# THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

In this connection I must speak with plause of the active benevolence of our citizens, who have without compensation devoted their time and care to their suffering fellowcitizens, disabled by the casualties of war. Not only have many gone to the field, to ad-minister their kind offices, but in every part of the Common wealth thousands have applied their means and exertions to the same end; and especially have the women of Pennsylvania, obeying their true womanly instincts, shown that they are worthy to be the mothers, wives and sisters of the brave men, whom they have stimulated to their duty, and soothed and nursed in the sufferings that have ensued the performance of it.

The city of Philadelphia having patriotically offered to the United States, League Island as a donation for a Navy Yard, Congress directed a commission to report upon the availa-bility of that site and also of New London. To the general astonishment, a majority of the commission have reported in favor of New London, but the minority has presented a report, which is fortified by the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, showing so conclusively the superiority of League Island that it is scarcely possible that Congress should hesitate to select that location. To establish a Navy Yard for the construction of iron clad vessels at a point remote from all necessary supplies, situated on salt water, and accessible by more than one route to any enemy, who may have a momentary superiority at sea, would appear to be quite inconsistent with the wisdom of Congress, especially when a site is offered convenient to iron, coal and other necessary supplies, situated on fresh water with a sufficient depth for the draught of large ves sels, and safe from hostile attack by its posi-

Capt. Henry E. Wrigley, of the city of Philadelphia, at my request, and without compensation, has made a report to me on the defences of the Delaware, which I herewith transmit for information.

In July last, I received, at Pittsburg, by telegraph, an offer from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of a donation of fifty thousand dollars to assist in paying bounties to volunteers. I declined this offer, because I had no authority to accept it on behalf of the public, and was unwilling to undertake the disbursement of the fund in my private capacity. 1 have since received a letter on the subject from the company suggesting other modes of disposing of the money, a copy of which is

annexed to this message. If the Legislature should accept the donation, I recommend that it be applied towards the erection of an asylum for our disabled soldiers, and that the trustees appointed to superintend the erection and management of the asylum be authorized to accept such further contributions as our citizens may offer. In a well managed establishment of that kind, it is probable that the pensions to be allowed by the Government to the men, will enable them to support themselves with comfort. By an act of Congress passed on the second day of July, 1862, lands were granted to the several States for the endowment, support and maintenance by each State, of at least one college for teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics.

I recommend that proper provision be made by the Legislature for having the lands thus granted to this State selected, and the title to the State, and that Congress be requested to allow the lands and their proceeds to be used by the State in the construction and support of such an asylum as I have above suggested. The details of the operations of the common school system, during the school year that terminated on the first Monday in June, 1862, manifest scarcely any evil effects from the troubled state of the country. Absence of the usual degree of progress in the various departments is the only result observable. To have held its own, however, during the severe ordeal to which, in common with all our great subjected, is the strongest proof of its inherent vigor, and of the hold it possesses upon the affections as well as the judgment of the people of the State. It has come to my knowledge that in some parts of the State a system exists of paying the wages of workmen and laborers not in money but in orders on store keepers for merchandise and other articles. This system, by preventing all competition, leaves the men to the uncontrolled discretion of the store keepers. It is a system most unwise and unjust, and it af fects classes of useful citizens, who, as they live by the proceeds of their daily labor, have not adequate means to resist it. I have no doubt that most of the difficulties which occacionally occur between employers and their workmen are due to the prevalence of this system. That every man, for a a fair day's labor, should receive a fair day's wage, is but the dictate of common honesty ; and while it would be most unwise for the State to interfere at all with the rate of wages, it is in my judgment incumbent on her to protect her laboring population by requiring that whatever may be the wager stipulated, they shall be so paid that the recipient may purchase necessaries for himself and his family, where they can be had best and cheapest. I do most earnestly recommend this subject to the Legislature for prompt and effectual action.

\$600, which is included in the sum of less route and in the manner prescribed by its than \$4,000, above stated. ent character by a route extending from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad depot to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad depot, both within the city of Philadelphia, the Attorney General has, proceeded against the company by quo warranto for the violation of its charter, and has also filed an information for the purpose of restraining the company from proceeding in the construction of their road. Both these proceedings are now pending.

By the act of 29th March, 1813, it was provided that citizens absent from home in actual military service, might exercise their right of suffrage as if they were present at the usual places of election. This act was substantially re-enacted in the general election law passed on the 2d of July, 1839. The Supreme Court has recently decided that by reason of a phrase in the constitutional amendments of 1838, this provision has become unconstitutional. Pennsylvania has sent to the service about two hundred thousand citizens, who, by this decision, are distranchised. This seems to be hard measure-that men who testify their devotion to the country by going to the field should thereby lose the most inestimable right of a citizen. I recommend that the necessary steps be forthwith commenced to amend the constitution, so as to give the right of suftrage to the citizens who are thus excluded. I cannot close this message without speaking of the unbroken loyalty and spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania. They feel that on the preservation of the Union and the suppression of the most causeless and wicked rebellion which history records, depend the honor. the interests and the whole future welfare of the Commonwealth. They will never tolerate schemes for destroying the Government of the United States, or for forming separate Confederacies, or any other schemes for creating general confusion and ruin, and aiding and comforting the traitors who are in arms against their country.

This State has furnished more men for the defence of our institutions, and has lost more by the casualties of war, than any other State. She has given her blood and treasure freely. and is ready to give as much more of both as may be needful. Her people intend that by the blessing of God, this rebellion shall be suppressed, and will not be turned from their settled purpose by the wiles of masked enemies or the vacillations of feeble friends. On the contrary, they will, (as is their right,) insist that competent Integrity, Earnestness, Intellect and Vigor shall be employed in the public service, to preserve the Government, and to maintain the unity of the country. A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1863.

### A BRILLIANT MOVEMENT.

A dispatch from Major General Granger says, that the cavalry force of about 1.000, men, which he sent to East Tennessee on the 21st December, under command of Brigadier General P. Carter, to destroy the East Tennessee Railroad bridges, has returned to Manchester, Ky. Gen. Carter telegraphs that on Commonwealth's sufferings and glory. the 30th he destroyed, entirely, the Union and Watauga bridges and ten miles of the Railroad. Five hundred and fifty Rebels were killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and seven hundred stand of arms and large amount



BT SANUEL J. BOW. CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN'Y 14, 1863.

#### THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We print in this week's Journal, Gov. Curtin's Message to the Pennsylvania Legislature. It is a plain and concise statement of the affairs of the Commonwealth during the past year. According to the Governor's statement the finances are in a much more healthy condition, than for several years past-the State Administration having been guided by a just and liberal economy in the management of our fiscal concerns. The message will be read with much interest by every lover of his country. The Philadelphia Press in noticing the Message says:

"His Excellency the Governor had an interesting chapter of our State's history to write in his annual message. The year IS62 was one of the most thrilling and important we have ever known. In that time she has passed through the tumults and excitements consequent upon the great war-she has felt the foot of the invader upon her soil-she has been in conditions of preparation and alarmshe has suffered more from the rebellion than any Northern State, and we may say without any assumption of pride or superiority, that no State has done more to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. Her sons have followed the banner of the Union wherever it has floated. In South Carolina and North Carolina, in Virginia and Maryland, in Tennessee and Kentucky, they have borne the banner of their State, and shed their blood in defence of the nation. In every time of danger they have been ready, and in every time of sacrifice they have been unselfish and generous. Much of this devotion and bravery is due to the worthy magistrate who has presided over our destinies since the rebellion began-and it must have been with a feeling of deserved pride that he sat down to write the story of our

## MAILABLE MATTER

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OF-PICE, Jan. 3, 1863 .- Many postmasters per sist in sending through the mails packages of "abolitionists"-charging them with prosecu-

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT. To set up a sense we lack, as a source of truth, is a fine piece of blind man's assurance. And the variety of it consists in the haughty air of supe-riority and compassion which is assumed towards the philosophy that sees God, by this philosophy that has to grope its way. It makes one think of a mole exclaiming: "How they excite my pity with their prate about a sun!"-Les Miscrables. 2 vol. v. 133. 2 vol. p. 133.

If we could suppose the existence of an acmaintance between an author so little known to fame as the writer of the above work, and the exatted and illustrious editors of the Clearfield Republican, we would be constrained to believe that Victor Hugo, when he penned the paragraph quoted, had in his eye the individual who wrote the leader in the last number of that high-toned sheet, entitled "The Week of Prayer." If they have not, in that article, "set up a sense they lack, as a source of truth," it would be difficult to comprehend the expression. Their reputation for piety not having hitherto been very well established-one of them, on the contrary, being regarded as an infidel-it is the last source to which we would have looked for a homily on prayer." Having in their preceding number religiously advised our soldiers to go into battle with "a deck of cards in one pock et and a Bible in the other"-making flings in nearly every issue of their paper at Christian ministers and the cause of religion-ever denouncing the Government, and, to the extent of their ability and influence, encouraging those who are in rebellion against it-their qualifications to instruct Christians what they should and what they should not pray for, as well as the manner in which their supplications should be made, will doubtless readily be conceded ! Bailey, in his celebrated poem of "Festus," records that Lucifer once preached a sermon in the market place of a village, and exhorted the bystanders, in most eloquent terms, to "seek salvation with prayers and tears." Having concluded his services by giving out a hymn and pronouncing a benediction, he remarked, in an aside, that "manner was a great matter, and he hoped he had done no good." After a precedent so illustrious, it would perhaps be unwise to find too much fault with our neighbors over the way. DeFoe says of this same Devil, in his History, that the once threw a three-legged stool at the service-book in the person of an old woman. and animated the zealous people to take up arms for religion, and turn rebels for God's sake." He seems to be repeating the operation at the present day, in the persons of the

The canting hypocrisy of this article is too apparent and disgusting to be worthy of serious consideration. That a paper which weekly contains the most outrageous attacks upon the officers of the Government, and all who support and sustain them-denouncing them as "Jacobins," "traitors," "plunderers," and

"ancient dames" of the Republican.

Apostles was implicit obedience to properly | lay it on the table was voted down-Yeas 59. constituted authority. "Speaking evil of rulers and magistrates" has ever been deemed a heinous sin by all Christian denominations. Until the editors of the Republican give evidence of the sincerity of their repentance, by "a chaste walk and an upright conversation," we apprehend the praying community will

look to a different source for counsel and advice

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Congress reassembled on Monday the 5th of January. IN THE SENATE, after petition, the coast survey report was received. The Secretary of War answered that no citizen had ever been required to take oath not to bring suit against those who arrested him, as a condition of discharge. Bills were noticed to promote the efficacy of artillery in the army ; to prevent correspondence with the Rebels ; to reserve from sile military sites in the Rebel States; to tax bank bills. Information was requested as to the number of desertions from the army, and what punishment has been inflicted ; as to the expediency of consolidating regiments in field so as to bring them up to 1,-020 men each ; and as to modifying duty on paper. The bill from the House to raise volunteers for the defense of Kentucky was discussed, and recommitted to the Commit tee on Military Affairs. The Bankrupt bill was then taken up, the question pending on the amendment of Mr. Doolittle to exempt homestead from execution, in accordance with the laws of the different States. Without disposing of the subject, the Senate went into Executive Session. IN THE HOUSE, the bill to abrogate treaties with the Sioux was passed. 78 to 17. A bill was proposed to prevent the admission to the rolls of Congress of names of members elected under special proclamations of Generals or Military Governors. It provides that the Clerk shall enter the names only of those who present certificates of election duly authenticated by the Governors of the loyal States ; that from the passage of this act a quorum of each House shall consist of a majority of those elected from the loyal States; in counting the electoral vote, the same rule is to be observed, and no State shall be counted excepting those represented in Congrers at the time of the Presidential election. A bill was offered providing for Governments in any Rebel sections until the loyal people could reestablish regular officers. Leave was asked to introduce a joint resolution approving, rati fying and affirming the Emancipation Proclamation. Bills were introduced for the survey of swamp lands in California; to set apart land for railroads in Washington Territory for a State Government in Colorado ; to provide means for the support of the Government.

Nays, 66. It was postponed till the 15th.

In the United States Senate on Jan. 8th, a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Rosecrans. and his army was referred to a Committee. The bill to tax bank circulation was discussed. Mr. Sherman making an elaborate speech. The bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners gave Mr. Saulsberry a chance to make a pro-Slavery speech, after which the Senate adjourned. IN THE HOUSE a bill was offered to increase the efficiency of the Commissary Department. The House refused to adjourn because it was the Sth of January. The great Ways and Means bill for the support of the Government was reported (nothing yesterday.) The resolution of thanks to Gen. Butler for his able, energetic, and humane administration of the Department of the Gulf, passed by a vote of 83 against 28. The Committee on Military Affairs were requested to consider the expediency of a bill requiring an increase of the amount of bonds of paymasters; and other restrictions and penalties. A Special Committee was appointed to attend to the matter of compensation to loyal citizens in rebellious districts. In Committee on the Executive Appropriation bill, a running debate, involving national questions, took place between Messrs. Stevens, Dunlop, Thomas of Massachusetts, Olin, Lovejoy, and others.

In the United States Senate on January 9th bill was reported to authorize the President to negotiate treaties with certain tribes of Indians. A bill was introduced to construct a ship canal for the passage of naval and armed vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and to enlarge the lock of the Erioand Oswego Canals of New-York, to adapt them to the defense of the North-Western Lakes. Notice was given of a bill to aid West Virginia in abolishing Slavery. The resolution censuring Gen. Grant for expelling the Jews from his rrmy was laid on the table-the order having been revoked by the President's direction. The bill concerning the punishment of criminals in the District of Columbia was passed. A bill in regard to sults against officers making arrests or holding prisoners of State was referred. Atter discussing awhile the Kentucky Volunteers bill, the Senate adjourned. 1s THE House a bill for a branch mint at Nevada was introduced. Mr. Steven's reported the Post-Office Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday. The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Executive, Sudicial and Legislative Appropriation bill. Several amendments were made, including a proviso to the clause making appropriationfor the compensation and mileage of members, that until further legislation no part of this appropriation shall be paid for the mileage of Senators and Representatives beyond the sum of 10 cents per mile each way, and the distance shall be computed accu existing laws. The bill then passed. Consular and Diplomotic Appropriation bill was next considered and adopted. The House then went into general debate, in Committee of the Whole. A MYSTERY .- Mr. Peter Van Devander, of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pa., in company with one or two others, started to hunt deer, on Thursday Jan. 1st, in "Diamond Valley," in the neighborhood of Barre Forge. and soon after reaching the hunting ground the party separated with the understanding that they would meet at some given point in the evening. The others were there at the appointed time, and Mr. Van Devander not coming, his comrades started home, and upon their arrival found that he had not reached there. Not arriving that night search was made for him, but without success, until Sunday last, when his lifeless body was found in the woods with a bullet hole in the head. His gun was still loaded when found, leaving no other conclusion to be arrived at than that he was foully dealt with. The deceased leaves a wite and several children.

I believe that the several charitable institutions to which the Legislature has been accustomed to grant aid, have been well managed during the past year.

The Wyoming Canal is still in the hands of the receiver. Certain creditors of the company having instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court for selling the canal under the mortgage, the Attorney General has intervened in the suit to oppose the making of a decree of sale. No decree has been made, and the proceedings are yet pending. Meanwhile, It being alleged that the subscribers and stockholders have paid up but a small part of the nominal capital of the company, an information has been filed in the Supreme Court by the Attorney General, to compel them to pay up the capital, or such charges, and assessments as may be necessary to extinguish the debt due to the Commonwealth. This proceeding is also still pending. It is understood that the gross receipts of the canal during the tast season have been about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars and the annual interest on the mortgage bonds of the company a Little over fifty-one thousand dollars.

In nursuance of the joint resolution passed 11th April, 1862, the Attorney General has instituted proceedings on the proper cashier's bonds, to recover the money due to the Commonwealth by the Bank of Commerce at Erie, and I have employed John H. Walker, Esq., as special counsel for the Commonwealth, in the prosecution of the officers of the bank in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of 6th May, 1862, an information in equity was filed by the Attorney General against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The case was argued before the Supreme Court at Sunbury, In October last.

By an Act passed on the 16th day of May, 1861, a company was incorporated by the name

of flour, salt and other rebel stores, also a lo comotive and two cars were captured and destroyed. A brisk skirmish took place at Watauga bridge and also at Jonesville. We lost

ten men in this expedition. As characterized by Gen. Granger, this has been one of the most hazardous and daring feats of the war, attended with great; hardships and privations, owing to the almost impassable condition of the country, length of route of nearly two hundred miles each way, and inclement ding. The law and regulations clearly define social interests and enterprises, it has been season. The important results of this expedition can hardly be overrated, severing, as it amount of postage is to be charged thereon; has, the main rebel artery of communication and further provide that all other matters of between Virginia and the southwest. Gen. Carter, his officers and men, deserve the thanks of the country. Great credit is also

due Major Gen. Granger, under whose immediate supervision the expedition was fitted out. and whose long cavalry experience was guarantee that nothing tending to its success would be neglected or forgotten.

Gen. Halleck compliments Gen. Carter and his command for their gallantry, and bold and dashing movements, and expresses the hope that their example will be imitated.

## EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Col. Ludlow, of Gen. Dix's Staff, has returned from City Point, having completed the following exchanges. The number of prisoners exchanged on each side is about equal. These exchanges will restore to immediate active service about 20,000 of our paroled men. The exchanges included all officers and men who were delivered at City Point from the 11th of ocratic member, 63 also. In the State of In-November, 1862, to January 1st, 1863. All diana, the Senate is Republican, and the House officers and men captured at Harper's Ferry ; Democratic-the former refuse to go into conall officers and men paroled at Winchester Nov. 15th and 26th and Dec. 1st 1862; all officers and men paroled by Col. Imorden Nov. 9th, 1862. All officers and men paroled at Goldsboro' North Carolina, May 22d, 1862, and delivered at Wilmington, North Carolina; all captures in Missouri, Arkansas, New Mex- no two have been able to effect a union upon ico, Texas, Arizona and Louisiana up to Jan- any one candidate. Thus, it will be seen, uary 1st, 1863; all captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida up to December 10th, 1862; and all captures on the sea and Gulf coasts nrged the Government to mount fifty regiand the waters flowing into the same up to ments of infantry, to carry no sabres, and to December 10th, 1862. Colonel Ludlow says it is highly probable that the rebel Government will rescind their order retaining United States officers, and also that citizen prisoners cations be protected, and such roving bands will soon be released.

THE CONTRABANDS .- Negroes who have come within the United States lines on the Poto- foot, and have their horses for marching. mac, state that many of the slaves are carried away and sent South. The greater portion, however, on the long neck of land between the Rappahannock and Potomac, have already made their escape within the Union lines, bringing with them their masters' teams and other property. They avail themselves of the night for their exodus.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE .-- On Wednesday night the barn of William Thompson, near Centre Furnace, Centre county, Penn'a, was entirely

destroyed by fire. It was filled with a large crop of grass and hay, which, with a quantity of the Navy Yard, Broad street and Fairmount railway company. It being alleged that the company, instead of making a railway on the an incendiary.

clothing, boots, &c., charging thereon only one cent an ounce postage. This is a palpable violation of the law and regulations with which every postmaster should be acquainted. The packages are held for the legal postage at the distributing office or offices of delivery, accumulating to such an extent as to be greatly annoying to those offices, and in a large majority of cases never reach the parties addressed, thus causing a loss to the parties senwhat is mailable matter, and prescribe what things, if sent by mail, are subject to letter postage.

To prevent further loss to parties interested. and the improper interruption of business at the large offices, all postmasters are required to make themselves acquainted with the laws and regulations relating to the postal service, and the mailing of packages hereafter of the character referred to by any postmaster, without the proper postage being prepaid by postage stamps, will be considered good cause for removal. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,

## First Assistant Postmaster General.

LEGISLATIVE DEAD-LOCKS. Dead-locks in Legislative bodies seem to be quite the rage. In the New York Assembly more than a week has elapsed without an organization being effected, Mr. Sherwood the Republican candidate for Speaker, receiving 63 votes all the time, and Mr. Dean, the Demvention for the election of a U.S. Senator, and the House refuse to receive the Message of the Governor without the joint presence of the two Houses. In the Legislature of Missonri-parties are so divided that neither has enough to elect a U.S. Senator, and so far that dead-locks have quite a run all over the country.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, is said to have retain their muskets or rifles and bayonets, using their horses for rapid marching. He insists that in this way only can our communi as Morgan's be driven out of the country. Morgan's men carry but few sabres, fight on

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION .- On the 7th instant, a party of cavalry and infantry was sent ont from Yorktown, by Major Keys, and landed at West Point. On the morning of the 9th they returned with a large number of animals and eight wagon loads of produce. They destroyed the depot and rolling stock at White House, burnt a steamer and sloops, boats and barges. laden with grain, and sustained no loss whatever.

The train on which Gen. Butler was a pasenger for Boston came in collision with another, on the morning of the 10th, and all the seats except those of the car in which he rode were smashed. The General escaped without injury.

ting "a war that cannot possibly result in any good," "for a purpose abhorrent to our race, if not transgressive of God's law"-should prate about "uncharitableness," and undertake to define the proper state of heart in which a Christian should approach a Throne of Grace, exhibits a degree of audacity hitherto without a precedent !

This, however, is not the only specimen of theological ability which these editors have condescended to give to the public. It is well known that they have long since solved the great problem of human slavery by pronouncing it a "Divine Institution !" Their polemical disquisitions upon this subject have been so frequent, and, doubtless, so familiar to our readers, that it is unnecessary to make quotations. In a recent number they paid the high compliment to the Methodist Church of saying that "a large number" of her clergymen, "as well as most of the other denominations, have spent their time in preaching politics, endeavoring to make citizens out of persons of African descent, and in their ungodly attempt to improve the works of the Almighty, have succeeded in splitting the Union !" -charging them also with "devoting their time and talents in a common effort to destroy religion and liberty !" The members of the Methodist Church, "and most other denominations," will no doubt be sufficiently "charitable" to appreciate this compliment, and will be ready to accept with gratitude the advice and instructions of its authors as to the subjects and mode of prayer.

If the spirit of the other articles in the same number of their paper was not diametrically the opposite of this sanctimonious production, it might be supposed these editors had repented, and in "faith believing" had presented themselves at the Mercy Seat. We have looked in vain, however, for that spirit of humility, charity and universal love which betokens the true penitent. Instead, we find, side by side with this article on Prayer, a tissue of abuse and mis-representation of all who are in authority. So far from following their own

advice, and praying that "the rulers of our nation might be blessed with wisdom," &c., Government is about to "raise the Black Flag and show neither mercy nor quarter." Before than our neighbors ; but if we have any proper within the sphere of his influence, to damage

the payment of the stocks 1842, but no vote. The Diplomatic appropriation bill was brought in. After discussing the Executive appropriation bill, the House adjourned.

Resolutions were offered to examine into In-

dian affairs ; and to inquire into the loss of the

Monitor. There was a discussion concerning

In Senate, on January 6th, the bill to suspend temporarily the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts for the Government was reported back and put upon its passage, but after discussion was postponed. The joint resolution to hurry up the pay of soldiers and sailors was referred to the Finance Committce. The bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and Mr. Wright spoke against the amendment to strike out the section authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. No vote

was taken. A bill was introduced providing for greater comfort for sick and wounded soldiers. IN THE HOUSE, the Select Committee on Emancipation reported back a bill to aid Missouri in securing the abolition of Slavery therein. It provides for the issue of ten milions of thirty-years bonds, payable to loyal owners, the Government pledging itself to the deportation and colonization of the freedmen. The Pro-Slavery members were thrown into great excitement, and used every means in their power to defeat, delay, or weaken the bill; but they were unsuccessful, and it was adopted by 78 against 46. The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of issuing Treasury Notes bearing 3.65 interest, the amount issued to be equal to the amount of Tender Notes in circulation, and such other sums as the de-

mand of the public service for the current year shall require, under certain regulations. A bill wrs passed to allow certain articles not now mailable to be sent to the soldiers in the army by their friends at home, on book postage rates, one cent per ounce. The remainder of the session was spent in discussion upon the Executive Appropriation bill.

In Senate on January 7th, a bill in relation to bounties to volunteers was passed. A bill was introduced to pay Minnesota for suppressing Indian hostilities. A bill respecting the Judiciary system was referred. Also a bill to they accuse the Administration with being prevent correspondence with Rebels : also to "mad" and "infatuated," and predict that the regulate the appointment of midshipmen ; also for the protection of overland emigrants ; also to repeal the law authorizing the appointundertaking to dictate to their "praying ment of Rear Admirals and Commodores on triends," they should bring forth "truits the retired list. Mr. Field spoke on the bill meet for repentance." We are not of the relative to the discharge of State prisoners. number of those who pretend to more piety The bill anthorizing the President to issue letters of, marque was referred to the Naval conception of the genius and spirit of Christi- Committee. The bill to forfeit the pay of anity, we can regard as nothing less than the absent officers was discussed : Mr. Wilson said profanation of God's altar, the worship of that there were 7, 800 now absent, with and withman who, in his "beart of hearts," sympathi- out leave. The bill was passed. IN THE zes with the enemies of the country to which | House the subject of introducing Homeopathy he owes allegiance-who uses all his efforts, into the army doctoring was dropped. A joint resolution was passed that each State that country's cause-who expresses regret shall have credit, in enumerating the numwhen her enemies fall victims to the war which ber of soldiers enroled for all enlistment in the they have themselves invoked, but has no navy. The resolution denouncing Gen. Grant tears to shed over the brave men who have for expelling Jews from his army, was taid on perished in defence of that country's flag. the table. A resolution of thanks to Gen-Whatever we may think of Slavery, Govern- Butler was proposed-Valland ingham's followment is a "Divine Institution," and one of ers opposed it, and it was laid over. The the greatest lessons taught by Christ and his Bankrupt bill was discussed, and a motion to

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied. -

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows :- All Cautions with \$1, Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Adminitrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the same rates Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square

NOTICE.-All persons are hereby notified not to meddle with the following named prop-erty, now in the possession of William Luther of Woodward township, viz :- one cooking stove and utensils, three bedsteads and bedding, one set of chairs, and household furniture, as said property belongs to me and he only has it on loan ROBERT ALEXANDER.

Woodward township, January 12th 1862.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby caution-ed against purchasing or meddli. g with the following property in the possession of Abednego Caskey, of Beccaria township, to wit: 1 Bay 2 mares, one dun and one bay ; 1 4-horse horse; broad-wheeled wagon, three set of horse-gears or harness, &c., as the same belongs to me and have only been left with said Caskey on loan-subject to my order. A. G. FOX. to my order. Smith's Mills, January 7, 1863. -

IST OF LETTE	CRS remaining in the Post d. on January 1st, 1863
. 4 Office at Clearfiel	d, on January 1st, 1863
Armstrong. Geo.	Ellinger, Miss Jane 3.
Beatty, Alex. 2,	Fox. David
Bartner, Wm. Esq.	Rhodes, Miss Sarah
Ball, Chas C.	Robison, John
Brown, J. W. Esq.	Streun, G. W.
Bauder, James	Waginer, Miss Henrietts
Dixon, George	
	etters will please say that
they are advertised.	M. A. FRANK, P. M.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE .- The undersigned is desirous of s ling his farm situate in Penn township, Clearfield county. Pa., one mile from Pennville, on the road leading to Punxsutawney, containing one hun-dred acres and allowance. Sixty acres of said land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, of which 25 acres are in meadow. There is erected on the premises a comfortable 11 story dwelling house, a good barn and other necessary out-buildings There is also a quantity of most excellent Pine and other timber on the land. A clear and indisputable title will be given TERMS -one fourth in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments. secured by marigage or judgment bends. For further information apply to the subscriber residing on the premises. THOMAS M. MARTIN

Penn tp ., January 14, 1863-3t

