
"This letter, especially after my experience of the previous night, made me feel very uncomfortable, but I consoled myself with the reflection that I could catch a man before you can hang him. I set to work to devise another plan, and when I had arranged it to my own satisfaction, communicated it to Jenny by slipping a note in her hand at church."

In the rear of Major Shorter's dwelling was an alley. The brick building extended to this alley, and in the second story was a window overlooking it. I asked Jenny in my note to tie her letters to a string and lower them from this window, after dark. I would then get them, and tie my letters to a string in return. This plan worked admirably for a while but like the other was not to last long. One evening I had just tied my letter to the string, when I was startled by a loud "bang" from the window above, and smarting in my hands. Away I sped, followed by another report. I heard the door shut after me, but I did not stop to hear what was said. When I got home I examined my hands, which smarted painfully, but the wound was very slight; the major had evidently loaded his gun with salt; while it was quite painful, at first, was not dangerous.
"I was sorely tempted to retaliate upon him, and give him a thrashing, but the reflection that such a course might lose my Jenny, determined me to take it as quietly as possible. I encountered the watchman on the street the next day, but although he called me that he wished to see me I avoided him. I had enough of him for some time to come.
"I did not see or hear from Jenny for at least a month after this. At last I received a note from her one morning telling me to come to the house that night, that her father had left the city, and would not return until the next day.
"When the night came I hastened to the house and was met by Jenny at the door. I spent a pleasant evening with her, and was just rising to go away, when we heard the door open.
"O dear, there's papa now. What shall we do?" exclaimed Jenny in alarm.
"We had no time to lose, so I hid her to keep quiet and I concealed myself behind the sofa.
"The major coming in directly after, and seeing Jenny's anxious and hurried look, at once suspected the cause of it. He seated himself on the sofa behind which I was concealed, and I heard him give an angry grunt. It was clear my presence was known to him.
"Jenny, dear," he said, "go into the kitchen and tell Tom to bring me a bucket of hot water."
"I shall I tell him to take it to your room," said Jenny, tremulously.
"No, dear, tell him to bring it here."
"To the parlor, papa?" she began. He sat out her short, and replied, sharply: "Yes, in the parlor. Tell him to be quick about it. Go along, girl. What are you hesitating about?"
"Jenny left the room, and as she went out I heard her crying. I was confident that the old man wanted to scold me, and I had no idea of waiting quietly for him to do so. Still it was no easy matter to retreat. I glanced up over the sofa to take a look at the state of affairs. The major was sitting with his back to me, and his face to the door through which Jenny had disappeared. He knew well where I was concealed, but he paid no attention to me, so sure was he that he had me in his clutches. My position was desperate, and so was the resolution I formed.
"While his back was still turned to me, I sprang to my feet, and giving the sofa a push, sent the major rolling over the floor, and before he could regain his feet, I had passed through the parlor door, and looked it on the outside. Calling to Jenny to come and release her father, I left the house and returned home.
"Feeling assured that the major would call on me in no very amiable mood the next morning, I left town to avoid seeing him. When I returned I learned that he had been to my office and rowed vengeance against me. I continued to keep out of his way, however, until his wrath

subsided, for it was not in my interest to meet him.
"After this I did not see Jenny for a long time. At last I could stand the separation no longer, so I wrote to Jenny to stay at home the next Sunday morning, and I would see her while her father was at church.
"On the appointed day I was at the house, fully intending to go away before the major should return. Unfortunately, however, I over-stayed my time, as usual, and the major came in so suddenly that he cut off my retreat. It was useless to hide in the parlor, for he knew my tricks too well by this time, so I hurried out of the door leading to the back part of the house, and seeing the door to the cellar open, bolted into it. The major saw me as I went into the cellar. I hardly got down the stairs when he came to the door.
"Wall, Mr. Sturgis, said he, so you are here again."
"It seems so, sir," I replied, not knowing what else to say.
"How long do you expect to stay?" he asked.
"I was about to go as you came in," I said, "I may as well do now."
"Not yet," he said, sharply. "You seem so fond of my house that I'll give you more of it than you bargain for. I warrant you, however, you'll not find my cellar as comfortable as my parlor."
"With this he turned off and looked the door on me. I looked around the cellar for some other mode of egress, but could find none. It was close, well built, cellar, lighted by only one grated window. It was clean and well arranged, but cold. Finding that I had no means of escape, I seated myself on a box and tried to make the best of my condition. In a short time I discovered the major's stock of wine was stored in the cellar. Selecting a bottle of prime old Port, I took out the stopper with my knife and paid my respects to it. I had no idea how long I was to be kept there.
"About four o'clock in the afternoon the door at the head of the steps opened, and Major Shorter made his appearance.
"Well, Mr. Sturgis," said he, mockingly, "how do you like your quarters?"
"Very much sir," I replied with an air of unconcern. "I say, major, this is capital old Port you have here."
"Thunder!" shouted the major; "you have not been at my wine yet?"
"I have taken that liberty, to enliven the monotony of my position," I answered laughingly.
"You have the advantage of me there, said the major, after a pause. "You are not worthy a bottle of good Port. Come up, and I will let you go home."
"I assure you I am very well satisfied, sir," I replied.
"Come up, and be off from here, I say," exclaimed the old man, angrily.
"I went up stairs, carrying with me the bottle from which I had been drinking. As I reached the head of the stairs, the old man broke into a loud laugh.
"You've been too much for me to-day, Sturgis," he said. "Go home now and don't repeat your visit."
"I went out of the house and returned home. A few days after this I received a note from Jenny, telling me that her father was about to take her to Europe with the hope of getting rid of me. This brought matters to a crisis, and we determined to set aside her father's unjust opposition, and take the responsibility of marrying.
"Everything was in readiness. The carriage was at a cross street near Jenny's home, and I was waiting near the door for her. She came out soon and we hurried to the carriage. It was quite dark when I got there and helping Jenny into it, I ordered the driver to take us to the Rev. Mr. ———'s house. I had hardly gotten into the carriage, when some one on the front seat, whom I had not noticed before, said quietly:
"Upon my life, this is cool."
"Jenny gave a scream of alarm, and I recognized the voice of Mr. Shorter. He had discovered our plans, and had taken his seat in the carriage for the purpose of thwarting them.
"And so you two fools are going to get married, and without my consent?"
"You have unjustly withheld it, Major Shorter," said I, "and we have determined to act for ourselves. You have no right to act towards us from such groundless prejudices."
"I expected an angry retort, but the old man spoke very mildly when he replied:
"I have been thinking during the last half hour, Mr. Sturgis," he said, "I have not acted right about this matter. I will be just towards you. Get out now and let the carriage take us home, and come to see me in the morning. I promise you shall have no cause to complain of me."
"He held out his hand to me; I took it most gladly and bidding both parties "good night," left the carriage.
"The next I called upon the major, and before I left him we arranged matters to our own satisfaction. He agreed to put me on probation six months more and promised that if at the end of that time I was steady and deserving, Jenny should be my wife. I passed the ordeal,

married Jenny, and never had a better friend than her father proved. This dears is how I won a queer courtsip; and so it was; but it brought me a dear good wife."
Uncle Richard fell to poking the fire again and we all listened to the storm once more.

REPORT.
Of the Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate an alleged attempt to procure, by corrupt means, the passage by the Legislature of an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act regulating railroad companies, approved February 19th, A. D. 1849."—This is the report referred to in the letter of our Harriburg correspondent published last week.
Your committee, appointed at the close of the last session of the Legislature, to investigate an alleged attempt to procure by corrupt means, the passage of an act regulating railroad companies, approved February 19th, A. D. 1849, beg leave to submit the following report:
On the 23d day of March, A. D. 1864, a bill originating in the House of Representatives, numbered 1349, and entitled as above, was called up in the Senate by the chairman of this committee. The object of the bill was to authorize the execution of a mortgage upon the Atlantic and Great Western railroad for the security of its creditors. We understand that the Legislatures of New York and Ohio, have enacted laws of similar character. The bill seemed to be of vital importance to the creditors of the road and was, of itself, unobjectionable and just. It would have passed this Legislature without opposition or delay had it not been announced on the floor of the Senate, by the Senator from Washington (Mr. Hopkins), and the Senator from Wayne (Mr. Beardslee), that they had reason to believe, and did believe, that money to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars had been improperly procured to be used in procuring the passage of the bill in question. Upon this revelation being made, the chairman of the committee deemed it due to the character of the Senate to ask for the postponement of the consideration of the bill, and for the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter. The bill was accordingly postponed, and a committee of investigation (whose names are hereto appended) was appointed, with power to send for persons and papers. It will be remembered that this was on the day preceding the last, on which, by the rules of the Legislature, legislation could be obtained. The salutary effect of the appointment of the committee was at once made apparent in the testimony of Mr. Ward that Mr. Northrop, of Philadelphia, on learning the action of the Senate, proceeded to get the money from the parties who held it in their possession, and handed it over to Mr. Ward for the purpose of being returned to Mr. Jackson, the agent of the company. After the return of the money the committee advised the passage of the bill by the Senate, inasmuch as it was entirely proper of itself, and there were parties deeply interested in its passage who had born no part in the base attempt to pass it by corrupt means. It accordingly passed and became a law. The committee met and examined two witnesses, whose testimony was immediately submitted to the Senate. The time being inadequate to conclude the investigation, leave was given the committee to sit during the recess of the Legislature. Sessions of the committee were held in Philadelphia, on the 18th of April and on the 3d of May.

The following facts seem to be clearly established by the testimony thus far obtained, viz:
1st. That thirty thousand dollars were sent to Harriburg during the last session of the Legislature, to be used in procuring the passage of the bill in question, as stated by one of the witnesses, to pay necessary expenses incurred in getting it through.
2d. That Mr. Tallow (Jackson, of Philadelphia, agent for Mr. James McHenry, a large owner of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad company, procured from Mr. Samuel Wann, another agent of Mr. Henry's in New York, at least twenty-five thousand dollars of this money, and that he sent the said twenty-five thousand dollars to Harriburg by the hand of his brother Mr. John Jackson.
3d. That Mr. Albert R. Schofield, of Philadelphia, was instrumental in inducing Tallow Jackson to believe that the employment of money was customary and necessary in procuring legislation at Harriburg; that the said bill could not be passed without the employment of money; and that at least twenty-five thousand dollars of the said money was placed in his possession.
4th. That upon the exposure made by Senators Beardslee and Hopkins, and the immediate appointment of this committee of investigation, the said twenty-five thousand dollars were returned intact to Mr. Jackson.
5th. That the additional five thousand dollars were retained in the hands of Mr. George Northrop, and subsequently divided among Messrs. Northrop, Witte and

Schofield, and that no part of it, the said five thousand dollars, was returned to Mr. Jackson.
6th. That the Atlantic and Great Western railroad company, as such, was not, so far as now known, responsible for any part of this transaction, nor does any blame attach to the company therefor.
And 7th. That none of the money was paid to, or received by any member or officer of either branch of the Legislature or of the Government.
The committee subpoenaed seven witnesses in all, viz:
C. L. Ward, John H. Brimmer, Tallow Jackson, John Jackson, William H. Witte, George Northrop and Albert R. Schofield.
Messrs. Ward, Brimmer, Witte Tallow Jackson and Northrop, have appeared and submitted their testimony, which is hereto annexed.
Messrs. Ward and Brimmer are not only without blame in the matter, but their conduct in the premises was eminently proper and praiseworthy. They learned for what "base uses" this money was obtained, and manfully exposed the wrong.
Mr. Witte, in answer to our summons appeared before the committee and testified. His testimony will be found to conflict, on certain points, with that of one of the other witnesses, to which attention will be hereafter directed.
Mr. Tallow Jackson's connection with the affair is a very peculiar one. Though guilty of an unlawful and highly reprehensible act, he seemed to have been quite as much "sinned against as sinning," and was evidently made a victim through the misrepresentations of designing men. Your committee take this occasion to express the hope that the exposures of this investigation will have the salutary effect of disabusing his mind of the delusion that the employment of money is either legitimate or requisite to procure the passage by this Legislature of just and wholesome laws.
Mr. Northrop, appeared before your committee, while sitting in Philadelphia in May last, and declined to testify. Upon the meeting, however, of the present Legislature, Mr. Northrop notified the committee of his willingness and ability to submit his testimony. He was accordingly sworn and examined. His testimony will be found to conflict with that of two of the other witnesses, to which your attention will be hereinafter directed.
Mr. Schofield declined to appear before the committee and submitted a letter containing his reasons therefor, of which the following is a copy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1865.
DEAR SIR—With all due deference to the honorable committee of which you are chairman, I regret, from professional reasons which must be obvious to your mind, that I am not able to testify as requested in your letter of the 14th ult.
Very respectfully,
ALBERT R. SCHOFIELD,
Attorney at Law.
No. 1522 North Twelfth St.
Hon. M. B. LOWRY.

Upon Mr. John Jackson, the officer in charge of the subpoena failed to serve personal notice, but left a copy of the same at the house of his brother, Tallow Jackson, which we have reason to believe he received, but he did not appear before the committee.
Your committee desire to direct attention to the following, which appear among other conflicts of testimony.
Mr. Tallow Jackson testifies that he sent the money to Harriburg on the advice of Mr. Geo. Northrop more than that of any other person. Mr. Northrop, on the contrary, testifies that Mr. Schofield told him that Mr. Jackson had promised him (Schofield) certain payment for services in connection with the bill; that he wished him (Northrop) to say to Jackson that he would require twenty-five thousand dollars; that he (Northrop) replied that he knew nothing about the matter, and as far as he was concerned desired no connection with a matter of money; that on his return to Philadelphia he reported to Mr. Jackson the request of Schofield, informing Jackson at the time that he (Northrop) did not see the necessity for money. Mr. William H. Witte, testifies that he never spoke to any member of the Senate or of the House or to any person on the subject of the bill that he "has no knowledge of what means if any, were used in procuring my passage with reference to it," that he rendered no service to Mr. Jackson—and that he did not hear anything said about the use of five thousand dollars to procure the passage of the bill through the House.
Mr. Jackson, on the contrary testifies that Mr. Witte (now he (Jackson) sent the money, and that he (Witte) was willing to assist him by his personal influence. And Mr. Geo. Northrop testifies that he was requested by Mr. Jackson to communicate with two gentlemen whom he (Jackson) believed would assist him in the matter—that after reaching Harriburg, Mr. Jackson sent him a check for two or three thousand dollars by one of these two gentlemen—that after the bill passed the House, he returned to Philadelphia, and one of these gentlemen who had been to Harriburg, acting in behalf of Mr. Jackson in this matter, and who had known of his having the money and the amount of it, asked payment of it for his and the other gentlemen's services—that he asked for three thousand and two hundred and fifty dollars, which he paid him,—that Mr. Jackson afterward approved of what he had done, and that the said two gentlemen with whom he conferred, and to one of whom he paid the money, were Mr. Wm. H. Witte and Mr. Albert R. Schofield.
Your committee have reason to believe that Mr. Albert R. Schofield, Mr. Wm. H. Witte and

Mr. Northrop, were instrumental in inducing Tallow Jackson to believe that the employment of money was customary and necessary in procuring legislation at Harriburg; that the said bill could not be passed without the employment of money; and that at least twenty-five thousand dollars of the said money was placed in his possession.
4th. That upon the exposure made by Senators Beardslee and Hopkins, and the immediate appointment of this committee of investigation, the said twenty-five thousand dollars were returned intact to Mr. Jackson.
5th. That the additional five thousand dollars were retained in the hands of Mr. George Northrop, and subsequently divided among Messrs. Northrop, Witte and

Schofield, and that no part of it, the said five thousand dollars, was returned to Mr. Jackson.
6th. That the Atlantic and Great Western railroad company, as such, was not, so far as now known, responsible for any part of this transaction, nor does any blame attach to the company therefor.
And 7th. That none of the money was paid to, or received by any member or officer of either branch of the Legislature or of the Government.
The committee subpoenaed seven witnesses in all, viz:
C. L. Ward, John H. Brimmer, Tallow Jackson, John Jackson, William H. Witte, George Northrop and Albert R. Schofield.
Messrs. Ward, Brimmer, Witte Tallow Jackson and Northrop, have appeared and submitted their testimony, which is hereto annexed.
Messrs. Ward and Brimmer are not only without blame in the matter, but their conduct in the premises was eminently proper and praiseworthy. They learned for what "base uses" this money was obtained, and manfully exposed the wrong.
Mr. Witte, in answer to our summons appeared before the committee and testified. His testimony will be found to conflict, on certain points, with that of one of the other witnesses, to which attention will be hereafter directed.
Mr. Tallow Jackson's connection with the affair is a very peculiar one. Though guilty of an unlawful and highly reprehensible act, he seemed to have been quite as much "sinned against as sinning," and was evidently made a victim through the misrepresentations of designing men. Your committee take this occasion to express the hope that the exposures of this investigation will have the salutary effect of disabusing his mind of the delusion that the employment of money is either legitimate or requisite to procure the passage by this Legislature of just and wholesome laws.
Mr. Northrop, appeared before your committee, while sitting in Philadelphia in May last, and declined to testify. Upon the meeting, however, of the present Legislature, Mr. Northrop notified the committee of his willingness and ability to submit his testimony. He was accordingly sworn and examined. His testimony will be found to conflict with that of two of the other witnesses, to which your attention will be hereinafter directed.
Mr. Schofield declined to appear before the committee and submitted a letter containing his reasons therefor, of which the following is a copy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1865.
DEAR SIR—With all due deference to the honorable committee of which you are chairman, I regret, from professional reasons which must be obvious to your mind, that I am not able to testify as requested in your letter of the 14th ult.
Very respectfully,
ALBERT R. SCHOFIELD,
Attorney at Law.
No. 1522 North Twelfth St.
Hon. M. B. LOWRY.

Upon Mr. John Jackson, the officer in charge of the subpoena failed to serve personal notice, but left a copy of the same at the house of his brother, Tallow Jackson, which we have reason to believe he received, but he did not appear before the committee.
Your committee desire to direct attention to the following, which appear among other conflicts of testimony.
Mr. Tallow Jackson testifies that he sent the money to Harriburg on the advice of Mr. Geo. Northrop more than that of any other person. Mr. Northrop, on the contrary, testifies that Mr. Schofield told him that Mr. Jackson had promised him (Schofield) certain payment for services in connection with the bill; that he wished him (Northrop) to say to Jackson that he would require twenty-five thousand dollars; that he (Northrop) replied that he knew nothing about the matter, and as far as he was concerned desired no connection with a matter of money; that on his return to Philadelphia he reported to Mr. Jackson the request of Schofield, informing Jackson at the time that he (Northrop) did not see the necessity for money. Mr. William H. Witte, testifies that he never spoke to any member of the Senate or of the House or to any person on the subject of the bill that he "has no knowledge of what means if any, were used in procuring my passage with reference to it," that he rendered no service to Mr. Jackson—and that he did not hear anything said about the use of five thousand dollars to procure the passage of the bill through the House.
Mr. Jackson, on the contrary testifies that Mr. Witte (now he (Jackson) sent the money, and that he (Witte) was willing to assist him by his personal influence. And Mr. Geo. Northrop testifies that he was requested by Mr. Jackson to communicate with two gentlemen whom he (Jackson) believed would assist him in the matter—that after reaching Harriburg, Mr. Jackson sent him a check for two or three thousand dollars by one of these two gentlemen—that after the bill passed the House, he returned to Philadelphia, and one of these gentlemen who had been to Harriburg, acting in behalf of Mr. Jackson in this matter, and who had known of his having the money and the amount of it, asked payment of it for his and the other gentlemen's services—that he asked for three thousand and two hundred and fifty dollars, which he paid him,—that Mr. Jackson afterward approved of what he had done, and that the said two gentlemen with whom he conferred, and to one of whom he paid the money, were Mr. Wm. H. Witte and Mr. Albert R. Schofield.
Your committee have reason to believe that Mr. Albert R. Schofield, Mr. Wm. H. Witte and

Mr. Northrop, were instrumental in inducing Tallow Jackson to believe that the employment of money was customary and necessary in procuring legislation at Harriburg; that the said bill could not be passed without the employment of money; and that at least twenty-five thousand dollars of the said money was placed in his possession.
4th. That upon the exposure made by Senators Beardslee and Hopkins, and the immediate appointment of this committee of investigation, the said twenty-five thousand dollars were returned intact to Mr. Jackson.
5th. That the additional five thousand dollars were retained in the hands of Mr. George Northrop, and subsequently divided among Messrs. Northrop, Witte and

Schofield, and that no part of it, the said five thousand dollars, was returned to Mr. Jackson.
6th. That the Atlantic and Great Western railroad company, as such, was not, so far as now known, responsible for any part of this transaction, nor does any blame attach to the company therefor.
And 7th. That none of the money was paid to, or received by any member or officer of either branch of the Legislature or of the Government.
The committee subpoenaed seven witnesses in all, viz:
C. L. Ward, John H. Brimmer, Tallow Jackson, John Jackson, William H. Witte, George Northrop and Albert R. Schofield.
Messrs. Ward, Brimmer, Witte Tallow Jackson and Northrop, have appeared and submitted their testimony, which is hereto annexed.
Messrs. Ward and Brimmer are not only without blame in the matter, but their conduct in the premises was eminently proper and praiseworthy. They learned for what "base uses" this money was obtained, and manfully exposed the wrong.
Mr. Witte, in answer to our summons appeared before the committee and testified. His testimony will be found to conflict, on certain points, with that of one of the other witnesses, to which attention will be hereafter directed.
Mr. Tallow Jackson's connection with the affair is a very peculiar one. Though guilty of an unlawful and highly reprehensible act, he seemed to have been quite as much "sinned against as sinning," and was evidently made a victim through the misrepresentations of designing men. Your committee take this occasion to express the hope that the exposures of this investigation will have the salutary effect of disabusing his mind of the delusion that the employment of money is either legitimate or requisite to procure the passage by this Legislature of just and wholesome laws.
Mr. Northrop, appeared before your committee, while sitting in Philadelphia in May last, and declined to testify. Upon the meeting, however, of the present Legislature, Mr. Northrop notified the committee of his willingness and ability to submit his testimony. He was accordingly sworn and examined. His testimony will be found to conflict with that of two of the other witnesses, to which your attention will be hereinafter directed.
Mr. Schofield declined to appear before the committee and submitted a letter containing his reasons therefor, of which the following is a copy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1865.
DEAR SIR—With all due deference to the honorable committee of which you are chairman, I regret, from professional reasons which must be obvious to your mind, that I am not able to testify as requested in your letter of the 14th ult.
Very respectfully,
ALBERT R. SCHOFIELD,
Attorney at Law.
No. 1522 North Twelfth St.
Hon. M. B. LOWRY.

Upon Mr. John Jackson, the officer in charge of the subpoena failed to serve personal notice, but left a copy of the same at the house of his brother, Tallow Jackson, which we have reason to believe he received, but he did not appear before the committee.
Your committee desire to direct attention to the following, which appear among other conflicts of testimony.
Mr. Tallow Jackson testifies that he sent the money to Harriburg on the advice of Mr. Geo. Northrop more than that of any other person. Mr. Northrop, on the contrary, testifies that Mr. Schofield told him that Mr. Jackson had promised him (Schofield) certain payment for services in connection with the bill; that he wished him (Northrop) to say to Jackson that he would require twenty-five thousand dollars; that he (Northrop) replied that he knew nothing about the matter, and as far as he was concerned desired no connection with a matter of money; that on his return to Philadelphia he reported to Mr. Jackson the request of Schofield, informing Jackson at the time that he (Northrop) did not see the necessity for money. Mr. William H. Witte, testifies that he never spoke to any member of the Senate or of the House or to any person on the subject of the bill that he "has no knowledge of what means if any, were used in procuring my passage with reference to it," that he rendered no service to Mr. Jackson—and that he did not hear anything said about the use of five thousand dollars to procure the passage of the bill through the House.
Mr. Jackson, on the contrary testifies that Mr. Witte (now he (Jackson) sent the money, and that he (Witte) was willing to assist him by his personal influence. And Mr. Geo. Northrop testifies that he was requested by Mr. Jackson to communicate with two gentlemen whom he (Jackson) believed would assist him in the matter—that after reaching Harriburg, Mr. Jackson sent him a check for two or three thousand dollars by one of these two gentlemen—that after the bill passed the House, he returned to Philadelphia, and one of these gentlemen who had been to Harriburg, acting in behalf of Mr. Jackson in this matter, and who had known of his having the money and the amount of it, asked payment of it for his and the other gentlemen's services—that he asked for three thousand and two hundred and fifty dollars, which he paid him,—that Mr. Jackson afterward approved of what he had done, and that the said two gentlemen with whom he conferred, and to one of whom he paid the money, were Mr. Wm. H. Witte and Mr. Albert R. Schofield.
Your committee have reason to believe that Mr. Albert R. Schofield, Mr. Wm. H. Witte and

Mr. Northrop, were instrumental in inducing Tallow Jackson to believe that the employment of money was customary and necessary in procuring legislation at Harriburg; that the said bill could not be passed without the employment of money; and that at least twenty-five thousand dollars of the said money was placed in his possession.
4th. That upon the exposure made by Senators Beardslee and Hopkins, and the immediate appointment of this committee of investigation, the said twenty-five thousand dollars were returned intact to Mr. Jackson.
5th. That the additional five thousand dollars were retained in the hands of Mr. George Northrop, and subsequently divided among Messrs. Northrop, Witte and

Schofield, and that no part of it, the said five thousand dollars, was returned to Mr. Jackson.
6th. That the Atlantic and Great Western railroad company, as such, was not, so far as now known, responsible for any part of this transaction, nor does any blame attach to the company therefor.
And 7th. That none of the money was paid to, or received by any member or officer of either branch of the Legislature or of the Government.
The committee subpoenaed seven witnesses in all, viz:
C. L. Ward, John H. Brimmer, Tallow Jackson, John Jackson, William H. Witte, George Northrop and Albert R. Schofield.
Messrs. Ward, Brimmer, Witte Tallow Jackson and Northrop, have appeared and submitted their testimony, which is hereto annexed.
Messrs. Ward and Brimmer are not only without blame in the matter, but their conduct in the premises was eminently proper and praiseworthy. They learned for what "base uses" this money was obtained, and manfully