



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning, Jan 6th, 1864.

The army news is again without interest. The only item of interest is a dispatch published in New York, dated Cumberland Md., that our pickets had been driven in from Winchester, and were falling back towards Martinsburg.

The bombardment of Charleston still continues.

The anniversary of negro freedom was celebrated on the 1st inst., by the negroes of Norfolk, Va., four negro regiments taking the lead—Gen. Butler and three or four other Brigadiers, honoring the occasion with their presence.

Five hundred paroled prisoners were exchanged last week. But no further exchange will be made until the Confederate authorities settle the question of outlawry which they had declared against Gen. Butler, and until the two authorities would come to a definite understanding on the negro question.

## Then and Now.

"The Union is one and inseparable now and forever!"—*Jacobin Organ*, December 30, 1863.

"The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it [the right] exists nevertheless." \* \* \* "If any considerable section shall deliberately resolve to go out, [of the Union] we for one shall not counsel the adoption of coercive measures to prevent it."—*Jacobin Organ*, November 14, 1860.

Our neighbor has never yet attempted any explanation of this remarkable change of front, although we have given him repeated opportunities to do so. The article from which the last above quotation is taken was not original with our neighbor, as it appeared in the New York Tribune, we think, just five days previously, and our neighbor can only claim the credit of a plagiarist; and not a very smart one either. But if the Union is now "one and inseparable," why was it less so in 1860? Is it because Sambo is to be freed from labor, and he and his children to be fed and clothed out of the till, and sweat of the laboring white men? Is this why the "Union is one and inseparable" now, but was not in 1860, when Sambo had to do his own share of the work—when he honestly earned good clothing and good feeding, and when he received them to his heart's content—and when everything was moving along harmoniously, just as the founders of our government intended they should?

"Certainly, no men we wot of, are more given to 'pervert' the 'position' or 'language' of others than they [the editors of the *Republican*] are of the President on all occasions."—*Jacobin Organ*.

We defy our vitiating, sappy-headed neighbor to make good his assertion by producing a single instance wherein we "perverted" the President's language.—Bring on your proof, or wear the garb of a false witness.

## ABOLITIONISM TRIUMPHANT

Negro Equality recognized, sanctioned and practised by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation!

## STAND BACK, WHITE MEN!

Front Seats reserved for Niggers!

Forney's Washington organ—the *Chronicle*—of the 2nd instant, makes the following announcement with an air of complete triumph:

"Years ago had a colored man presented himself at the White House at the President's levee, seeking an introduction to the chief magistrate of the nation, he would have been in all probability roughly handled for his impudence. Yesterday four colored men of genteel exterior and with the manners of gentlemen, joined in the throng that crowded the Executive Mansion, and were presented to the President of the United States."

Here we have, as it were, the official announcement of the consummation of the highest hopes of those infamous scoundrels who have brought our country to its present position of hopeless degradation.

Nor is this all. The convention of Free State men lately held in Louisiana, under the auspices of Lincoln's "one tenth" representation scheme, it is announced by telegraph, that "negroes were admitted to seats, as delegates, in said convention."

What think you of it, ye Republicans, who affect to repudiate Abolitionism? Will ye acquiesce in the wrong, and still say that the President can do no wrong? Or will ye, like men, denounce the insult as freemen should? And what will our Jacobin neighbor say? Does he express a word of disapprobation? No! But like a sullen sycophant he will

"Bend the supple hinges of the knee That thirst may follow fawning."

A BODONTHIRSTY KING.—The Paris papers publish advices from Egypt, announcing the victory of the Emperor Theodore of Abyssinia over the population of Gojam. The Emperor has ordered the massacre of fifteen thousand prisoners, men, women and children. He is also stated to have had the English Consul arrested, and to have set the French Consul at liberty.

## Robbery in the Treasury Department.

An intensely "Legal" Scandal feathers his nest with Uncle Sam's Greenback, and exposes himself by posing to examples of other "Legal" thieves all around him—Abolition party and integrity illustrated.

"Supporting the Government" after the fashion of the times.

The amount of Cornwall's robbery in the redemption bureau of the Treasury Department at Washington turns out to be at least \$100,000. How much more he abstracted no one knows, nor is there any official method of ascertaining. Taken to his house by two officers, and there kept constantly in their presence, he at last broke down, and confessed his crime, and indicated where the property could be found, a trunk, containing \$57,000 in postage, \$1,000 in Treasury notes, and a large quantity of the cut halves of mutilated notes, which he had not time to assort, and which were awaiting the matching necessary to passing as vouchers.

After the discovery of his robbery, he was kept in a room in the Treasury for two days, under surveillance and moral suasion. He would confess nothing, and wasullen in his denial of guilt. His repeatedly expressed desire to see his wife indicated the place of concealment of the stolen money, and he was taken to his house in Georgetown as mentioned—His embezzlement has been going on for months. The mutilated notes to be cancelled and subsequently burned, were cut lengthwise through the middle, one-half went to Secretary Chase, and the other to the Register. They were counted and summed up according to their denominations, and if they compared with Cornwall's accounts, were returned to his own office to be destroyed by fire.

At the last burning, a little messenger boy, who begged to watch the process, was astonished to see Cornwall occasionally slip a package of the half notes into the side pocket of his coat as he was throwing them into the furnace. He innocently inquired of a clerk, named Platt, if Mr. Cornwall had a right to do such a thing. The game was up. A trap was laid and the felon walked right into it. His avowed reason for plunging into this systematic robbery was his conviction that other treasury clerks in responsible and confidential offices, were feathering their nests by stealing, and his determination to have a hand in it. A salary of only \$1800 a year and a large family, with the immense cost of living here, helped the fool to take this view of his official rights and personal interests. In each package he pocketed there was always one hundred bills. Frequently these were demand notes of five, tens, twenties, fifties, and one hundred. Uncut notes, subsequently received and held back, to an amount equal to these vouchers, made his hauls sometimes very great—ten or twenty thousand dollars. Imagine preparations for Christmas festivities had been made in his home and a daughter was soon to be married.

This fellow, Cornwall, is said to have been an active and zealous knight of the cape and lantern, "wide awake" to the terrible iniquities of all who were not Abolitionists, and especially severe on all "copperheads." His case presents a fine opportunity for the exercise of the ingenuity of some Senator (say from New Hampshire) in his professional capacity. Cornwall could afford to pay more than \$3000 to have his case properly presented to the government officials—and twice that sum would, no doubt, secure him an "amnesty."—*The Age*.

## Female Hate.

We suppose it is almost impossible to conceive the intense and bitter hate into which the Abolition demons have goaded the Southern people by their wicked policy. First, execration was bad enough—the assumption of force as a ruling power, after the principle of self-government was stricken down, was indeed an unpardonable insult, but not satisfied with this Lincoln sought to excite a servile insurrection and with it the butchery of women and children, and the giving over of these defenceless beings to the last and ravage of inhuman negroes. The South is often accused of cruelty and wrong towards the North, but there is nothing within their power to do which comes within a million of miles of the atrocity of this act. It is a crime that includes all other crimes, and posterity will no regard it. No portion of the people of the South feel so acutely as the women, for they instinctively knew it. As an indication of the feeling among the women, the following incident is just related in the papers: It seems that the other day our scouts captured Robert W. Arrington, a Virginian, who was accused of giving information to the enemy. While at his father's house, after his capture, the subject of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government was broached and his master remarked, "If he takes the oath, I hope God will strike him dead the instant he does it;" which remark was reiterated by his mother.

Now, can any reasonable person suppose that these women could have been taught to hate the real government of the United States? No, never! It is Abolitionism that has driven the iron of hate into their souls. It is this which causes even the mother to prefer to see her child die at her feet rather than to have him swear allegiance to a Government which she has but lately learned to hate with all her strength. Why, oh! why has Lincoln driven these people mad? Every step he has taken has forced them to hate the Union more and more. When, when will he, if ever, see the wrong he has done?

## Day Book.

DROWNED WHILE SKATING.—On the 26th inst., Edwin Jones, twelve years; Joseph Huston, eight years; and A. B. Stile, seven years, were drowned in the Damariscotta river, Maine. They were skating and ventured too near the channel. Two boys were drowned in Wyoming creek, Berks county, Pa., one of them breaking through the ice on which they were skating on Thursday. The other went to his rescue, but was pulled beneath the ice, and both found a watery grave.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania met yesterday. We expect to give the Governor's Message in our next.

Congress, after a recess since the 23d ultimo, re-convened yesterday.

Two young ladies while skating on the pond in Brooksville, Me., recently slid into an air hole and were drowned.

## DAY BOOK BREVITIES.

Mr. Cleese calls justice "the mistress and queen of all the virtues" and "the fountain of every vice." That is what is thenceforward with the Administration—it started on a career of injustice, and every inch of its path is marked with blood and crime.

There is no such thing as *conservatism* with a Republican. You can only have *altercation* with him, for the moment you begin to criticise the deeds of the Administration, he begins to swear or to call names. So you must either leave him at once, or allow him to run on until you will be obliged to knock him down for his gross insults.

Nearly all the sermons on Christmas day were war! war! war! The clerical mountebanks thus profaned the celebration of the birth of the Prince of Peace. Jerry Collier says, "a very indifferent religion, well believed, will go a great way"; but our gunpowder divines seem to get on very well without any religion at all.

Our corn crop is said to be deficient 140,000,000 bushels. Our crop of death is in excess of half a million of men. Between a frowning Providence and Abe Lincoln, our country is in a fit condition for fasting, humiliation and prayer, instead of the thanksgiving we have just been rolicking in by order of the President.

The *Jeffersonian*, an able paper published at West Chester, is responsible for the following first-rate notice of Gov. Curtin:—"A temporary wants to know what Andy Curtin will do if they put an extra tax of six cents per gallon on whiskey! Do?—swallow it of course."

Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, in his letter to the Rev. Dr. De Wolfe, of Philadelphia, says:

"I knew that the opinion which I had expressed as to the right of secession was in accordance with the opinion of the Southern leaders, and of many Northern and Western statesmen of high character. Especially I knew that it was the doctrine of Hon. Josiah Quincy, and other distinguished men of Massachusetts, at the time of the famous Hartford Convention, and of Hon. Abraham Lincoln, on the floor of Congress, in 1848, and of the Hon. Horace Greeley, in the  *Tribune*, after the Southern cause had been decided."

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Advertiser*, writing from Chattanooga on the 24th ult., says:

"Grant's headquarters are at Nashville, and will be there this winter. This indicates that offensive operations are at present suspended. The work to be done just now is felling, repairing and recruiting, and until this is completed little else can be accomplished."

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that orders have been issued by the War Department postponing the draft from the 5th to the 15th of January.

UNCERTAINTY OF COURTS-MARTIAL—ROMANTIC CASE.—The Washington *Republican* in commenting on an article in a New York paper, says:

The author of the article ought to know by this time that courts-martial do not always arrive at correct conclusions. For instance, not many days since information reached the President that a young man belonging to the army of the Potomac had been sentenced by a court-martial to be shot for desertion. The boy was doomed to die in a few hours when the dispatch was received. No time was to be lost. A dispatch was sent to Gen. Meade suspending the execution. An examination of the case was ordered by the President, when it was ascertained that the young man ought to have been promoted long ago for gallant and meritorious services instead of being shot. It appeared that upon the march of the army of the Potomac towards Maryland, on the occasion of Lee's first raid northward, the young man allowed to become exhausted and fell out of the ranks, and as soon as he recovered he proceeded to enter his regiment, but not finding it, and there being no time to lose, he fell into the ranks of another regiment, and fought gallantly at South Mountain and Antietam, and was wounded in the last named battle. He was sent to a hospital, which fast, by the absence of a proper system in such cases, did not reach the officers in his regiment. At last he was arrested as a deserter, tried, condemned, and was about to be shot, when, by the intercession of the Executive, his life was saved, and a young man, hitherto condemned to an ignominious death was suddenly restored to honor.

A GREAT WATERFALL.—A detachment of troops recently scouting in the Snake or Lewis fork of the Columbia, discovered a waterfall which is doubtless justly entitled to the distinction of being called the greatest in the world. The entire volume of Snake river pours over a sheer precipice one hundred and ninety-eight feet high—thirty-eight feet higher than Niagara. Snake river is full as large as the Niagara, and the cascade is in one solid sheet or body. The locality of this immense waterfall is near the point heretofore designated as the great Shoshone, or Salmon Falls of that river, but they have always been enveloped in mystery. Almost a dozen years ago the writer passed along the Snake river road. For two days we heard the roaring of these falls, but learned no more respecting them than if they had been in the moon. It was said that there were a series of falls and rapids, making a descent of seven hundred feet in as many miles, and the sound gave color to the report. For hundreds of miles across that great plain, Snake river flows thro' a canon, with vertical walls hundreds of feet high. It is only at long intervals that salient points are found by which the river can be reached. The road crosses from point to point of the banks, only approaching close to the river where there is a chance to descend for water. From these facts very few, if any, of the tens of thousands of adventurers who have crossed the plains ever looked upon the Great Falls. The late discoverers report, besides the main cataract, many others of less height, varying from twenty to fifty feet each, nearly by. Some day they will be visited by the tourist and pleasure seeker, and looked upon as frequently and familiarly as Niagara is to day; and it will be admitted that, with the stupendous grandeur of their surroundings, they are as far beyond Niagara as Niagara now exceeds the rest of the world.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, their Petitions and Bonds for license at the January Sessions next, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of 23d March, 1863, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors," &c.

Tavern License.

Daniel Bibb, Decatur town.

F. E. Boileau, " "

H. H. Kephart, " "

Thomas Robinson, " "

John Lightner, " "

G. S. Colburn, " "

James McDevitt, " "

Isaac Bloom, " "

Peter Bloom, " "

James Bloom, " "

George Kharf, " "

D. P. ETZWEILER, Cinc. Q. S.

Dec. 23, 1863.

WESTERN CENTRAL R. R. CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders in the Western Central Railroad Company, will be held at the office of said company, in the borough of Clearfield, on the second Monday in January next, (1864) for the purpose of electing President and twelve Directors to serve for one year.

L. J. CRANS, Secretary.

Clearfield, Dec. 23, 1863.

NOTICE & CAUTION.

HAVING made application to the Assistant Assessor of the 19th Collection District of Pennsylvania, and a License as Auctioneer having been granted to me by the proper authority, I will inform the citizens of Clearfield county that I will attend to "calling sales" whenever desired in any part of the county. Address JOHN L. REAMS, Clearfield, Pa.

P. S.—Any person "calling" sales without a license is subject to a penalty of \$50, which will be enforced in accordance with the law, against all persons violating the same.

## COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. SAMUEL LINN, Pres. of the Court of Common Pleas of the County and Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton, and the Justices JAMES BLOOM and Hon. JNO. B. THOMPSON, Associate Judges of Clearfield, have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Inquiry, at the Court House at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, on the

Second Monday, the 11th day of January, 1864.

NOTICE IS, therefore hereby given, to all the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, and the auditor of the County of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Books, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remonstrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in their behalf, certain to be done.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 9th day of Decr. in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff.

TRIAL LIST for January Term, 1864.

Jane Cochrane, vs. Miles Spencer, et al.

J. B. Johnson, vs. Josiah R. Read

Eliza Irvin, vs. Wm. Sloppy

Job England, vs. Kyler & Thompson

Henry Whiteside, vs. Robert Whiteside

A. K. Wright, vs. John Thompson

Bingham & Hood, vs. L. W. Weld

Elijah Shoemaker, vs. James Smith

Meekley & Paulis, vs. Lewis Smith, et al.

Peter May, vs. Canfield & Bader

Evan Boice, vs. Leonard & Hoddy

Robert Hageney, vs. James Conaway

A. Campbell, vs. Daniel Keppler

A. B. Shaw, vs. Thomas Graham

Philip Kriner's adm'r, vs. Reuben & David