

perpetuity was rudely attacked, and the will and the power of the people have re-affirmed it and written their decree in blood; and, sooner or later, the will and the power of the people will decree that those grand proportions shall not be defaced, that beautiful symmetry marred, or that nicely adjusted machinery destroyed; but that the equality of the States and their right to control suffrage, are among "the rights and authorities reserved to the States and the people, and are equally incorporated with and essential to the success of the general system." May we not sincerely pray that this decree may not be registered in blood?

The Republican.



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 14, 1867.

THE AMENDMENTS.—We this week publish the speech of Senator Wallace, delivered in the Senate on the 13th of January, on the passage, in that body, of the Disunion amendments to the United States Constitution, which finally passed the House by a party vote on the 6th instant, and is therefore ratified by the loyal Legislature of Pennsylvania. An attentive perusal of Mr. Wallace's speech will give the reader a clear understanding of this miserable piece of legislation for the people of thirty-six States, while those of eleven are prohibited from participating.

The slogan cry of protection to American industry, in the shape of the tariff bill just passed by the Rump is nothing more nor less than a bounty of 100 per cent, to be assessed and collected from the people of thirty-two States for the benefit of the six New England potato patches—a legal scheme of highway robbery. The same yelp can be put forth with equal grace, by every inmate of a Penitentiary—protection. Robbery and extortion, whether obtained by force or legal process, is a crime.

MONROE.—The loyalists in Erie county, arrested a number of Democratic election officers last fall, for receiving the ballots of so-called deserters. At the last term of court in that county, the Judge ordered them all to be discharged and the indictments quashed. Judge Johnson evidently never read the elaborate opinion upon this subject promulgated through the *Journal*, last fall. If he did, he has little respect for loyal views. We hope our neighbor will re-produce that immaculate opinion.

REJECTIONS.—The Rump Senate has been doing a big job in rejecting a large number of the President's appointments. The "boys in blue" who voted for McClellan in 1864, are treated as shabby as the members of the "bread and butter brigade." Gen. B. F. Kelley, of West Virginia, Colonel McKelvey Marshall, of the Western district of this State, and a number of other soldiers have been set aside. Such is loyalty!

George Peabody has made a donation of \$2,000,000 to Hon. R. C. Winthrop, of Mass., Gen. Grant, Hon. W. C. Rives, of Va., ex-Gov. Aiken, of S. C., Charles Macalister, of this State, and a number of other gentlemen for educational purposes in these sections of our country effected by the ravages of war. This gentleman previously contributed over two millions for educational purposes.

A PHOTOGRAPH.—Mashone, the Harrisburg correspondent of the *Cambridge Freeman*, thus dwells upon the characteristics of some of the members of the Legislature:

Allegany county is represented in the Senate by Bigham and Graham, and between the two is a young man of much promise. Monroe is the oldest member. He is always calm, and yet always ruffled. He is conservative in his movements, and so man knows what measure may bring forth.

William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, is the best Parliamentarian in the House. He is the best debater, and Mr. Davis, of Berks, the most ready debater. Mr. Feltz, of Butler, is the most eloquent. Mr. Munn, of Potter, the talkative member, and Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of Wyoming the greatest humorist.

James M. Seovel, of New Jersey, has appeared in a new role in Washington. It is alleged that he testified before the impeachment committee in reference to the New Jersey Senatorial election. The race of "informers" is not likely to die out, as long as such fellows are in existence.

Our loyal Legislature has passed a bill to borrow twenty-three million dollars to pay debts that are over due. This is one of the freaks of our boasted prosperity—\$23,000,000 short.

The wife of General Sickles died in New York, on Wednesday last, where she has resided since the Key affair at Washington.

Improved Methodism.
A friend in the Southwest has sent us a copy of the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*, the organ of modern Methodism. We have perused it with some attention, and little as we may know we are forced to this conclusion: That John Wesley and John Fletcher were fools, or the editors of that paper are. Our readers are no doubt aware that in Missouri religion is administered on the thumb-screw plan—test oaths and without distinction of race or color.

A certain Bro. Haven, away down in Boston, has written a letter to the editor, in which he gives the mode and manner of putting the Church and State on a "high and heavenly level." He also states that if the Church seeks "for human applause and numerical success, it can only be found in this path"—negro equality. In order to quote the brother correctly we give the following:

"Our churches yet maintain the abomination of a Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. They would yet be unwilling, I fear, to accept a colored brother of whatever talent as their pastor. There remains therefore work and obloquy for the teachers of this truth even in this city. The church, however, over which I was stationed when I received my appointment has taken a great step in this direction, for it has a class-leader of this hue, who was petitioned for by his class and is very popular as a leader. He is the only official, I suppose, of his color over white members, in our church in the United States. The pastorate is but one step higher. When your excellent plan of union obtains, that will come, providing that plan does not shut them up in conferences by themselves. Till then, and as a preliminary to that consummation, we can all work and everywhere to bring the church, state and society to this high and heavenly level."

Having been very unwillingly constrained to make these statements, I shall leave this matter for the future; unless it should appear in newer forms. The cause which I have labored to the measure of my poor ability to make the law and action of our church will assuredly triumph. It is winning its way in the state, it will yet, and though I regret unspeakably to say it, I fear that it will, *afterward*, triumph in the church. It should be a source of infinite mortification that God's state must follow not lead that of man in the adoption of his principles in its law. She did not abolish slavery till it had been done by the state. She will not, I fear, abolish its spirit and soul, caste and separations based professedly on the fact of a man's race. Yes, as the State is thus triumphing over itself, and admitting all its citizens to an equal share in its privileges and honors, so the church will yet grant those who are of the citizenship of heaven equal rights and rewards.

To that end every religious journal and minister should labor. For it is every lover of Christ should strive and pray. For it especially should our journals and leaders conspire. If we seek for human applause and numerical success, it is found only in that path. Which church first tears down these barriers, becomes the master and boulder of the nation, South and North. Every church will have to abandon all these attempts to keep God's people separate, and whatever they have thus laboriously and expensively builded will come to naught. Shall ours be the first in this field? New England with repeated voice has called her to this only Gospel platform. South Carolina raises her young voice in divine union. She alone of all the conferences out of New England has denounced this distinction in the Church of God, in the Methodist Episcopal Church of God. When will the rest adopt this cry and the church move forward on this only, this inevitably, victorious pathway?

Then shall we enter the highway of holiness that, if speedily taken, will ensure us the leadership in all that region, in all the land. Then will all that people of every hue rise up and call us blessed. Yours in the bonds of the church and her Master, G. HAVEN.

To know exactly how the editor feels upon this point we take the following from his editorial:

"We beg our very dear Boston brothers to remember that we are a set of intense abolitionists, so far ahead of him that we practice what we preach."

—

JUST LIKE THEM.—The Devil always finds employment for his children. This is illustrated in the attempt of the *Tribune* and our neighbor of the *Journal*, to prove the "disloyalty" of the Democratic party. These two newspapers are the only journals we now recollect of, that openly advocated secession and disunion in 1860, yet, they now have the impudence to charge their own crimes upon the Democracy. This is upon the principle that the meanest w—e in the crowd is always pointing out her less frail sister, for the purpose of attracting attention from herself.

The Nebraska State bill has passed both Houses by more than a two-third vote over the President's veto.

Congress has just appropriated \$1,000,000 to Mrs. Foran, of Missouri, for acting in the capacity of a spy, during the war. If the Rumpers are disposed to reward this kind of merit, we can name them several chapas in this country, who played the spy and sneak very successfully.

THE ENGLISH OF IT.—The *Washington Chronicle*, in an article on the course which ought to be pursued towards the South, says: "The South must learn that it is peace, as in war, the North is the more powerful." This is about what Russia says to Poland.

Commons Legislation.
The Harrisburg Ramp has been engaged for the winter by Cameron and the negroes. The "white trash" will have to wait and elect another Legislature before they can have their business attended to. The following is a synopsis of the Senate proceedings on the 5th instant:

Messrs. Connel, White, Shoemaker, Worthington, Cowles, and others, presented petitions in favor of allowing colored persons to ride in public conveyances.

An act to punish by fine any railroad company that excludes colored persons from its cars was considered. Mr. WALLACE (Democrat), moved to amend by changing the section so as to allow colored persons to occupy seats at the end of the cars.

Mr. WHITE (Radical), favored the bill, but held that it was illegal to indict a corporation for a misdemeanor. Some amendment seemed to be needed.

Mr. WALLACE held that the duty of the corporation was done when it furnished comfortable seats, and held further that the colored persons had no right to intrude themselves upon the seats devoted to white persons.

The amendment of Mr. Wallace was lost by 14 yeas to 16 nays. A running discussion took place as to the wording of the section—whether the language made the corporation liable or merely its agents. There appeared to be a technical difficulty in convicting a corporate body of a misdemeanor. The matter was finally adjusted by a proposition of Senator Cowles, to make the company which shall permit persons to be excluded liable to an action of debt to the person aggrieved in the sum of \$500. This proposition was agreed to by 17 yeas to 14 nays.

Mr. SEABRIGHT (Democrat), offered an amendment releasing the penalty in case any company shall set apart separate cars for colored persons, or separate seats at the end of the car. Lost by a party vote of 18 Radicals to 13 Democrats.

Mr. WALLACE (Democrat), offered the following: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to compel the admission of negroes into berths in sleeping cars, or to punish any one for the exclusion of persons of color from car seats apart for the use of ladies. Lost—17 yeas to 16 nays.

Mr. BROWN (Radical), of Mercer, offered an amendment, as follows: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as to prohibit any officer, agent or conductor of any railroad in this Commonwealth whose cars are now drawn by steam power, from setting apart certain cars for the accommodation of particular classes of passengers: *Provided further*, That no distinction shall be made on account of race or color.

Various Radical Senators urged the withdrawal of this amendment, and it was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. DOUGLASS (Democrat), moved to amend by making the penalty \$100,000 for excluding a negro, and imprisoning the party who offends until Fred Douglass is elected President of the United States and Thaddeus Stevens Vice President. [Laughter.] Ruled out of order.

Mr. MC CONAGHY (Radical), moved to refer the bill back to the committee, in order that it might be perfected.

On re-assembling, the discussion of the act allowing negroes to ride in the cars was resumed. The bill was favored by the Radical members, but they did not agree as to the proper form in which to place the enactment. The Democratic Senators, Mr. Wallace and others, opposed the bill as an infraction of the laws regulating society, and as breaking down the barriers which separate the classes.

Mr. MC CONAGHY suggested that it might be well to allow the people of Philadelphia to vote upon the subject, so far as street cars were concerned. Finally the Senate, by a vote of 3 yeas to 26 nays, refused to recommit the bill.

The first section, inflicting \$500 penalty for refusing to carry colored persons, was agreed to—aye 16, noes 13. Messrs. McConaghy and Shoemaker, Radicals, voted against it on the ground of its improper and illegal framing.

The second section, punishing railroad officials who offend, was agreed to—aye 18, noes 11.

The bill was then laid over under the rules until to-morrow. Adjourned.

FEBRUARY 6, 1867.

On re-assembling, the discussion on negroes and railroads was resumed and the act allowing wench equal privileges in the cars with white ladies was finally passed as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, That on and after the passage of this act, any railroad or railway corporation within this Commonwealth that shall exclude or refuse to be excluded by its agents, conductors or employees from any of its passenger cars any person or persons on account of color or race, or that shall refuse to carry any of their cars out at night, any person or persons on account of color or race, or that shall refuse to carry such person or persons on account of color race, or who shall throw any car or cars from the track, thereby preventing persons from riding, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) nor less than one hundred dollars (\$100) or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months nor less than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Those voting in favor of the bill, as above, were Messrs. Bigham, Billings, Brown, Brown, Cowles, Connel, Cowles, Graham, Landon, Lowery, McConaghy, Ridgway, Shoemaker, Stutzman, Taylor, Worthington, and Hall—all Republicans.

Those voting no were Messrs. Burnett, Davis, Donovan, Glitz, Haines, Jackson, James, McCandless, Randall, Sehall, Seabright, Wallace and Wall—all Democrats, except Mr. Haines.

Progress of the Greeley Reformation.
Vigilance committees are getting rid of the horse thieves in the interior of Kentucky.

A woman has been brought into court in Northampton, Penn., on the charge of being a "common scold."

A fifteen-year old youth has been arrested in Providence, R. I., for forging orders on tailors and tradesmen.

George B. Weyer has been arrested in New Brunswick for a murder committed nine years ago.

A fascinating young railroad engineer has been arrested in St. Louis for having three wives too many.

At Danville, Ky., a horse thief named Trowbridge, was taken from jail on Tuesday night and hung by a mob.

The daughter of a chimney-sweep in St. Louis is to have a grand wedding. Eight hundred invitation have been issued.

A Detroit man recently sold his wife for \$200 to a sailor, and applied to a justice to marry him to a girl of seventeen.

Mrs. Louisa Mandel committed suicide in New York on Friday, because she feared she could not be cured of rheumatism.

Wm. P. King and Abe Owen, two of the Kentucky railroad train robbers, have been sentenced to be hanged on the 22d of March next.

A number of citizens of Trenton, N. J., have been awarded out of two or three hundred thousand dollars by a fictitious oil company.

The Salt Lake *Vindicator* reports the massacre of nine white men in Southern Utah, on the 5th instant by the Indians.

In Wolcottville, Conn., a marriage was deferred by the unaccountable absence of the bridegroom, who is supposed to have been waylaid and murdered by a rival.

On Saturday last Governor Geary signed a death warrant for the execution of Alexander B. Wiley of Luzerne county, fixing the time on Friday, March 15th.

E. H. Wayland, an Erie Railroad clerk, was arrested in Richmond Va., on the 5th on the charge of having absconded from Jersey City with \$15,000.

Henry Gardner, of Elmira, N. Y., a murderer who had a new trial, wanted him, has been found guilty the second time, and is sentenced to be hanged on the 1st of March next.

Jacob F. Hadopp, was hung at Norristown on the 6th instant, for the murder of a man in November, 1865. He made a speech from the scaffold denying his guilt.

At Danville, N. J., a woman who got divorced from her husband, and married another man, has just eloped from him, running away with her first husband.

John Grady, Charles Stewart and Tony Canon, three notorious bank robbers, were arrested in St. Louis on the 6th instant, for robbing a banking house in New Orleans of \$40,000.

At Danville, Kentucky, on Tuesday night, a horse thief named Trowbridge was taken from the jail by a mob and hanged.

Auburn the negro murderer arrested at Portland Maine has confessed his guilt and implicates Luther P. Verrill, who has been arrested, but denies everything.

Two men named Hamilton, who a year ago robbed a Wisconsin bank of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, have been arrested at El Paso, Mexico, and are on their way to the States.

Richard Lewis, who killed Rev. Mr. Richmond, near Poughkeepsie, New York, last summer, and was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, has been respite by Gov. Fenton.

On the 6th instant between 12 and 1 o'clock, the office of Leonard W. Jerome, on Wall street N. Y., was entered by a burglar and robbed of \$100,000 in 5-20 bonds. The detectives have some hope of securing the guilty parties.

The Ohio penitentiary has now nine hundred and twenty-five convicts, being but seventy-five less than the whole number of the cells in the prison. During the war the number diminished to five hundred and ninety-seven. At the present rate of increase that institution will be full by mid-summer.

Thomas A. Colt, a school teacher of Irvington, N. J., was tried in Newark on Monday for manslaughter, in whipping a scholar so severely on the 12th of November last that he died on the 21st of the month. The trial was concluded on Tuesday, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

A man named David Taylor, residing three miles from Camden, N. J., murdered his mother, his wife and eight children, composing his entire family. Taylor was intoxicated, and coming home at a late hour found his victims asleep, when he cut their throats with a razor. The murderer has not yet been captured.

A large safe belonging to the Duncannon Iron Company was opened on the night of the 8th instant, and robbed of over \$15,000 in greenbacks and \$2,500 in Northern Pennsylvania 10 per cent. coupon bonds, No. 123, for \$7,000, and Nos. 544, 709 and 710, each for \$500. The money was only received the day before and was intended to pay wages with. The safe was in a fire-proof vault, with three-foot walls and was bored with a drill. No clue has been obtained as to who were the robbers.

The Kansas Legislature has passed and act by which the words "white male" is to be stricken out of the Constitution of that State. The negro-loyalist will attempt to do the same thing in this state, so as to allow "Lincoln's pet lambs" to vote.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—The report of the Committee on Public Expenditures in regard to the Boston Custom House frauds is ready, and will probably be submitted in a few days. It is particularly severe on the administration of the affairs of that office under the late Radical Collector Goodrich, and no doubt, create quite a sensation in the "Hab of the Universe," as well as outside of that righteous (?) city.

Receipts and Expenditures

Of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania for the year A. D. 1866.

D. W. MOORE, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with said county, from the 1st day of January, A. D. 1866, until the 7th day of January, 1867:

To amount received from Collectors for 1866, and previous years,	\$15,250 34
To amount received from unassessed lands, 1866 and previous years,	10,248 25
To amount received from Collectors' returns, 1866 and previous years,	183 60
To amount received from Collectors on State, 1866 and previous years,	1,209 85
To amount received from unassessed on State, 1866 and previous years,	2,523 81
To amount received from Relief fund,	2,922 69
To amount received from Collectors on State, 1866 and previous years,	51 30
To amount received from Commissioners' books, 1866 and previous years,	214 90
To amount received from (C. Kratzer, late Treasr.), 62 14	
By assessments wages,	\$889 00
By agricultural,	160 00
By election expenses,	1,125 00
By Commonwealth's debts,	2,820 83
By constables' returns,	260 49
By county moneys,	442 00
By court house bonds,	2,000 00
By court house bonds coupons,	372 60
By bridge contracts,	2,117 50
By names fees,	275 00
By duplicates,	58 00
By fuel contracts,	200 00
By District Attorney fees,	113 00
By building Pruthy & Reg. ac's,	15 00
By Sheriff's fees,	660 34
By Prothonotary's fees,	437 00
By Coroner's fees,	21 50
By Justice's pay,	3,479 91
By new books for Recorder,	218 40
By printing,	430 50
By Commissioners' wages,	1,414 00
By clerk's wages,	674 00
By taxes and wild oats,	290 40
By new books, stationery, &c.,	246 33
By furniture, court house, &c.,	278 30
By express and freight,	100 00
By court cries,	40 00
By Justice's fees,	43 00
By miscellaneous,	31 37
By postage,	11 17
By new pavement for county,	165 74
By work & repairs for county,	109 25
By House of Refuge,	74 72
By jail expenses,	190 00
By inquests,	161 56
By Auditors and clerk,	231 00
By medical attendance at jail,	42 00
By road views,	87 00
By miscellaneous,	92 25
By Justice's costs,	15 15
By tipstaves,	57 00
By State tax,	572 00
By Collectors' per cent. on ad. &c.,	24 56
By Collectors' per cent. on State, 1866 and previous years,	53 52
By exonerations on county,	794 99
By exonerations on State,	43 59
By Treasr's per cent. received, 1866 and previous years,	511 41
By Treasr's per cent. paid, 1866 and previous years,	100 20
Balance due county,	\$2,081 90

Total, \$4,068 03 \$4,068 03

D. W. MOORE, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with the Relief fund,

To amount received from unassessed lands, 1866 and previous years, \$2,774 40

To amount received from Collectors' returns, 1866 and previous years, 42 48

To amount received from militia fees, 160 23

By relief orders redeemed, \$1 55

By exonerations, 7 76

By percentage, receiving, 44 68

By percentage, paying, 13

Balance due fund, 2,922 69

Total, 2,972 21 2,972 21

D. W. MOORE, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under act of Assembly,

To amount received from Collectors for 1866 and previous years, \$34,722 26

To amount received from unassessed lands, 1866 and previous years, 10,248 25

To amount received from Collectors' returns, 1866 and previous years, 183 60

To amount received from Collectors on State, 1866 and previous years, 1,209 85

To amount received from unassessed on State, 1866 and previous years, 2,523 81

To amount received from Relief fund, 2,922 69

To amount received from Collectors on State, 1866 and previous years, 51 30

To amount received from Commissioners' books, 1866 and previous years, 214 90

To amount received from (C. Kratzer, late Treasr.), 62 14

By assessments wages, \$889 00

By agricultural, 160 00

By election expenses, 1,125 00

By Commonwealth's debts, 2,820 83

By constables' returns, 260 49

By county moneys, 442 00

By court house bonds, 2,000 00

By court house bonds coupons, 372 60

By bridge contracts, 2,117 50

By names fees, 275 00

By duplicates, 58 00

By fuel contracts, 200 00

By District Attorney fees, 113 00

By building Pruthy & Reg. ac's, 15 00

By Sheriff's fees, 660 34

By Prothonotary's fees, 437 00

By Coroner's fees, 21 50

By Justice's pay, 3,479 91

Receipts and Expenditures

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By Coroner's fees,	21 50
By Justice's pay,	3,479 91
By new books for Recorder,	218 40
By printing,	430 50
By Commissioners' wages,	1,414 00
By clerk's wages,	674 00
By taxes and wild oats,	290 40
By new books, stationery, &c.,	246 33
By furniture, court house, &c.,	278 30
By express and freight,	100 00
By court cries,	40 00
By Justice's fees,	43 00
By miscellaneous,	31 37
By postage,	11 17