

tion, died with the small-pox, and took him from the prison under guard and compelled him to bury his last child in the cradle in which it died. On another occasion, when one of his guards reported to him that a colored woman had spoken disrespectfully of him, without even inquiring what the woman had said, he ordered her to be imprisoned until the next morning at nine o'clock, when she should be brought before him to answer for the indignity. In one instance he imprisoned six children for ten days for playing in the streets on the Sabbath day. He imposed a fine of sixty dollars upon an aged freedman for having told another freedman that he was about to be arrested by Mr. Fitz. This poor old man not having the money to pay the fine, was imprisoned until the next day, when his son paid the same, with three dollars additional as jail fees.

FITZ'S TAXER.

This land upon which the huts in this settlement are built is owned by certain heirs in North Carolina, and is held by the Freedmen's Bureau as abandoned property. A tax, which Superintendent Fitz says goes to the support of the Bureau is imposed upon the owner of each hut for ground rent. If the occupants fail to pay this tax promptly, they are either turned out into the streets or imprisoned, and in some instances huts have been torn down by order of the Superintendent for non-payment of the tax. All business transacted by these people is taxed for the same purpose. Five dollars per month is levied upon every little shop; two dollars on each fishing boat; five dollars on each horse and cart, &c. The failure to pay those taxes when due at once subjects the property taxed to confiscation. We were unable to ascertain what amount of money had been collected by Superintendent Fitz, or what disposition had been made of it. The imperfect manner in which the books were kept would have rendered a lengthy and detailed examination necessary to arrive at even an approximate idea of the amount of money collected. In answer to the question as to what justification there was for the oppressive burdens he had imposed upon these people, Superintendent Fitz replied that Captain Seelye told him, "I must have a thousand dollars a month from that settlement." He also furnished us with a sworn statement, herewith forwarded, marked "E," in which he attempted to defend his conduct by stating that he acted in obedience to the orders of his superior officers in the Bureau.

CAPTAIN SEELYE SCREENING HIS SUBORDINATES.

In an interview we had with Captain Seelye, that officer evinced a desire to shield Superintendent Fitz by stating that a great deal of what was said against him resulted from prejudice, notwithstanding he had the sworn testimony before him that the charges against Fitz were true.

BUREAU OFFICERS SHOOTING DOWN A FREEDMAN.

While at Newbern investigating the conduct of the officers of the Bureau, and the reported oppressions of the freedmen by this class of persons, our attention was called to the alleged killing of a freedman by a white employe of Colonel Whittlesey, assistant commissioner of the Bureau for North Carolina, and the Rev. Horace James, formerly assistant quartermaster, on their plantation in Pitt county. Mr. James, while in the United States service, was superintendent of the Bureau for the district now under charge of Captain Seelye, and is now an agent of the Bureau, without pay, for the county in which he is planting. The circumstances under which this freedman was killed, as stated by Mr. James himself, were as follows: The freedman was accused of stealing provisions from the store of Colonel Whittlesey and Mr. James, was arrested, tried, and convicted by Mr. James as agent of the Bureau, and was sentenced to dig ditches on their plantation. While working out this sentence he ran away, and was pursued by James and his clerk, Boyden, who arrived at the bank of a river while the freedman was attempting to cross in a canoe. Boyden ordered him to return, telling him if he did not he would shoot, and the freedman disregarding this order, Boyden fired. Boyden states himself that he thinks he hit him, and as nothing has ever been heard of the freedman since, it is generally believed in the neighborhood that he was killed and fell from the canoe into the river. These facts were stated in a letter forwarded to Colonel Whittlesey, who returned it to Captain Seelye with the following endorsement:

RALIGH, March 28, 1866.

Respectfully returned, as the affair seems to have occurred at night, and as the body of the negro has not been discovered, it does not appear certain that the shot took effect. No further action in the case seems to be called for. By order of COL. WHITTLESEY, Assistant Commissioner.

BEECHER, Assist. Adj. Gen.

A number of the freedmen at Newbern expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which this case has been passed over without investigation; but as the plantation is quite remote from any public line of communication, we were unable, owing to want of time, to inquire into the matter.

AFFAIRS AT KINSTON.

On the 2d inst. we left Newbern for Goldsborough, and on the way stopped at Kinston long enough to learn that

Captain Wheeler, agent for the Bureau at that point, is engaged in working a large plantation on his own account, and employs thereon quite a number of freedmen.

MORE FARMING.

At Goldsborough the superintendent, Rev. G. O. Glavis, chaplain United States army, is cultivating one farm on Government account, and is interested in cultivating two farms on his own account. This officer stated in his examination before us that he was not interested in the cultivation of plantations, except indirectly in loaning money to a Mr. Brooks, a friend of his from the North, who was engaged in planting; but we ascertained from Mr. Carr and Mr. Lane, citizens of the vicinity of Goldsborough, that he is interested and joined with them in contracts for the cultivation of their plantations. He and his friend Mr. Brooks entered into a contract with Mr. Lane to furnish rations and pay for forty laborers, and to provide eight good mules. Mr. Lane offered to furnish the land, to superintend in person the cultivation thereof, the crops to be equally divided, one-half to Mr. Lane and the other half to Mr. Brooks and Glavis. Mr. Lane states that the enterprise failed after the freedmen had worked over two months; they then left Brooks and Glavis, having failed to pay them according to contract. The freedmen received for their labor a little clothing, such as coats, pants, shoes, &c., furnished by Captain Glavis, had but little or no money. A similar contract was made by Glavis and Brooks with Mr. Carr, who stated to us that Captain Glavis is paying the hands in "a little of everything, but chiefly in clothing."

SELLING FREEDMEN'S CLOTHES.

We ascertained by the testimony of Messrs. Barnham & Ballard, auctioneers at Goldsborough, that they had sold at auction, for Chaplain Glavis forty blankets marked "U. S.," and a quantity of clothing that had been sent to Goldsborough for gratuitous distribution to the needy by a Freedmen's Aid Society, at or in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y. We learned also that he had disposed of a large amount of such clothing at private sale. The Chaplain stated himself that he had received from such sales two hundred and sixty dollars (\$260), though subsequently he asserted that the total cash receipts of his office, from all sources, amounted to one hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents (\$126.50). He kept no books or even memoranda of moneys received or expended.

ONE WAY OF INDUCING INDUSTRY.

Major Charles I. Wickersham, sub-agent of the Bureau whose headquarters are at Wilmington, is also interested in the cultivation of a rice plantation within his sub-district, and he is to receive one-fourth of the crops from the same for compelling the freedmen employed on said plantation to work faithfully. He explained the manner in which he compelled freedmen to comply with their contracts, by stating that he put them to work with ball and chain on the streets of Wilmington.

EVILS OF THE SYSTEM.

Without attempting to discuss the propriety of officers of the Bureau in the military service of the United States, who are paid by the government for the performance of their duties, engaging in private business, and employing freedmen for such purposes while controlling through their official positions that class of labor, we deem it our duty to state some of the effects produced, both upon the officers themselves and upon the planters with whom they come in competition, by such conduct. Major Wickersham, in contracting to furnish forty laborers to work on a rice plantation, becomes at once interested against the laborers, whom he compels to labor, perhaps unjustly, when unfairly dealt with by the persons working them on the plantation; and, on their refusing to work, he inflicts upon them unlawful, and, for a breach of contract, unheard of punishments, putting them on chain gangs as if they were convicted criminals. Colonel Whittlesey, or any other officer of less rank and influence in the Bureau who is engaged in working plantations rented for cash or on shares, becomes interested in securing a low rate of wages and in making the most stringent labor regulations, to the great detriment of the freedmen. They thereby give the sanction of the Government to the establishment of labor far below what the labor is really worth. Officers of the quartermaster's and commissary departments who are thus engaged are subjected to the temptation of appropriating to their own use quartermaster's stores and rations to pay their own laborers. Complaints have been made to me by the planters that these agents of the Bureau use the power of their positions to obtain and control the labor in the State. There is no doubt that some of the ill-feeling manifested toward the Bureau on the part of the planters is attributable to this fact.

ARBITRARY POWER OF THE BUREAU.

The arbitrary power exercised by some of the officers and agents of the Bureau in making arrests, imposing fines, and inflicting punishments, disregarding the local laws and especially the statute of limitations, creates prejudice against the Government. If the officers were all honest and intelligent, with even limited legal information, it might be safe to trust them with this extraordinary power; but

in many instances the officers do not possess the slightest knowledge of law. At Goldsborough, the agent, Rev. Glavis, imposed a fine of twenty-five dollars on one freedman for stabbing another so severely as to endanger his life, and when interrogated by us relative to this case, he did not know enough about law to distinguish a civil from a criminal case.

THE RECOMMENDATION.

We are satisfied that the recommendation which we made in reference to the withdrawal of the officers of the Bureau in Virginia, and the transference to the officers commanding the troops of such duties as it may still be necessary to perform in connection with the freedmen, is equally applicable to North Carolina.

Very respectfully your obedient servants,

JAMES B. STEADMAN, Maj. Gen. Vol. J. S. FULLERTON, Brig. Gen. Vol.

BAD FOR THE CHURCH.—The Star

says, that the president of the exploded Merchants' National Bank of Washington subscribed \$5,000 to the new Metropolitan Church, on condition that the funds of the enterprise should be deposited in his bank. This was done, to the extent of \$10,000, and it is stated to be a total loss, the subscription of \$5,000 not having been paid. This is bad for Bishop Simpson. He labored zealously with, and was one of the most loyal, during the bloody war, and his attempt to build a mammoth Church at Washington, out of war plunderings, in which to praise the Lord, is like all ill-gotten gains passing away \$15,000 at a time. It is only about a month ago, that Culver, robbed the Methodist College at Meadville, of \$50,000, notwithstanding the whole Erie Conference, had prayed for war, and Mr. Culver, for nearly four years. The loyalists are certainly treating our Methodist friends, rather shabbily, for the aid their pulpits furnished them the past few years.

STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic

State Convention, of Ohio, met at Columbus, on Thursday last, to nominate their state ticket, which they did in a more harmonious manner, than has been heretofore exhibited for many years. The Democracy of Ohio are in high glee. The Convention was addressed by such veterans as Geo. H. Pendleton, our late nominee for vice President, C. L. Vallandigham and Geo. E. Pugh.

The Rump Senate, has rejected the appointment of Col. Wm. H. Purnell, Post Master at Baltimore. Mr. Purnell had been appointed by Mr. Lincoln and re-appointed by Mr. Johnson. This is the way "loyalty" treats the "boys in blue," under the orders of Stevens Geary & Co. This class have no more respect for a soldier; unless he worships the negro in preference to the white race, than a swine has for pearls.

NOTICE.—Gen. Wood, commander of the Department of Alabama, has notified Raphael Semms, who was a few weeks ago elected probate Judge for the city of Mobile, that he will not be allowed to exercise the functions of Judge until he gets himself pardoned. Mr. Semms was the commander of the Confederate Steamer Alabama, during the war, and did great damage to our commerce.

The letter of Governor Swan, of Maryland, on the political situation, has burst in the dis-union camp, with a terrible crash. Sumner's knees knocked together like Belsazzars, Stevens thought he heard earthquakes again, while others dreamed that Lee's legions had again appeared on Maryland soil. There is just now a terrible rattling among the "loyal" drybones in that State. May the Lord have mercy upon them.

UNITED AGAIN.—Both the Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies, which were in session at St. Louis last week, met in joint Convention on the 22d, and by a rising vote of twelve hundred—nearly unanimous—for re-union. This is the first time the two bodies have met together since 1837. It is definitely stated that a full union will be effected at this session.

LIKE HIS OLD MASTER.—The "Christian Head Centre," as loyalists term Gen. Howard, the head of the Negro Bureau, like A. L., assumes all the responsibility for the crimes committed by his subordinates. His defense of those scoundrels, is likely to bring about his removal. If a Christian can defend the outrages committed by the Rev. Fitz's and James', what would such a man as Beas Butler do?

PASSED.—A bankrupt law, passed the lower house of Congress last week, and from appearances will pass the Senate too. This will be a "god send" to the Culvers,

Congress and the Soldier.

The conduct of the Rump Congress toward the returned soldiers, is becoming to attract universal attention, and meets with deserved contempt. A bounty bill has been before that body for over two years, granting either land or money to those who volunteered in 1861-2, making their bounty equal to that given to soldiers born, that costs them \$1,30. This in 1863-4. One pretext after another, is adopted to stave off the bill, and prevent its passage. It is alleged that it would take too much money out of the now scant Treasury, or that the lands are not surveyed. This sounds like economy and justice, but when we reflect, and finally learn, that for the past year, that body has spent all its time and money upon the NEGRO, it looks more like rashness than anything else. If we accept the plea of economy, why was the Negro Bureau Bill passed, and that over the President's veto too? Under which twenty-five millions of dollars were to be lavished upon the lazy Negro; or, if so much of their precious time is taken up in devising means to raise revenue to sustain the government, that they cannot attend to the wants of the soldier, why can the members wrangle for two months over the Negro Rights bill? Were not those men elected by white people? Why then spend all their time in the interest of the black?

Soldiers, if you would black your faces, curl your hair, and go to Washington, and take a position in the galleries of Congress, and clap your hands whenever a member says anything in favor of the "intelligent contraband," and fling an occasional bouquet among the members, like the black wench do, you would soon have a bill passed giving you 100 acres of land, or a bounty of \$300. The Rumpers only work for those who do the nice thing to them. Until you look, act, and smell like a buck Negro, there is little hope for relief to the white soldier, at the hands of that debauched body, called Congress.

"TREASON" IN MARYLAND.—A terrible insurrection has broken out in the loyal camp, in the State of Maryland. Governor Swan, has fired upon the political Fort—"Loyalty"—and Lieut. Gov. Cox, Congressman Phelps, and the Collector of the Port, and Post Master Purnell, of Baltimore, have fired shots in quick succession, at the same citadel, and it is supposed that the whole State will surrender before the fourth of July, to these new traitors, under the lead of the Johnsons. The "Plugs" and "Rips" of Baltimore have set up a tremendous howl because they see power and patronage passing from their hands. Why don't the Winter Davises call for Massachusetts bayonets to help them, as they did in 1861.

MORE DECAPITATION.—The reports from Washington, are that some very important changes will soon be made in Internal Revenue and Postoffices throughout the country, particularly in the Western and Middle States. There is such a pressure in favor of those who have distinguished themselves in the military service, that the present incumbents will have to give way for more deserving men. The fellows that during the war, were so terribly in favor of the soldiers, are entirely forgetting them since it is over; but the "government" is determined, by the assistance of the Democrats, to reward "the boys in blue," against the combined treachery of Stevens, Geary, the dead duck, and all their backers.

EXPENSIVE.—Sometime during last April, an attempt was made to assassinate the Czar of Russia, which so far excited the sympathy of loyaldom at Washington, that a series of resolutions were passed through Congress, deprecating the attempt on the Despot's life, and deputing the assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Fox, to carry them to Russia. An assistant has already been appointed in his stead, one of our War Vessels has been placed at his disposal, a company of soldiers will accompany the expedition, and before he gets back at least one hundred thousand dollars of the peoples' money will be spent, to enable those gentlemen to make a trip to Europe. Rather a nice way to get spending money.

AT HIS POST AGAIN.—Attorney General Speed has returned from his sojourn in Kentucky, and in his interview with the President, maintains that the Norfolk—Underwood—endowment of Jefferson Davis, is tauty, and insufficient.

Getting Worse.

Generals' Steadman and Fullerton, find, as they progress Southward, that the plunderings of the Negro Bureau agents, are more outrageous in Georgia and South Carolina than in Virginia. The Massachusetts School Masters are charging their "colored brethren," at Hilton Head, \$3,00 for bounty equal to that given to soldiers born, that costs them \$1,30. This margin is termed "loyalty." The bureau also charges two thirds of the products of the farm, then however, they charge the darkeys nothing for keeping up Sunday Schools and Prayer-Meetings. If those Puritan hypocrites are not closely watched by the government officers they will sell all the able-bodied darkeys to Cuban Slave dealers, before another year passes around, and either work to death or starve the balance of those they seem to love so dearly. The grandson of the man that cheated the Indian out of his land in Massachusetts, and compelled his neighbor to sing and pray like himself, or lose his ears, tongue or life, will do the same things too in South Carolina, if he is not watched. The people that work white factory girls to death, have very little conscience when they get hold of a plantation darkey, or a "rebel" tenement.

AMENDED.—The "Internal" Revenue law has been amended, in the House, so that in the future, incomes under \$1,000 will be exempt from taxation. Those above \$1,000, and under \$5,000 must pay five per cent., and all above \$5,000, ten per cent. We fear the government will never realize much support from us, under this bill, as our income is likely to be under \$1,000, but if it needs any physical help to "coerce" the "traitors" at the other end of the line, into its support, we can be counted in.

ON HIS WAY TO GLOAM.—The Massachusetts Senate has elected "Beas" Butler, Major General of the Militia of that State. The General will now have another opportunity of extinguishing himself, before he "shuffles off this mortal coil," and if he does not, the laurels won at Big Bethel, Dutch Gap Canal, or Fort Fisher, will wither upon his brow.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.—We observe that the soldiers in a number of the counties in the eastern part of the State, are organizing Clymer Clubs. They seem to appreciate talent rather than egotism. A wag at our elbow says they fear that if Geary were elected Governor, that he would hang them up by the thumbs, as he used to do in the valley.

THE RIGHT MAN.—We observe that the Democrats of Jefferson and Clarke, have been urging Wm. P. Jenks, Esq., of Brookville, to become a candidate for the Legislature. We do not like to dictate, or meddle with the business of our neighbors, but would suggest in this instance, that Mr. Jenks is the right man, for the place and we hope he will be the nominee in that district.

NOT TRUE.—The statement so generally circulated for some time past, through the papers to the effect that all the issues of the State Banks, would be taxed twelve per cent., after the first of July, is unfounded. The tax is only upon the notes issued after that time, and does not affect those put in circulation previous.

O. S. Ferry, was, on Wednesday last, elected United States Senator, by the Connecticut Legislature, for six years, from the 4th of March next, in the place of Mr. Foster, now acting Vice President.

The President has appointed ex-Gov. Johnson one of the board of visitors to the Military Academy at West Point. He has also appointed Douglas Grant, a son of the General, a Cadet to the same institution.

GOLD GOING UP.—The disturbers of the public peace in session at Washington, together with a misunderstanding among the crowned heads of Europe, likely to lead to war, have sent Gold up the past week, from 130 to 141.

DEAD.—George Ward, the oldest Odd Fellow in the world, died recently at Preston, England. He was born in 1789, and joined the order of Odd Fellows in 1815. He was one of those who signed the first "dispensation" which came to America.

GEN. ROSECRANS.—This gentleman has concluded to settle permanently at San Diego, California.

The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of Daniel E. Sickles as Minister to the Hague.

Ice Cream Saloon.—Having opened a saloon on Market street, just above the city, I am now prepared to furnish ice cream every afternoon and evening, to all ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call.

A. SCHOLZ.

Clearfield, May 23d, 1866.

Strayed.—About the last week in May, a red Bull, One year old with short horns, strayed away from the subscriber, residing Lawrence township. Any person giving information as to his whereabouts, will be rewarded.

A. HAMILTON REED.

May 23d, 1866-3.

Caution.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife on my account, as she has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation on my part. I will, therefore, pay no debts of her contracting after this date. J. HOCKEYBERY, Ferguson town, May 23, 1866-3.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE.

In the Borough of Osceola, Clearfield county, one lot 50 by 150 with an old new Storehouse 40 by 54, two and a half acres high, on corner of the main street, fronting public square—lower part fitted up and used as a storeroom—upper portion finished for dwelling purposes. Call for full size of building, apply on premises to SACKETT, BROTHERS, May 23d, 1866-2t-p.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of James Carly, deceased, late of Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Penna. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. MELINDA CARLY, Administrator.

Proposals.—Proposals will be received at the Commissioner's Office, in the Borough of Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., until the 20th day of June next, for the building of a New COURT HOUSE in said Borough. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Commissioner's Office, at any time. JOEL SPYKER, C. B. HUTCHESON, JOSEPH P. LUCAS, B. T. HANWING, Clerk, May 23, 1866-4t.

LEWIS I. BLOOM, VETERINARY SURGEON, offers his services to the public, at the following places, at the date named, viz: New Millport 25th and 26th of May, 8th, 9th, 22d and 23d of June; Clearfield June 1st, 2d, 15th, 16th, 27th and 30th; Luthersburg 3d and 4th of June. I pay special attention to gelding and the curing of Ring-bites, and being proprietor of the celebrated Horse Chestnut Liniment may be found at the times and places above designated. May 23, 1866.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, ss: In the matter of the estate of Titus H. Rowles, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, deceased. In the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, regarding the appraisal of Real Estate, appraised and set aside by the said Orphan's Court, under the will of the said Rowles, and under the act of Assembly, viz: The act of the 1st of March 1857, and the act of the 21st of April 1858, and the act of the 21st of April 1859, and the act of the 21st of April 1860, and the act of the 21st of April 1861, and the act of the 21st of April 1862, and the act of the 21st of April 1863, and the act of the 21st of April 1864, and the act of the 21st of April 1865, and the act of the 21st of April 1866, and the act of the 21st of April 1867, and the act of the 21st of April 1868, and the act of the 21st of April 1869, and the act of the 21st of April 1870, and the act of the 21st of April 1871, and the act of the 21st of April 1872, and the act of the 21st of April 1873, and the act of the 21st of April 1874, and the act of the 21st of April 1875, and the act of the 21st of April 1876, and the act of the 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