



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1866.

NEWS ITEMS.

WITH EDITORIAL TOUCHES.

Alabama lost forty thousand men in the rebellion. Gen Longstreet is now a commission merchant in New Orleans. A grain speculator in McGregor, Ia., committed suicide a few days since. The Confederate Maj General Lowe is now a Baptist clergyman. The Detective sneak Baker was mustered out by the express order of the President.

T. Buchanan Read, of Pennsylvania, is being urged at Washington for a foreign mission. Major General Sweeney has been dismissed from the service by Secretary Stanton for his connection with the Fenians and for neglect of duty.

Thomas S Picket, was murdered and two of his daughters were wounded near Wilmington, N. C., by negroes, on Wednesday night.

A Connecticut lady sent a forty-eight pound turkey to President Johnson for a New Year's gift.

Mrs. Grindler, the Pittsburg poisoner, who is to be hanged on the 19th, spends most of her time in bed, and uses all the morphine and opium she can procure.

Anthony Shoder, a Treasury clerk, has been arrested and taken to Washington. He is charged with stealing \$30,000 5-20 bonds from the government. All right he's "loyal."

Congress is about passing a law, assessing a tax of \$20.00 on every building in Washington, for which more than \$600, per annum, rent is exacted by the owner, which sum is to be expended in educating the little American citizen of African descent, as our "beloved," used to call a nigger.

A loyalist by the name of Cole an assistant machinist in the Patent office, has come to grief. It was observed by his associates, that for two years past, he was spending more money than he was earning, a watch was put on his track, when he was detected in robbing the charity boxes and the Washington Monument contribution box in the Patent Office, and for which he has been dismissed—a terrible punishment for robbing charity boxes. All right, he's "loyal."

MUSTERED OUT.—An order was promulgated by the War Department on the 9th inst, mustering out of the service one hundred and twenty-two, Major and Brigadier Generals. The mustering out to date from the 15th January, except those serving in Texas, whose muster will date from the 1st of February. This order will furnish more relief to the Treasury Department, than any yet issued by the war power. Among those who fell in the "last ditch," as Forney terms it, is the man who tied Mrs Surratts legs—Stantons hangman, Major General John F Hartman, the Auditor General elect. It is to be bad, that so many of those "loyal" men have been turned out upon the cold charities of the world, in mid winter.

STATE TREASURER.—In accordance with the law on the subject, both branches of the Legislature; met in the Hall of the house of Representatives, on Wednesday the 10th inst, and proceeded to elect a State Treasurer, for the ensuing year. The vote stood for: Wm H Kemble Abolitionist 80 J. Monroe Kreiter Democrat 42 Mr. Kemble is the present incumbent, and a citizen of Philadelphia. Mr. Kreiter, resides in Harrisburg, and in administrative ability, far exceeds his successful opponent.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—The question whether we are to have a rail road, is now a fixed fact. The vehement opposition in Philadelphia, against the building of the Atlantic & Great Western road, has been withdrawn. The directors of this road have purchased the Philadelphia & Reading road, and will therefore proceed to build their road at once through Union, Centre, Clearfield, Jefferson Clarion counties, laying broad and narrow tracks, from where the Reading road connects, to Cleveland and Cincinnati. Engineers are now on the line east and west of this place locating it as fast as possible, to enable the company to put the whole line under contract by spring. A new era is about dawning upon this section of the State.

A MAN OF TASTE.—Mr. Wilson, an Abolition member of Congress from Iowa, declared in his speech in that body, the other day, that "the good name of the nation requires, that the laws to be passed by this body, be of such a character that no person can tell from the reading of them, what color is stamped upon the faces of the citizens of the United States." If the Abolitionists could so arrange the law, that the color of the negro could be hid, we presume they would then swear that everybody was white. Mr. Wilson still further eulogises the dark key: "there is not a drop of treasonable blood flows under a black skin." It is certainly a pity, that Wilson don't get a black skin, so that he could never be taken for a traitor, for while he continues to use a white skin, he might get into trouble. He should have his skin conform to the color of his heart, and this he could do very readily, by offering to "swap" with some black buck.

THE NATIONAL ROBBERS.—Our readers will no doubt recollect that the second week Congress was in session, an appropriation of \$30,000 was made to furnish the White House, the "loyal" visitors having carried everything off. It appears now, that the White House was in debt at the time the appropriation was made, and that the \$30,000 have been consumed, and some bills still unpaid, and that an additional appropriation will have to be made, before President Johnson can have new "fixins" put into the mansion. Our "beloved President," must have thought he was running a steam boat, on the Mississippi, while he occupied the Presidential mansion, from the expenses incurred and the way everything is whittled up and plundered. What a stigma upon the party "governed by great moral ideas," to thus rob, plunder and destroy, the National mansion, and deplete the Treasury.

THE RING BROKEN.—The Clergymen of Philadelphia, have lately had a great time over Sunday Newspapers, and running the Street Cars on that day in the City. A combination was formed, and regular preachers meetings held, denouncing Sunday papers and Sunday travel. On Sunday last however, the Rev. Wm. H. Furness, a very loyal and zealous divine, opened his batteries from his pulpit on the Sunday advocates, and in one hour totally demolished the Sunday Fort, and capturing all the clergymen belonging to the Sunday regiment, and declaring that Sunday is no better than any other day. As this gentlemen has heretofore been very loyal and religious, his bold declaration, will no doubt attract the attention of theologians, and "Sunday christians."

SETTLED.—The Attorney General of the United States, has at last, after nearly a year's study, delivered the opinion that persons charged with treason, cannot, according to the Constitution, be tried by a Military Commission, but must be tried by a civil Court. A back-woods school boy, who had read that instrument but once, could have furnished this public functionary with the same opinion, within ten minutes after he read it; and that every officer that assisted in trying a civilian by Court Martial, is legally more guilty of crime than the burglar or the highwayman, because in addition to violating the law, and the rights of freemen, he has perjured himself, by swearing to support the Constitution, and then turn around and do an act prohibited by it.

A NICE MUDDLE.—The loyal Governor's of Wisconsin and Minnesota, in their Messages to their respective Legislatures strongly recommend negro suffrage, notwithstanding the fact, that in November last, both those States voted upon this subject and defeated it in the former State by 10,000, and in the latter by 7,000. These new loyalists have about as much respect for popular majorities, when it conflicts with their opinions, as a hog has for pearls. They also support President Johnson's reconstruction policy. The Governor of Maryland does the same thing, but denounces negro suffrage as vehemently as he would horse-stealing. Loyalty seems to be an article made to suit the times, and for the especial benefit of those who consider themselves no better than a negro.

DISSOLVED.—The bloody partnership that has existed between Stanton, Holt & Baker, at Washington, for the past four years, was partly dissolved on the 11th inst., by the President mustering Baker out of the concern.

Pennsylvania Legislature. This body is still busily engaged in doing nothing. The Governor is still in Cuba, and it seems as though the members did not know what to do until the Governor comes home and tells them. The Speakers of both houses, have however in the meantime arranged their respective Committees, and in the absence of the governor they can train themselves in the committee rooms, and be ready to rush things through when he returns.

Senator Wallace, has had the highest position assigned him, of any democrat in that body, being placed on the Judiciary—Estates & Escheats and Library, committees. But one democrat has received a chairmanship in the Senate—Hopkins who has been placed at the head with three other Democrats, of the committee to Compare Bills, while the Finance committee does not contain the name of a Democrat, we suppose the moral force of the committee is to be kept up by the two clergymen that have been placed upon it.

The construction of this committee looks bad, but the two gentlemen ordained to divine things may preserve its reputation. The House is as dark as Egypt. In the construction of the committees, the Democrats have been ignored, except that Mr Nelson the democratic nominee for Speaker was made chairman of the Committee on Vice & Immorality, because there was not an Abolitionist in the house morally qualified, that was fit to discharge the duties.

Our member, Dr. Early, has been placed upon two committees—Education and Estates & Escheats, not at all commensurate with his experience, while natural Know Nothings are placed at the head of committees—posts for which they are mentally as illly qualified, as old Nick is morally; to preach the gospel. But such is Abolitionism. It feeds on avarice, ignorance and fanaticism, and is propagated and upheld by renegade priests, temperance lecturers, he women and General Knavery—enemies to both the white and black race, and to religion, morality and Democracy.

COUNTERFEITERS LOOK OUT.—The men who have given you such lucrative employment for the past four years, are about closing your occupation. The Judiciary Committee in Congress, has unanimously reported a bill, to punish the making of, or passing, counterfeit loyal money, with death. The depravity of the times, caused by the rule of the party "governed by great moral ideas," will yet re-enact upon this continent, all that barbarians and heathens demanded during the middle ages, unless the people soon exchange that cheap commodity—"loyalty"—for patriotism.

CLOSED AT LAST.—The "friendly relations" existing for the past seven years, between Henry E. Johnson, Esq., of Baltimore, and Miss Harriet Lane—niece of Ex-President Buchanan—were brought to a close on Thursday last, at Wheatland, by a marriage ceremony being repeated to them, whereupon both said yes; and in this way settled the matter no doubt to the entire satisfaction of the parties concerned.

FOR THE DARKY.—The Abolition members of Congress held a caucus on the 12th inst., and resolved to pass the negro equality act, notwithstanding the unanimous protest of the citizens of Washington. We call the attention of our readers to the protest of the Mayor upon the subject, found in the Senate proceedings on our first page. The public will soon see, what respect an Abolitionist has for an election, and the voice of the ballot box.

MOVING.—We are pleased to see that the citizens of Washington, have nearly unanimously called upon President Johnson, to remove the Post Master, Assessor and other Federal office holders in that city, who so recently took such an active part against the white people and in favor of the negro, in reference to black suffrage.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—General Frank Blair, on the 3d, before leaving St. Louis for Cincinnati, entered his action in the Circuit Court against Messrs. Riggely and Thompson for \$10,000 damages. The gentlemen who are made defendants in this suit were Judges of Election in the sixth ward, and refused to allow General Blair to vote unless he would take the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

John S Calvert has been elected State Treasurer of Virginia by the Legislature, over the present incumbent. Calvert was Treasurer during the war.

THE XXXIX CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 9. SENATE.—Mr Sumner presented the petition of clerks in the State Department asking for an increase of pay. Referred. Mr Sumner presented a memorial asking for the donation of public lands for negro educational purposes in the States lately in rebellion. Referred. Mr Foot offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing Wm J McDonald Chief Clerk of the Senate, vice General Hickey, deceased.

Mr Sumner offered the following: Whereas, it is reported that persons declared free by the proclamation of emancipation and by the recent amendment of the Constitution are now kidnapped and transported to Cuba and Brazil, to be held as slaves, and that in this way a new slave trade has commenced on our coast; therefore, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire if any further legislation is needed to prevent the kidnapping of freedmen and the revival of the slave trade on our Southern coast.

Mr Sumner read a letter from a gentleman in Alabama setting forth that the facts stated in the above preamble actually exists, and that Federal officers were among the guilty parties.

Mr Johnson called for the name of the author of the letter. Mr Sumner said he had been requested not to give the name. The writer was well known in the House. Mr Sumner then read a letter to similar purpose from the United States District judge of Florida.

Mr Davis had no doubt the Yankees were endeavoring to reopen the slave trade. He knew they would do so, if they thought they could make money out of it. He was in favor of the resolution. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr Foot, the Senate went into Executive session at 12:30 P. M., and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—After this body was called to order by the Speaker, quite a biligerent discussion took place between those two loyal worthies—Washburn of Ill, and Baldwin of Mass. It appears that through the instrumentality of the former, a certain amount of public lands denoted to some defunct western railroad, while he held nearly all the stock, which at once went up from \$8 to \$30 per share, and that the latter was to have a portion of the stock if he assisted in passing the act. After the act was passed Washburn wanted to charge Baldwin, the advance price for the stock, whereas he took offence and let the cat out of the bag. The debate between them shows them to be a brace of loyal scoundrels. No body was killed.

Mr Voorhees, of Indiana, called up the resolutions heretofore submitted by him, viz: Resolved, That the message of the President of the United States, delivered at the opening of the present Congress, is regarded by this body as an able, judicious and patriotic State paper.

Resolved, That the principles therein advocated for the restoration of the Union are the safest and most practicable that can now be applied to our disordered domestic affairs. Resolved, That no State or number of States confederate together can in any manner undo their connection with the Federal Union, except by a total subversion of our present system of Government, and that the President in enunciating this doctrine in his late message has but given expression to the sentiments of all those who deny the right or power of a State to secede.

Resolved, That President is entitled to the thanks of Congress and the country for the faithful, wise and successful efforts to restore civil government, law and order to the States whose citizens were lately in insurrection against the Federal authority, and we hereby pledge ourselves to aid, assist and uphold him in the policy which he has adopted to give harmony, peace and union to the country.

Mr Voorhees said that in introducing these resolutions he did not intend to step in between the majority and the flesh pots. He had no eye on the public crib on which they had fed and fattened so long; nor upon unfathomable contracts, or anything that was theirs. Those of the minority had lived without such assistance to their patriotism, and would not bend the knee that might follow frowning. For his own part, in the future, as in the past, he would pursue the course which he thought was right, irrespective of rewards or the perils of reproach.

Mr Bingham said he would offer the following resolution as a substitute for those of Mr Voorhees: Resolved, That this House has an abiding confidence in the President, and that in the future as in the past, he will co-operate with Congress in restoring with equal privileges and rights, with other States in the Union, all of the States lately in insurrection.

He moved to refer that, together with the resolution for which they were a substitute, to the joint committee on reconstruction, which was agreed to—yeas 107, nays 32. Mr Smith, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, in structing the military committee to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the Arlington estate for a National negro home.

The House at 4 P M adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered the petition of the colored citizens of Savannah, asking for the right of suffrage. Referred. Mr Fossenden, of Maine, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint assistant assessors of internal revenue.

Mr Fossenden explained that at present the assistant assessors were appointed by the assessors, and the bill proposed to change this and give the appointing power to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr Sumner said he would vote for the bill, but with the understanding that the Secretary of the Treasury, in making these appointments, would obey the laws of Congress requiring the oath to be taken by all appointees, and would not in his own authority relieve certain persons from taking the oath.

"We all know," said Mr Sumner, "that the Secretary of the Treasury has undertaken to do that, I object to the exercise of any such power by that functionary, and I shall insist that any appointments made by him under this act shall be made also with reference to all the existing laws of Congress, that whatsoever enters upon duties under this act shall take the oath required by Congress." At the request of Mr Fossenden the bill was laid over for the present.

Mr Morrill, of Maine, asked to take up the Senate bill No. 1, to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. The bill was read. It provides that each and every male person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards who has not been convicted of an infamous crime or offence, and who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided in the District for the period of six months shall be entitled to the elective franchise. The bill was recommitted to the Committee on the District, on motion of Mr. Yates, of Illinois.

Mr Howe, of Wis., offered a joint resolution declaring that, Whereas, the people of the eleven insurrectionary States have declared their independence of the United States, and have made war against the government, and abolished the political functions guaranteed to them; and whereas, military tribunals are not suited to the wants of these people, therefore provisional governments should be instituted suited to their wants and necessities.

Mr Howe proceeded, having argued against the doctrine of State rights, to demonstrate that in seceding the Southern States had destroyed their existence as States. He denied the doctrine of the indestructibility of the State Government. State Governments were things of human origin, and were made and unmade by men. He denied the right of the President to restore the rebel States. The President's duties were executive, nothing else. The President could not transfer an old musket from one man to another, nor fix the price of an acre of public land. Speaking of the effect of restoring the civil rights of the States lately in rebellion, Mr Howe said it would add fifty-eight members to the House and twenty-two to the Senate. The right of the President to control the question would give him the power, if disposed, to work for his own re-election, and to add to the vote of the electoral college more than one-third of its present number. The responsibility devolves upon Congress to say whether the functions of the Southern States should be restored, and, for one, he (Mr Howe) would say no, Congress had not been asked to restore these functions. The election of members of Congress was taking it for granted that these functions had never been suspended, and not asking for their restoration.

Mr Howe stated his reasons for opposing immediate restoration. The people of the South were unwilling to do justice to the freedmen. They were not loyal, and they would not abide by the results of the war. He would say to the President that he, and those with whom he acted, would stand by him if he would stand by the United States. In conclusion, he advocated the appointment of Provisional Governors and Judges for the lately rebellious States, giving to Congress a veto upon all acts calculated to oppress any class. He would give them delegates to Congress also. This was the only feasible plan, for the Southern States were unfit for self-government, and anarchy would ruin them. This plan he believed to be the only one calculated to insure the safety and welfare of the government, as well as of the Southern States.

Mr Howe moved to refer his resolution to the Special Committee on Reconstruction.

(Mr. Howe advocates the same doctrine, that Jefferson Davis & Co. did during the rebellion. If it was treason then, why is it not treason now? Every leading Southerner alledged that the States in rebellion, were out of the Union, but every loyal coward said no. If a Democrat were to avow such doctrines on the floor of Congress, he would soon be expelled for treason.) Mr Johnson obtained the floor, when, on motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned. HOUSE.—Mr Morgan Jones, Representative from the Fourth Congressional district of New York, appeared and was qualified. On motion of Mr Hogan, of Missou-

ri, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the system of income taxes, and, a desirable, dispense with the system if not, that they provide that the tax on incomes shall be for amounts over twelve hundred dollars, and to reduce the present per centage on all incomes. Mr Ward, of New York, offered a resolution setting forth the alleged injustice of the South Carolina planters toward the freedmen in their employment, and instructing the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to inquire into the truth of the allegations. It was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Banks, of Mass., it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from internal duty the manufacture of crutches and artificial limbs, which is now an enormous tax on disabled soldiers.

Mr. Scofield, of Pa., expressed his views against the colonization of the black race, and in course of his remarks said that the Republican party would adhere to its principles. The more we degrade the negroes the more we degrade ourselves, and the more we elevate ourselves the more we elevate the negroes. The cheapest and best elevator is to inspire them with self respect. Give the colored people free suffrage, and you awaken the ambition of the whole race throughout the United States. The pending bill should be passed to inaugurate this principle, and there was no better place than the District of Columbia to begin the work. Our member is certainly sound for the darkey.

New Advertisements.

The CASH must accompany the following notices to insure attention.—Administrators' and Executors' notices each \$2.50. Auditors' notices \$2.50. Discretion notices \$2.00. Auctions \$1.50. Stays \$1.50, and all other transient notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1.50 per square for 3 or less insertions, for each additional insertion 50 cents. Ten lines or less, count as square.

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD RAIL ROAD CO.—A meeting of the Stockholders, will be held, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at the Office of the Penn'a Rail Road Company, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. H. H. SHILLINGFORD, Secretary.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary have this day been granted, to the undersigned, on the estate of Joseph Berger, dec'd of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them with their proper authentication for settlement. ROBERT LANSBERY, FRANCIS CAMPBELL, Executors. Jan 17, '66-pd. S. A. CALDWELL.

New Furniture Rooms.

ROBERT M'CORRIE, Clearfield, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has commenced the manufacture of all kinds of Furniture, in the shop on Market street, adjoining the Foundry, where he is prepared to make to order such furniture as may be wanted, in good style and finish, to wit: BUREAUS AND SIDEBOARDS, Wardrobes and Book-cases of all kinds; Bedsteads of every description; Sofas, Work-stands, Hat-racks, Washstands, &c. And will furnish to order Rocking and Arm chairs, and Parlor, common, and other chairs. The above, and many other articles are furnished to customers at fair prices for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce. Cherry, Poplar, Maple, Linwood, and other Lumber suitable for Furniture will be taken in exchange for work. Remember, the shop adjoining the Foundry. Jan. 17, '66 tr. R. M'CORRIE.

White Men Must Rule America!

NEW YORK DAY-BOOK, FOR 1866.

The Day-Book proposes to stand in the future, as in the past, upon the great doctrine that this is a WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT on the basis of a FEDERAL UNION—that white supremacy and negro subordination are essential elements of American civilization and industry. It desires to be distinctly counted out of that class of journals which propose to surrender Democratic principles to a cowardly public clamor. It proposes to no higher honor than to be the organ of the great Agricultural Classes of the country against the public plunderers of all parties, who, now, through banks, tariffs, taxes and free negroism, are striving to crush them. The Day-Book, or its substitute, THE CAUCASIAN, for four long and bloody years, kept the flag of State Rights and Constitutional Liberty flying at a great pecuniary sacrifice, in New York, and at a time, too, when it had no other journal to keep in company. It has not, therefore, been printed merely to make money, but has chosen rather to be bought and with the profits, than to court the frowns of cliques and rich railroad corporations and be wrong with the few. It might have been better off pecuniarily, had it not been any other course. It does not now mean to run a competition with Shoddy Democratic or Abolition papers, supported by political funds robbed from the people, and it warns the masses that there are many so-called Democratic papers engaged in the conspiracy to mortgage the bones and sinews of the farming and industrial classes to bondholders and capitalists, and surrender the old Union and the old Constitution to the Mongrelists. It, therefore, calls upon all true men to stand by it for another year's fight with the Abolitionists, monopolists and public plunderers. The Day-Book is now generally recognized as the leading Democratic weekly of the country, and has the largest circulation of any published, being the only New York paper of its class made up as a Family and Agricultural Journal. Expressly for country circulation, with full reports of all the New York markets.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE. One copy one year, \$ 2 00 Three copies one year, 5 00 Five copies one year, and one to the getter up of the club, 10 00 Ten copies one year, and one to the getter up of the club, 17 50 Twenty copies one year, 30 00 GOLD PEN PREMIUMS! Send for a specimen copy, and see the full particulars of the Gold Pen Premiums offered for getting up clubs for 1866. We employ no traveling agents. Every person who takes a copy is authorized an opportunity to act as agent and send on subscriptions. Address, with post office, county and State in full, VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO., Jan. 17, '66. No. 162 Nassau street, New York.