The Elk County Advocate.

JOHN G. HALL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
S. T. MOORE, PUBLISHER.

THURSDAY:

January 17th, 1866.

Mr. Editor:—In his annual message which you published last week, Gov. Curtin commends the proposed amendments to the constitution of the United States as wise and moderate provisions, every way unobjectionable. The 3d clause, excluding all who engaged in rebellion, having previously sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, from Congress, from all U. S. offices civil and military, and all State offices executive or judicial, evidently refers to those who have already done this thing, as well as to those who may do it hereafter. Is it not, therefore, in respect to those, now words, an *ex post facto* law, which is expressly prohibited by the Constitution?

I would like to know whether the Supreme Court would not be bound by the clause referred to, (Art. 1, Sect. 9, Cl. 3,) to restrict the application of the amendment (in case of its passage) to those who may *hereafter* transgress, leaving our present rebels to the operation of statutes *already* made and provided? Please give me your opinion on the matter. The same principle that applies here, I suppose, will cover all *legislation* in reference to those who have taken part in the late rebellion.

CIVIS.

REPLY.—If the provisions or the amendment referred to by Civis were embodied in an Act of Congress, or in the law of any State, there is no doubt but they would be in violation of that clause of the Constitution which prohibits the passage of an *ex post facto* law. The decisions of the Supreme Court, delivered on the 14th instant, in two cases, decide this clearly. The one was the case of John A. Cummins, a Catholic priest, against the State of Missouri, involving the constitutionality of the test oath of that State. The other, the petition of A. H. Garland, an ex-member of the Confederate Congress, to be admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, notwithstanding the test oath prescribed by act of Congress, and which he was unable to take. The Court held that these test oaths were in the nature of punishments, and being imposed by laws passed *ex post facto*, were unconstitutional and void. In our next issue we will give a synopsis of these decisions, with a detailed statement of the facts.

The question proposed by Civis, however bears a different aspect, in this, that it is not by an act of Congress or law of a State that it is intended to impose the punishment, but by the Constitution itself. The clause prohibiting *ex post facto* laws is perhaps liable to amendment, alteration and repeal, and should the proposed amendment be adopted, it would repeal the said clause in so much as they are inconsistent. While it would be no less in conflict with the first principles of justice, and while it would be as less in antagonism to the spirit and genius of the American system, it is evident that when made a part of the Constitution itself, it could no longer be *unconstitutional*.—ED.

We are told that thirty members of Congress have been on a holiday tour through the Southern States, to New Orleans. Isn't this a convincing evidence of the pacification of the South? They would hardly have gone there in time of war.

Artemus Ward was decidedly sharp, when in one of his letters to the London Punch, he said: "I look at your last Parliament, and I can't see that a single speech was *censored* during the entire session. Look at Congress—but no, I'd rather not look at Congress."

It is the conviction of the Louisville Journal that if the Northern people shall treat the Southern people as "free and equal citizens, and not conquerors," they can easily be attached to the Government and the South be thereby tranquilized. But, then, will that Republican party be perpetuated. That's the question.

Gen. Butler says that President Johnson "does not like to show his hand." Mr. Prentice adds: "If he were to show both his hands, and all his pockets, and the inside of his hat, his cock-eyed assailant would see no stolen spoons in them."

If the rebellion of Shays in Massachusetts, and of the Whisky People in Pennsylvania, had been punished, as it is now proposed to punish the rebels of the South. Both Massachusetts and Pennsylvania might now be mere Territories, in lieu of States.

The Radicals impose tyrannical conditions on the South, and then make her refused to accept such conditions a pretext for imposing still more tyrannical ones. Magnanimous fellows are the Radicals. They remind us of Master Owen in the nursery. "O, Aunty' make Freddy behave himself; every time I hit him on the head with the mallet, he bursts out crying!"

Correspondence of the Advocate.

Mr. Editor:—Gen. SIMON CAMERON was elected U. S. Senator on the 15th inst. His term commences on the 4th of March next, as the successor of Mr. Cowan, and lasts six years. He was the nominee of the Republican caucus, defeating Curtin, Stevens, and Grow, the vote, in caucus, standing 23, 7 and 5, respectively, to 43 for Cameron. When it is remembered that in this contest Cameron had to contend, almost single handed, against the combined influence of the leaders of his party, the magnitude of his triumph is the more manifest. Both the outgoing and the incoming Governor, Thad Stevens, and nearly the entire Republican Congressional delegation, backed by Forney, McClure, and with one or two exceptions, the entire Republican Press of the State, were arrayed against him.

Of course the Democracy have nothing to expect from this result—unless it is in verification of the saying that "misery loves company"—for we presume that, to the unwearied, scheming and intriguing leaders of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, Cameron in the U. S. Senate, will be the most obnoxious of men—for more so than would be any straightout Democrat.

When Secretary of War, Cameron was the first to recommend the using of negroes as a weapon of war. For this, he was compelled to leave the Cabinet, and soon afterwards the Administration, and his entire party, adopted and carried out his plan. But with all this, we have yet to learn that Cameron is in favor of degrading the white race by using the negro for *political purposes*; we have yet to learn that Cameron, like Stevens, Curtin and Forney, is in favor of giving the negro a vote, and reducing the States of the South to territories, and disfranchising their white citizens. If he is not, then, indeed have the Democracy lost nothing.

We remember well that when in the Senate in the Session of '60-'61, as the colleague of Gov. Bigler, he was no extremist; that he opposed all violence and favored, or at least pretended to, an adjustment; but through the assurance of Seward and others that "there was no danger," and the assurance of becoming a member of the Lincoln Cabinet, he was induced to sanction the fatal conduct of his party. A few weeks will tell whether he was one of the deceived or deceivers. M. W. D.

REMARKS.—Lest our readers should be misled as to Mr. Cameron's position, by the views above expressed, we deem it our duty to say that the hopeful anticipations of M. W. D. are groundless. On the day of his election he made a short speech in reply to the congratulations of his friends, in which he took his position among the extreme men of his party. We think it fully as creditable to the conservative portion of our people that Simon Cameron is not of them. His secession would add no luster to any party.—ED.

—A welcome correspondent sends us the following examples, accompanied by their respective solutions. Any of our readers sending correct solutions to either or both of them, will confer a favor.

Ostrander Miscellaneous.

EXAMPLE 100.

These are three numbers, such that if the third of the two greater were added to the less, it would be twelve, and if the third of the two less were added to the greater, the sum in each case would be one hundred. What are the numbers?

Ostrander Miscellaneous.

EXAMPLE 101.

(Dedicated to Gen. B's Position.)

If a fourth of your money you give unto me,
And I, A, within twelve, to B and to C,
With a thousand bright dollars I then should be blessed,
Would pay off my debts and set me at rest;
Said B to A and C, I plainly behold
If a fifth of your cash in my pockets were told,
The same sum of money my pocket would grace,
And a satisfied smile would light up my face;
If a sixth of your coin were added to mine,
Said C to B and A, I would not repine,
For the same sum of dollars I then should behold
Each time my purse I approach to unfold.
Ye lads who with learning and genius are blessed,
Tell the number of dollars each man did possess,
With a heart full of friendship, I'll give you my hand,
And say that Position you will understand.

A. R.

Resolutions solicited.

General Dudley, now in command at Vicksburg, Miss., attended a dinner recently given by the merchants of that city and gave as a sentiment: "The conservative element of the country—the fighting men of both armies."

The President of Peru has taken a charming method of insuring his re-election. He has arrested the opposing candidates and sent them out of the country. He is patterning after the Radicals during the war.

Let the warning be borne in mind by all statesmen, that no great party, of any purpose of expediency or personal profit, can afford to sacrifice itself, and left of all to part with the name to which it has steadily adhered.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution calling for information in relation to the Department advertising in the Washington city papers. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wade presented a petition for the passage of the tariff bill now pending; also, a petition for increased pay for army officers, which were appropriately referred; also, a petition for reconstruction upon the basis of equal rights, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of the cigar makers, complaining of the irregularity of the revenue laws as existing, and asking for relief. Referred to the Finance Committee. Also, a petition for reconstruction on the basis of equal rights, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Poland presented a petition for increased duties on wool, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Ramsey offered the memorial of the Minnesota Legislature for an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hendricks presented the memorial of the cigar makers for a change in the mode of taxing cigars. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Harris presented the petition of General Sickles and others, for a repeal of the law abolishing regimental bands. Referred to the Military committee.

Mr. Morgan presented a number of petitions on the subject of tariffs and duties. Referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Howe presented a petition for reconstruction on the basis of equal rights. Referred to the committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Sherman presented the petition of the female employees of the Government printing office for an increase of pay. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Cragin, from the Committee on the net proceeds of the internal revenue in the Territories, in the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, for the erection of penitentiaries, which passed and goes to the President.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported adversely on the motion to present the petition of the New England emigrant aid society for indemnification for property destroyed by a mob in Kansas.

Mr. Cowan presented a petition against the contraction of the currency, and for increased duty on imports. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Lane called up the bill to change the mode of appointing pension agents, providing that they shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The question was upon Mr. Sumner's amendment, requiring all officers of the Government, whose salary or fees exceed one thousand dollars, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Lane spoke against the amendment, saying he would prefer it as an impeachment proposition.

Mr. Sumner hoped the amendment would be adopted, as it was even more important than the original.

The amendment of Mr. Sumner was rejected—yeas 12, nays 21.

Pending the further consideration of the bill, the morning hour expired and the unfinished business of Friday, which was the bill to regulate the term of office, was taken up.

Mr. Poland said he had given notice that he would call up the bankrupt bill today. He did not wish power to interfere with the pending message, but he would call up the bankrupt bill when that now before the Senate was disposed of.

The pending question on the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was on Mr. Hendricks's motion to strike out from the third section the following words: "And if no appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made to such office or vacancy happening filled, as aforesaid, during such session of the Senate, such office shall remain in abeyance, without any salary, fees or emoluments attached thereto, until the same shall be filled by appointment thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office, shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of a vacancy to such office."

HOUSE.

The joint business order being the call of States, for bills and joint resolutions to be referred, bills were introduced, read twice and referred as follows:

Mr. Taylor, joint resolutions directing the President of the United States to cause discharges, written or printed, to be furnished to all volunteer commissioned officers who have served in the army and navy, and been honorably discharged. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hart, a bill providing for the payment of bounty to the representatives of soldiers who were killed or died in the military service of the United Service whose term of service was less than one year. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. Shellabarger, a bill directing the protection of certain privileges of citizenship for acts of rebellion against the United States, and providing for the restoration of these privileges in certain causes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Washburn, a bill to re-establish civil governments in the States lately in rebellion, excepting Tennessee. Referred to the joint committee on Reconstruction.

The call of the States for bills being concluded, the States were called for resolutions during the remainder of the morning hour.

The resolution offered last Monday by Mr. Loan, and afterwards by Mr. Kelso, came up as follows:

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing the fruits of the victories gained on the part of the Republic during the late war waged by the rebels and traitors against the life of the nation, and of giving effect to the will of the people as expressed at the polls during the late election by majorities numbering in the aggregate more than four hundred thousand votes, it is the duty of the Thirty-ninth Congress to take without delay such action as will accomplish the following objects, viz.

Mr. Loan read a long speech, in which he in effect charged President Johnson with having knowledge of the plot to assassinate Lincoln. A point of order was raised by Mr. Hale which was overruled by the Speaker. Finally the whole matter went over until Monday next.

New Advertisements.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Elk county, Pa. I will sell at the Court House in Ridgway, Pa., on Monday, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1867, at two and one-half o'clock, P. M., that certain tract of land in Jay township, in said Elk county, containing 50 acres, more or less, being the one-half part of tract No. 5, as designated in Adam Diller's sub-division plan of land in said County. Terms cash, on confirmation of sale.

MARY McKERNEY,
Admx. of estate of P. McKerney, dec'd.
L. J. Blakely, Atty. 1st m. 17th d-5t.

RUSTIC WINDOW SHADES AT VARIETY HALL WARREN, PA.

RUSTIC WINDOW SHADES AT VARIETY HALL WARREN, PA.

RUSTIC WINDOW SHADES AT VARIETY HALL WARREN, PA.

1—17—tc.

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ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to Joseph Wilhelm of St. Mary's, are requested to call and settle their accounts before the 1st of February, or they will be put in the hands of proper persons for collection.

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JOS. WILHELM.
St. Mary's Jan. 10th 1866.

1867 1867

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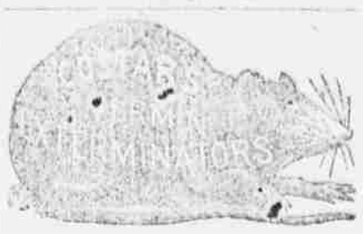

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For Nervousness and Sick Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Colics, Chills, Fevers, and general derangement of the Digestive ORGANS.

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