Mr. Schenck, (Rep.,) of Ohio, appeal-ito Mr. Boutwell to give way, in dur to vote upon the bill reported him from the Committee of Ways Means, repealing the act which will be by history ultimately convict-authority to the Secretary of ed. His having used, as he had oppor-Trensury to contract the currency. Mr. Boutwell, (Rep.,) of Massachu-

ceeds to therequest, but be thought, in the interest of rebellion, so that the very nature of the question, would be a pretty long debate connection, in its relations, in its powthat subject, and if it were once ers, in its historical rights, should be med he did not know where it

Mr. Hooper, (Rep.,) of Massachu-gomery and transferred to Richmond. Its, appealed to his colleague to let Not alone responsible. I stand here to offer a resolution, promising that say that whoever may be responsible

ging him to go on.
If Hooper pressed his request, stage that he wished merely to bring a subject before the attention of the

and there were impatient cries from

effect of the phrase, "high crimes and misdemeanors," used in the Constitumerals (in a large or public) sense of Democratic party.

ularly to the case of Judge Samuel the suffrages of a free and generous was impeached charging him with see, where he would have had no having, in an address to the grand abiding place except for the armies of ing to bring into disrespect the gov-on the second great office in the gift croment of the State of Maryland— of the people. He had been chosen the loyal Rumpers ought to be impeached. A in its days of peril. Schulor is excluded from his seat, and a committee has been for some time inquiring whether she has that the gentlemen from Africa, olias nigger, had a republican form of government, and much other spect shown towards this State by the loyal

[About a year ago this same individual fold us

No get had been done by it which

[Yee, and they would be there still had they

raited for Boutwell A Co. to drive them away.]

Mr. Johnson was approaching that

Capital for the purpose of taking the

oath of office, and it was merely a

fortified garrison, and yet he says the

What was the old Democratic party

fBy way of decision, your party called its mem-

It was the party of the South. It

was made up of those men of the South who entered into the rehellion

believe that that casual expressio

his mysterious counsel from that day

[The fall of the Speaker's hammer

antionneed the expiration of the two

was a general expression of the de-

sire of the House that he should be al-

lowed to continue his remarks indefi-

nitely, and on motion another hour

Mr. Bontwell, in continuation

at some length to the President's rea-

toration of the property of Southern

was allowed him.]

ers "Union savers." This was truth, by aculde

country cannot be saved except by

[True as the Gospel of St. John.]

s the key that unlocks the

aced the Capital of the country.

"saved the Union."]

party.

to this.

and to the case of Judge Pickering, from them. Jefferson Davis was still of New Hampshire, the fourth article at Richmond, the army of Lee menon which he was impeached charging him with being intoxicated on bench and invoking the name of the Supreme being in a most profane and indecent manner, to the evil example of all the good citizens of the United

[If druck coness and profanity is made a test for impeach unit, Ben. Wade and the half of his

That article, he said, contained not one element of an indictable offence. and yet he was found guilty on it and removed from his office by a vote of 17 to 7. He did not stand on the doctrine that an indictable offence was not impeachable. If there were found in the proceedings of our ancestors an array of articles against an offender a single article that did not contain an indictable offence, and if the party was convicted on that article, it sustained the position of the majority of the committee as well as though none of the articles specified contained an indictable offence.

He referred to the case of Judge Humphrey, of Tennessee, impeached and removed from office in 1861, the first charge against him being that he had made a speech at a public meet-ing inciting to revolt and rebellion against the Constitution and Government of the United States.

This is just what three of the present Brown This is just what three of the present Rown.

lew Rumpers did in 1861; yet, now they are loyal

that the President had a direct pecu-Congressmen, and debody thinks of impeaching that the President had a direct peculified, in the hope that by other agencies the final reduct, or any other civil officer at any thinks. Two of them—Batter and Stokes—were at thinky interest in it, as he owned stock and by other agencies the final reduct, or any other civil officer at any mous consent, but did not get it. He demption of the nation is to be settine, even though that officer had in a Tennessee railroad. Mr. Bout demption of the nation is to be settine, even though that officer had in a Tennessee railroad. Mr. Bout demption of the nation is to be settine, even though that officer had and by other agencies the final reduction of the nation is to be settine. The reason that their treason is not well also commented on the appoint- cured edious to the olfactories of their brethren is be ment of provisional Governors without cause they vote with Thad, Storens.]

the case, there could not be any specific charge to arraign him tee on the Judiciary reported a reso-tific and here could be proved, and with which the Presi-tion to lay on the table, to propose that a gold medial should be provented by any specific charge to arraign him tee on the Judiciary reported a reso-tion to lay on the table, to propose that a gold medial should be presented by any specific charge to arraign him tee on the Judiciary reported a reso-tion to lay on the table, to propose that a gold medial should be presented to Andrew Johnson.

CLEARFIELD



REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.

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conclusion, and that is the graveness of the offence with which he is charged to day, and for which I believe he will be by history ultimately convicted. His having used, as he had opportantly, and having misused, as necestary and the logic of propositions, which the President has laid down in his last message, and elsewhere lead to certain conclusions, if they are noted upon. Whether they on the record, and that was all he developed to the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the president the president was all he developed to the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the Honso would be based to conclude the proposition of the propositio sity and circomstances compelled him, the great powers of the Government henceforth this nation in its legitimate he will violate the law. I say that is so far as the proceeding was concernthe assumption of the President. The Constitution authorizes Congress without affecting the case in the record meet at half past eleven o'clock tomerely the continuation of the gov-ernment that was organized at Montto pass bills when they have been motest degree. gomery and transferred to Richmond. passed by or presented to the Presi-

people of the country, that they did duty, and that is to obey it. resolution declaring that in the opinmof the House the amount of revenue
nually collected by taxation, shall
be exceed three hundred millions of
collars, and instructing the Committee
collars, and instructing the Committee
the Moise of the Whole of this transmetric would be used at the polling in
the South to prevent their voting. If
answer it when a case should arise in
that logic were followed, the next
the less he challenged the gentleman
problem of the more transactions, some of them
open and others secret, that this great

Warns for report, and wait for some person to
the South to prevent their voting. If
answer it when a case should arise in
that logic were followed, the next
the less he challenged the gentleman
problem of the House
that the polling in
the South to prevent their voting. If
the South to prevent their voting.
The should be used at the polling in
the South to prevent their voting.
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The should be used at the polling in
the South to prevent their voting.
The should be used at the polling in
the should be used at the pollin

Ways and Means to report a bill scheme was carried on; hence it hap a President would take place amid House of Lords had crossed the path modifying the internal revenue taxition as to reduce the revenue from internal taxation and tariff to \$300,000, and instructing the Committee on Appropriations not to exceed that amount, including interest on the public debt in appropriations reported that this particular act the blaze of cannon. Referring to the tenure-of-office act, he said that under the law it was substantially impossible to collect taxes and that the essential provisions of it might be offence any great enormity. Then we are told that this particular act.

the House.

Mr. Spalding, (Rep.,) of Ohio, said that that particular act was assented House; a patriotic judgment. I shall The resolution was read, received, and that, therefore, the President is even through the sufferings caused not alone responsible for those things. will assert finally the authority of the

["This man" troubles Mr. Bontwell and his ing; her people heavily taxed and friends "muchly," because he adheres to his sain the public revenue plundered; her tion. The phrase, he contended, was and the Constitution, and for setting like them credit impaired, so that in the market of Europe she is associated with Austria, Turkey, and Spain. Millions of him. formed whether the result harmonize that the House If disrespect for the "government of Maryland" by that great party of power and changed and improved. Civil governvote of the House.

In conclusion he ment would be restored speedily to In conclusion he said, I believe that ten States; the civil rights of all the country desires to have the case

Government those recently in rebel-lion would soon be restored to all their have done with this subject in order political privileges; industry would that we may give our undivided atten be honored and well recompensed; production, consumption, and trade having thus gone bastily, briefly and immensely developed; the revenues imperfectly over the long argument of the country collected; public plun- of the gentleman from Massachusetts, der no longer fostered as an art; tax- and depending on the strength of the es reduced; the public debt so reduced that the question depending upon the value of our currency would settled without disturbance or violent legislation; the army reduced, laid on the table.

Although it was mented and everywhere respected, as that a single ship of war would protect the commerce of the Mediterrane- citement among the members who an and the Gulf of Mexico. These things are not and cannot now be, beenuse the President is not clear in his them. high office, disregarding, as he does, the injunction of the Constitution ed which requires him to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. So mighty is the machinery of the Government that the weight of the President's hand upon the central lever af- that the motion was not debatable.

hoursallowed to Mr. Boutwell. There fects the fortune of every citizen. With a bundred and fifty millions in the Treasury, and unlimited power to amulate or disburse, a nod of his on the table, it would prevent any allowed to vote. ead makes his friends prosper while member from calling it up again as a his enemies perish. In the presence privileged question, and moving the of this power, and surrounded as we impeachment of the President. his summary of the evidence, referred are with evidences of the evil results of a policy which we have so long tol- ject were now laid on the table, no erated but never approved, are we to member could call it up as a privileged hesitate, to delay, to abandon the question; but any member could pro-field, in the hope that by other means pose the impeachment of the Presi-

Believing that Andrew Johnson is tried, and acquitted. authority of law, and to the payment guilty of high crimes and misdemean-Coming to a review of the evidence, of their salaries. In reference to the committee of their salaries in reference to the committee of their salaries of th charged.

The united States could be the testimony, you are satisfied as to indigment I now support. In contemplation of the law, and upon the facts what his purpose was, and if you are plation of the law, and upon the facts (Rers is the naked truth from an enemy, brands.)

of the feating of the successive acts developed in the successive

will be acted upon I cannot say. The sired. The gentleman (air. Boutwell) first proposition is that, under some had consumed half of his time in a decircumstances, a measure may be in termined and persistent attack on the his judgment so unconstitutional that feature of the misority report, which,

No member of the winority of the dent for his approval or rejection. If committee regarded the doctrine that offer a resolution, promising that tagive rise to debate he would with aw it.

Say that whoever may be responsible he objects to the bills for constitution with him, he is responsible for him self. If Cabinet officers have been concerned in these transactions, they have for that to a large extent, the state of the concerned in these transactions, they have for that to a large extent, the same excuse which I have for myself, it by a two-thirds yote it becomes a concerned and or other reasons, he returns it to dictable under the statutes of the United States would justify impeachment as of the slightest importance. So far as the correct determination of this same excuse which I have for myself, it by a two-thirds vote it becomes a question was concerned, the minority the same excuse which I have for the law, and until it is repealed or annihed affirmed the doctrine to be correct, members of the House and for the by the Supreme Cout, he has but one although it was introduced into the people of the country, that they did not anderstand the object of this man. If that be true, it was in the very mr. Boutwell consented to yield the object of the man. If that we would not find any particular specific act which Mr. Hooper then proposed to offer would disclose the whole of this transreport rather as a suggestion than as a declaration of law. It was immate Mr. Boutwell referred to Mr. John-rial what opinions members might Mr. Logan to occupy five minutes may apply that black men have no have on it, he would let it rest on the each in explanation of their position.

The position which the minority occapied was that no civil officer of the against the President is that he is United States could be lawfully im- obstructing the action of Congress, peached except for a crime or misdemeanor known to the law, and he tion a member of Congress is a civil would give the gentleman from Massachusetts an opportunity of bring- as a privileged question that the gening in common law, statute law, or he did not know that he should be opposed to the resolution, but he wished to discuss, and therefore he should object to its being adopted now.

House; a patriotic judgment I shall be impeached for obstructing the action not despair of a great people. They assigned the report of the Reconstruction of Congress, and that he be suspended of cabinet meetings, and that that mathematically assigned the report of the Reconstruction of Congress, and that he be suspended from office during the pendency of the should object to its being adopted now.

tion Committee, asserting that on some on the matters on which he now claimed impeachment, the President had his seriousness of manner, that it could and there were implained tries from many members for the regular order of business.

I have, too, an excuse in this, that the capacity of this man has not been of business.

The House then resumed the consideration of the subject of impeachment.

Mr. Boutwell continued his arguments in support of the impeachment resolution, taking it up where he had left off, in the discussion of the legal effect of the phrase ship or the regular order that the capacity of this man has not been the capacity of this man has not been and the majestics of the law in the capacity of this man has not been the capacity of this man has not been the capacity of this man has not been under the indication man who would do that. For himself in a call of the laws is a duty, and it often in declaration, he is still animated by a persistance of purpose which never is seen my country just emerging from a left off, in the discussion of the legal effect of the phrase ship or the capacity of this man has not been the due to off, in the discussion of the legal end the majestics of the law in the capacity of this man has not been the due to off the law in the capacity of this man has not been the capacity of this man has not been the function the matter of the solid passion, prejudice, or political end the President had the included by wrong motives.

I have, too, an excuse in this, that the capacity of this man has not been the due to off the law in the capacity of this man has not been the due to off the law in the capacity of the matter the law in the capacity of the matter the law in the capacity of the matter the law in the capacity of the law in the capacity of the matter the law in the capacity of the law in the capacity o fend the President; he must be a bold the question whether there should be to warrant impeachment. [Loud man who would do that. For himself a call of the House, and resulted year laughter.] he had not sufficient boldness, even if 47, nays 14. able, so pertinacious, so thorough, as tion of his, but there were objections the Committee on Reconstruction was from members on both sides of the wrong when it declared that the Pres- House, and the voting by yeas and ell) was necessarrily absent. ident had been setuated by no improp-

to the rule of reason which lies at the foundation of English common law, and that rule was that no person in office could do an act contra bones more, contrary to good morals. Subjecting the provision of the Constitution to that rule, the result was that no her people but recently in rebellion, at the fill bold, defiant, and aggressive; and millions more loyal, dutiful, and hopemony of Judge Matthews, of Ohio, to jecting the provision of the Constitution to that rule, the result was that neither the President, Vice President of the United States, could lawfully do an act, either official or other, contrary to the good morals (in a large or public) sense of the office he holds.

Title beging to make a sigger the equal of the white tryin, Tarkey, and Spain. Millions of her people, but recently in rebellion, at larged y made by Mr. As to the surrender of property to Southern railroads, he disposed of all millions more loyal, dutiful, and hopemony of Judge Matthews, of Ohio, to to were in favor of impeachment might the argument on that point by show millions more loyal, dutiful, and hopemony of Judge Matthews, of Ohio, to to were in favor of impeachment might the argument on that point by show millions more loyal, dutiful, and hopemony of Judge Matthews, of Ohio, to to were in favor of impeachment might the argument on that point by show millions more loyal, dutiful, and hopemony of Judge Matthews, of Ohio, to to were in favor of impeachment might the argument on that point by show field the argument on that point by show mony of Judge Matthews, of Ohio, to to test the ground their people, but recently in rebellion.

Are Bouthell referred to the testing millions more loyal, dutiful, and hopemony of Judge Matthews, of Ohio, to to test the argument on that point by show field the argument on that point by such field the argument on that point by such field the argument on that point by such fiel This is gospel truth, and none but fanatics and porary? I will not ask this House to was asked to impeach the President do its duty. That would be indeed of high crimes and misdemeanors beposition by reference to the history of impeachment in this country—partic impeachment in this country—partic speaker) said he had then received its duty will have been equally perdetermine Chase, the eighth article on which he people They took him from Tennes with my judgment or not; but I may whether the President had already look beyond the present, and assume committed high crimes and misde having, in an address to the grand abiding place except for the armies of that that will be, done which in my meanors, not whether he might possible leries showed that the spectators, at bly do so at some time in the future least, had become tired of the pastime. ought to be done. Consider how all The case would be tried on the record the affairs of the country would be and on that he was willing to take, the

tion to other matters, and, therefore, ease as presented in the minority report, or rather depending on the weakness of the case, as it is found in the record, I move that the subject be

Although it was generally underwere in favor of impeachment, and and nays on the question. a hum of disapprobation came from

Mr. Stevens, (Rad.,) of Pa., express I the hope that Mr. Wilson would not ask a vote on his motion. It was of the subject. the most extraordinary thing he ever

heard of The Speaker reminded Mr. Stevens Mr. Farnsworth, (Rad.,) of Illinois. desired to know as a parliamentary question, whether, if this were laid

The Speaker replied that if this sub-

Mr. Schenck intimated, josularly,

the motion was not debatable.

Mr. Legan. (Rad.,) desired to ask a

now adjourn, and it resulted-yeas question on the resolution.

54, nays 107. These two votes indicated the rela-tive strength of the impeachers and desired to take no advantage, although anti-impeachers.

morrow.

consent, the hour of meeting being fixed by rule. tion so as to adjourn till Monday, and meanors. remarked that as that was a very

Mr. Schenck then asked unanimous onsent of the House for himself and sulted-yeas 57, nays 108. Then the matter could be disposed of sult. Pending the vote statements by the House without further opposi-

vania, objected.

Mr. Schenck then moved a call of

the House. Mr. Robinson, (Dem.,) of N. Y. rising to a parliamentary question, said, inasmuch as the leading charge and inasmuch as under the Constitutleman from Ohio [Mr. Schenck] be

The year and nays were taken on

Mr. Logan made further efforts to get the House to listen to a proposinays on dilatory motions continued.

Finally, Mr. Logan was allowed to make his proposition. It was the colleague would have voted, same as that already made by Mr. Mr. Hooper replied that b

tion was made to its even being read. Mr Schenk again renewed the proposition that those in favor of im-

peachment should be allowed five minutes each, but objection was insisted on. Two hours had been wasted in dilatory motions, and empty gal-leries showed that the spectators, at names of members, and another clerk kept reading the responses as gravely In conclusion he said, I believe that as if the vote was being taken on an

people would be recognized and made secure; the loyal would exercise the great principle of self-government safe in their own ground, and in the benign protection of the National on the table. I believe that the people would be recognized and made disposed of now; they desire to have the case important question. Finally, the majority appeared to yield, for, on a vote by tellers on adjournment, there were at once, or laying the whole subject on the table. I believe that the people would be recognized and made disposed of now; they desire to have the case important question. Finally, the majority appeared to yield, for, on a vote by tellers on adjournment, there were at once, or laying the whole subject on the table. I believe that the people would be recognized and made disposed of now; they desire to have jority appeared to yield, for, on a vote by tellers on adjournment, there were at once, or laying the whole subject on the table. I believe that the people would be recognized and made disposed of now; they desire to have jority appeared to yield, for, on a vote by tellers on adjournment, there were at once, or laying the whole subject on the table. I believe that the people would be recognized and made disposed of now; they desire to have jority appeared to yield, for, on a vote by tellers on adjournment, there were at once, or laying the whole subject on the table. important question. Finally, the mayeas 80, navs 77. So the House, at twenty minutes past five adjourned

till to morrow. Washington, Dec. 7. The Speaker stated that the business in order was the resolution for the impeachment of the President, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Logan asked unanimous consent to make a proposition. Mr. Spalding, (Rad.) objected with

of the House, and demanding the yeas Mr. Ingersoll (Rad.) of Illinois, in-

quired whether, if the motion to lay on the table did not prevail, it would in order to move a postponement

The Speaker replied that it would be, and the Clerk proceeded to call the yeas and nays. The call of the House was refused

by a vote of 45 to 98. Mr. Butler not being in the hall when his name was called was not

Mr. Logan, holding a newspaper in his hand, said that he rose to a question of privilege.

The Speaker informed him that sage to the Committee on Reconstruc-

there was already a question of priv- tion. ilege before the House, and that another could not be entertained except by unanimous consent of the House

then renewed his proposition of terday, that the minority in favor of that new States would be coming in impeachment should have ten minutes that new States would be coming in from week to week for the next ten further opposition.

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, objected de-

claring to a member near him that he would not yield them one minute. Mr. Logan, then moved an adjourn-

On that motion the yeas and nays resolution, the minority would with-

were called, and the vote resulted— draw all opposition.

veas 62, nays 105.

Mr. Wilson assented to that propo-Then the vote was taken on Mr. sition, withdrew the motion to lay on Liogan's motion, that the House do the table, and moved the previous

Mr. Logan said that was perfectly Mr. Schenck moved that when the vote as long as they chose.

A voice—Go ahead, then.
The previous question was seconded orrow. and the main question ordered, and The Speaker reminded him that the House proceeded to vote by year that motion would require unanimous and pays on the following resolution:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be im-Mr. Schenck then modified the mo- peached for high crimes and misde-The Speaker repeated his caution

important motion, he would have to to the spectators that there should be ask the yeas and nays. The motion no manifestation of approval or dis-was negatived—50 to 106. approval at the result of the vote. approval at the result of the vote.
The vote was then taken, and re-

There was no manifestation of any kind on the announcement of the rewere made as tollows : That Mr. Cortion on their part.

Mr. Randall, (Dem.,) of Pennsyl- with Mr. Cake, of Pennsylvania, the former against and the latter for impeachment. That Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, was absent, otherwise he would have voted for impeachment. That Mr. Van Horn, of New York, was absent through illness.

By Mr. Myers of Pennsylvania. that being prevented from offering a resolution of censure, he would have

By Mr. Broomall, (Rad.,) of Pennsylvania: That his colleague [Mr. Scofield] was absent on account of the sickness of his wife. If present he doubtless would have voted right [Laughter.] That Mr. Shellabarger f Ohio, was at home on account of

By Mr. Miller [Rad.] of Pentsylva nin, that he voted no because he did not think the evidence strong enough By Mr. Eldridge [Dem.] That this

was the very reason why he had voted no. [Continued laughter.] By Mr. Hooper [Rad.] of Massachu-setts—That his colleague (Mr. Twitch-

Mr. Washburne [Rad] of Illinois asked Mr. Hooper to state how his

Mr. Hooper replied that be would have voted as Mr. Scofield would have voted. [Laughter.]

The following is the vote in detail. Those marked with a star are Dem-

OCTALS:
Yeas—Anderson, Arnell, Ashiey (Chio,), Boutwell, Bromwell, Brommell, Battler, Churchhill, Clarke (Ohio), Clarke (Kanoas), Cobb, Cobern, Covode, Collon, Danaelly, Behley, Ein, Farmorth, Gravely, Harding, Higby, Hapkins, Hanter, Jadd, Jordan, Kelley, Kelley, Lawrence (Ohio), Loan, Logan, Loughtridge, Lynch, Maynard, McClug, Mersur, Millens, Myers, Newcomb, Natu, O'Neal, Orth, Paine, File, Price, Schench, Shanks, Strenns (N.H.), Stevens (Ph.), Stoke, Thomas, Trumbull, Trawbridge, Van Horn (Mu), Ward, Williams (Pa), Williams (Ind), William

NAVe—Adams, Allison, Ames, Archer, Ash.
ley (Nec), Axiell, Balley, Baley, Balwin, Banks,
Barsum, Boaman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton,
Bingham, Biaine, Buyer, Brooks, Bass, Dixon,
Dodre, Driggs, Egglesten, Eldridgs, Etiot, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Getz, Glorekrenner,
Gollalay, Grizweld, Grover, Baight, Halsey,
Hamilton, Hawkins, Hill, Holman, Hooper,
Hotchkies, Mubbard (Lowa), Habbard (Wis,
Habbard, W. Va. Habbard, Comp., Hother,
Habbard, W. Va. Habbard, Comp. Hotchkiss, Bubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (Wis, Hatbard) (W Va), Hubbard (Cuna), Hubbard (Lumphreys, Ingyrsoll, Johnson, Jones, Kort Ketelam, Knot, Koontz, Lailin, Lawronne (Pa), Lincoth, Marshall, Marvin, McCarthy, McCaillough, Miller, (Pa), Moorchead, Morgan, Mnngen, Nildack, Nicholson, Perham, Poters, Phelps, Pike, Planta, Potand, Polkey, Prayn, Ramiadl, Robertson, Rubinson, Ross, Sawyur, Sigreaves, Smith, Spadding, Siarkweather, Stewart, Stone, Tabor, Jaykr, Upson, Van Awrinan, Van Aukan, Van Trimp, Van Wyck, Washburra (Wis, Washburra (Hil), Washburra (Lud, Washburra (Mass), Wather, Wilson, Leway, Wilson [Ohio], Woolhridge, Woodward, 108.

Mr. Schenck from the Committee of

Mr. Schenck from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the bill declaring that from and after its passage the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction in the currency by retiring or cancelling United States notes is sus-A running discussion, in which the impeachment question got mixed up, ensued between Messrs. Schenck, Ingersoli, Garfield, Logan, Stevens of Pennsylvania, and others, but Mr. Schenek put an end to it by moving the previous question on the bill. The previous question was seconded-yeas 94, nays 31; and the bill

pussed-yeas 128, nays 32.

Mr. Schenek then moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for general debate.

House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, offered the usual resolution, distributing the President's message among the various committees to which its subjects applied, among them a proposition to re fer a portion of the President's mea-

Mr. Ross, (Dem.), made the point of order that the resolution was out of order, as there was no such committee in existence.

The Chairman overruled the point

weeks, and there should be a committoe to have charge of the subject. He would, however, modify his resolution so as to refer the subject to a select committee of nine.

Mr. Ross did not see that that altered the matter at all. He denounliters is the naked truth from an enemy, hrand. Satisfied that those particular tributa. I believed him to be so guilty and question, but did not get the opportuing the whole crew as villains, wasting all their ry offences were for the purpose of chitime in trying to impease the President withouts abiling him to necomplish thus great
times in trying to impease the President withouts abiling him to necomplish thus great
through, then moved an adjournthree in the matter at all. He denounment, and had the year and may call
inty. He thereupon took the floor,
the moved an adjournment, and had the year and may call
inty. He thereupon took the floor,
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Mr. Logan then said that if the House by simply referring a subject chairman of the Judiciary Committee to it. The Committee on Reconstruc-

President to give peace and harmony to the country. The time had come when the voice of the people had been heard on these great questions, and he called upon the Representatives to heed that warning voice. The House had, by its vote to-day, condemned the action of the Committe on Reconstruction, and given its endorsement to the judicious measures of the Pres-ident. [Laughter] He felt like ta-king by the band the members from the other side of the House. He saw repentance in their faces. They were evidently sorry for their past conduct, and he was willing to take them on probation into the great Union party of the country. He moved to strike

out that part of the resolutions.
Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said he had been very much pleased with the eloquent remarks of the gentleman from Illinois. That gentleman was right in many of his points-especially when he referred to that fragment of a party which voted with him [Mr. Ross] this morning. He asked for a vote and Mr. Ross' motion

Mr. Butler offered an additional resolution to refer to the Committe on Appropriations that part of the President's message relation to the purchase of the Russian Possessions in

Mr. Stevens said that without special reference the subject was with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and he saw no reason to change that.

Mr. Butler's amendment was rejected, and the other resolutions were

laid aside to be reported to the House. Mr. Paine addressed the Committee on the subject of the finances. piled to the argument of Mr. Butler last week against the payment of the principal of the five-twenties in gold. He undertook to controvert that position, and to prove by the law itself the bonds are payable in coin, because by the act of February 25, 1862, it it was only the bundred and fifty millions of greenbacks authorized by that act which were made legal tenders. If the gentleman from Massachusetts were such a magician as to be able to pay five hundred millions of bonds with one hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks, then that gentleman should be transferred to the head of

could soon, by such magical power, pay off the national debt.

Mr. Ross contended that if these bondholders were paid in the currency which was then provided there

the Treasury Department, where he

could be no complaints. Mr. Washbarne of Illinois, desired to know whether he was in favor of issuing more greenbacks to carry out

Mr. Ross did not want to issue too much paper money, but he thought it would do no harm if the currency were watered a little. He did not think it would be very judicious to return too soon to specie payment. He would, however, have the currency of the national banks substituted by greenbacks.

In reply to another question from Mr. Washburn he said that the bonds should be paid in currency, it that could be done under the law, and without violating the honest good faith of the country. [Laughter.] Eighteen millions in gold must be saved annually by cancelling \$300,000,000 of national bank currency and issuing that amount of greenbacks and bny ing that amount of six per cent bonds. He would then take the balance of the national debt, and issue gradually from year to year greenbacks to redeem it, as more currency was need-

od for the trade of the country.

Mr. Washburne asked Mr. Ross hat the effect of deluting rency was, and remarked that it was that while everything, consumed by laboring man increased ninety-three per cent., the laboring man's wages increased only sixty-three per cent. He was glad his colleague had declar ed himself in favor of watering the currency, and he presumed that that would be the policy of his [Mr. Ross']

party in Illinois next year.

Mr. Ross retorted that since the policy of contracting the currency been established, the wages of the la boring man decreased, and his col-league had favored that policy. His colleague's policy had been to exempt from taxation the property of rich bondholders, thereby imposing more burdens on the property of the poor man. He would tell his colleague that if he planted himself on the bondholder's platform he would soon find him self solitary and alone on that plat-form in the State of Illinois. His colleague was willing to turn off the decrepid soldiers and the widows and orphans of soldiers with payment in paper currency, and to reserve the gold to pay of the rich bondholders. He had been originally opposed to making greenbacks legal tenders, but was rejoiced that that had been done, as it opened a way to the people to getrid of the enormous debt. Mr. Spaiding asked him what amount

of greenbacks he would issue.
Mr. Ross said he had made a calculation, but he had it not with him. The motion was agreed to, and the He thought that with the help of tax ation one-sixth or one-eighth of the bonded debt might be paid every year. The committee rose, and the House,

at 3:40, adjourned.

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