

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1865.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSHAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wedseeday at \$2,00 per annum in advance. ADVERriseways at \$2,00 per and in in suvance. Aby at riseways inserted at \$1.50 per square, for three or less insert ions—Ten lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 50 cents A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

Business Directory.

RVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber. Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, te, &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.

REDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of Hinds of Stone-ware. Clearfield, Pa. Or-tersolicited-wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863

CRANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clear-May 13, 1863. field, Ps. L.J. CRANS. : : : : : : WALTER BARRETT. R OBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law. Clear field, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's Jewelry store May 26.

H. F. NAUGLE. Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

BUCHER SWOOPE, Attorney at Law, Clear-H. field. Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doo s west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

P. KRATZER, dealer in Dry Goods, Cloth-J. ing. Hardware. Queensware, Groceries. Pro-visi us &c. Front Street, above the Academy, April 27. Cleatfield, Pa.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Marketstreet, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and Nov. 10. family articles generally.

OHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April,'59.

M. WOODS, PRACTICING PRYSICIAN, and D Examining Surgeon for Pensions, Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield es. Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

J. B M'ENALLY, Attorneyat Law. Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in now brick building of J. Boyn-t.n. 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Do-mestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr27.

A LARGE LOT OF CLOTHING-inclu-ding some extra quality of Beaver Over-coats, and a complete assortment of cassimere goods, made up in suits to match-for sale by Dec. 6, 1865. IRVIN & HARTSHORN.

TEACHERS WANTED -- Five competent teachers wanted in Beccaria School District for the term of 4 months, to whom liberal wages will be paid. H. A. WRIGHT, Secretary Glen Hope, Pa., Dec. 6, 1865-pd.

CAUTION.—All person^e are hereby caution. ed against purchasing or meddling with the Pine timber and saw logs on the premises, or lands, of Elias Burns of Union township. as the same was purchased by me, and are subject to my order only. HENRY B. BAILEY. Union 'p., Nov. 30, 1865-dec. 6.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN-Forty different styles. adapted to sacred and secular music. for \$80 to \$600 each. FIFTY-ONE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS. or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Bos-ton, or MASON BEOTHERS, New York. ton, or MASON BROTHERS New York, November 29 1865-1y

CURWENSVILLE HOUSE, Curwensville, Pa.-A. J DRAUCKER, having leased the Hotel recently occupied by Benj. Bloom, Esq. is now prepared to receive transient and permanent boarders. Every department connected with his establishment will be conducted second to none in the county. His stabling is ample for sixty head of horses, with good wagon sheds and yards connected He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Dec 6, 1865-1f. public patronage.

GENTS WANTED .- We want 500 ener getic Agents for Junius Henri Browne's War Adventures Nothing can excel this work in interest of subject matter. or in the sparkling graph-ic style in which the author delineates his experiences. It furnishes a greater variety of incident, and gives a better "inside view" of the adven-tares and vissi udes of war. than any other work. 0. D. Case & Co., Publishers, 3t. Hartford, Conn. Dec. 6, 1865-3t.

HOLLIDAY PRESENTS.-AGENTS WANTED Great Sale of Jewelry and Silverware.-The Ar-randale Great Grft Distribution.

Our Agents are making from Five to Thirty

Dollars per day, and we still need more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches. Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jew-elry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns. selling at \$1 each. Send 25 cents for a certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or \$1 for five certificates, or \$5 for thirty, or send a 3 cent stamp for our terms to Agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time! ARRANDALE & CO...

No 167 Broadway, New York. Dec. 6. 1865-3m MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS .-

Select Poetry.

TIME. What is time, O, glorious Giver, With its restlessness and might,

But a lost and wandering river Working back into the light? Ceaselessly its waves are calling

To our days, that as they fade, Though the sunsets still are falling To its realm of ancient shade.

Man, whatever light is glowing On its surface understands That the waves beneath are flowing Cold and white with dead men's hands.

Yet each gloomy rock that troubles Its smooth passage, strikes to life Beautiful and joyous bubbles That are only born through strife.

Overhung with mist-like shadows, Stretch its shores away away, To the long delightful ucadows Shining with immortal May,

Where its moaning reaches never. Passion. pain, or fear to move, And the changes bring us ever,

Sabbaths and new moons of love.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

Below we give a synopsis of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, containing its most important statements of fact and opinion, including the three topics of Currency, Public Debt, and Revenue, and pursuing the order in which they are treated by Sceretary McCullough :

1. The Currency .- The key to the policy which the Secretary advocates may be found in the declaration of his belief that the authority of Congress to make the obligations of the Government a legal tender resides outside of the Constitution, and that the inflation which has followed upon the necessary exercise of that authority during the war is prejudicial to both public and private ininterests. While, therefore, he does not advocate the repeal of the legal tender acts, nor believe it possible to reduce the volume of the currency by violent measures, he is of opinion that those acts should be regarded as only temporary, and that the work of retiring the notes which have been issued under them should be commenced without delay and carefully and persistently continued until all are withdrawn. The rapidity of the process will depend upon the ability

lic debt during the year, \$941,902,537 04. The receipts for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865, were 440, 226, 770 27; expenses, \$373,068,254 83; leaving balance Oct. 1, \$67,158,515 44. Estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the year ending June 30, 1866, are : Balance \$67,158,515 44

\$100,000,000 00 Customs 500,000 00 Lands In't Rev., 175,000,000 00 Miscellaneous 30,000,000 00-305,500,000 00

100 \$372,658,515 44 Estimated expenditures for the same perod are \$484,853,462 64, of which the War Department (for payment of troops and closing up existing balances) wants \$307,788,-750 57, and Interest on the Public Debt, \$96,813,868, 75. Deficiency for the year, \$112,194,947 20. For the year ending June 30, 1867, esti-

mates are . RECEIPTS. Customs \$100,000,000 00

In't Rev., 275,000 000 00 1.000,000 00 Lands Miscellaneous 20,000,000 00 \$396,000,000 00 EXPENDITURES.

Civil Service \$42,165,599 67 Pen's and Ind's 17,509,640 23 \$42,165,599 67 War Department 39,017.416 18 Navy Dep't 43,982,457 50 In't on Pub Dept 141,542,068 50-284.317,181 88

Estimated surplus of receipts \$111.682.818 12 The past due debt on the 31st October, beside the compound interest, the United States and the fractional notes, amounted to \$1,373,920, 09; debt due in 1865 and 1866 to \$187,549,646 46; debt due in 1867 and 1568 to \$848,323,591 80. Of the latter item, \$\$30,000,000 consist of 7 3-10 notes. As they are convertible into bonds only at the pleasure of holders, the Secretary desires to be authorized to fund them, whenever it can be advantageously done, in advance to their maturity. To meet deficiency for the present fiscal year he desires authority to sell, in his discretion, bonds of a simihar character, to reduce the temporary loan, to pay maturing certificates of indebtedness, and also to take up any portion of the debt maturing prior to 1869 that can be advantageously retired. "It is not probable," remarks the Secretary, "that it will be advisable, even if it could be done without pressing them upon market, to sell a much larger amount of bonds within the present or the next fiscal year than will be necessary to meet any deficiency of the Treasury, to pay the past due and maturing obligations of the Government, and a part of the temporary loan, and to retire an amount of the. compound interest notes and United States notes sufficient to bring back the business of the country to a healthier condition. But no harm can result from investing the Secretary with authority to dispose of bonds if the condition of the market will justify it, in order to anticipate the payment of those obligations that must soon be provided for.' The total debt on the 1st of July, 1866, s estimated at \$3,000,000,000. The Sec retary believes the whole may eventually be funded at a rate of interest from 5 to 5 per cent, and he suggests the application of \$200,000,000 per annum to the payment of principal and interest together, by which the whole would be extinguished in from 28 to 321 years. III. Internal Revenue.-The Secretary recommends frequent and careful revision of the system of taxation, with a view to its becoming always more simple and productive. For specific recommendation he awaits the report of the special commission. expected early in the present session. In reference to the Southern States, the Secretary recommends that the collection of taxes accruing before the establishment therein of revenue offices be indefinitely postponed : that sales of property for direct taxes be postponed till the States have an opportunity of assuming those taxes, as the loyal States did: and that all transactions invalid for want of stamps be legalized so far as lies in the power of Congress. For a great variety of statements and suggestions sulted.

FREE FIGHT AMONG THE FENIANS.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH ENGLAND. Earl RUSSELL deserves high praise for his candor, at least, as well as for his decisive action. Pressed very closely by Mr. ADAMS, on the question of England's liability to pay the damages inflicted on the commercial marine of this country by the piraces of the ernment on the soil of the United States, Alabama and other British-built and Brit- either to control the political affairs of a appointment of a commission, to which another government, or else to make war fer, his Lordship paused to write a long let- given brief accounts of the progress of the ter, in which he reviewed his whole policy of the American claims; that England(which telegraphed for the stoppage of "No. 290," alias the Alabama after that vessel had steamed out of Liverpool into the Irish Sea) had done all she could to prevent the con-

that was possible was done under the For- and deposition of their late Chief; and lasteign Enlistment Act, and that, this noted statue being ineffective, the American and English Governments "might wisely determine whether a better measure might not be and the calling of a new Congress to meet nevised.'

This remarkable missive means war, though Earl RUSSELL may not know it. We are a peaceful people; we never have wilfully provoked, annoyed or insulted any other nation. We have just emerged from a four-years' war, forced upon us by an illadvised portion of our fellow-citizens, and concluded at a vast expenditure of blood and treasure, it is true, but with the noble result of wholly abolishing slavery within our mighty empire. We have a large national debt, which has imposed upon us a heavy weight of taxation, but we are ready, as a people, to take up arms again, if the bitter need must be, and contend, on the field and on the wave, for the maintainance of our national honor, by forcing England to compensate our merchants and ship-owners for the damage done to them by British pirates, sailing under the Confederate flag, yet not one of which ever cast an anchor in a Confederate port. We laid our claims before the British Government in a firm and respectful manner, and after various shifts and delays are now told, with all the inso-lence of office added to his own, by a little whipper-snapper of an aristocrat, who has accidentally became the chief adviser and servant of Queen VICTORIA, that he really cannot be troubled any more with such complaints from us. If Lord RUSSELL imagines that he can bluff us off in this cool manner, he will find himself mistaken and his colleague, Mr. GLADSTONE, instead of proposing new reductions of taxation, (which, by the way, did not diminish the amount of public revenue raised) will have to prepare tor a war-budget, with new taxes, a large issue of exchequer-bills, and an increase of the National Debt. Our just claims on England must be conceded-peaceably, it possible; forcibly, if necessrry. The inscience of Lord RUSSELL is nothing new. His policy, while in the Foreign Offices was to bully the small, and be obsequious to the great powers. Perhaps he thinks that because we have just ended a great war, we may be unable or unwitting to assume a hostile position against England. He is mistaken. If this country be insulted, we shall not think it too much to vindicate its honor and obtain what is our due. It would be no small strife if it be entered into. A few more impertinent letters from the British Premier, and we do not see how it can be avoided. We may have to force justice from England. If so our people will say with PALEFOX, "War to the knife." The loss of Lord PALMERSTON will now be felt and lamented more than ever. He had his faults, but his sagacity was great, his experience extensive, Lis temper well-regulated, and his common-sense practical. He would never have permitted Lord RUSSELL to play the fool, as he has done, in the c ses of these claims and the Shenandoah. Even The Times, notoriously anti-American in its on other points the report itself may be con- politics and prejudices, arraigns Lord Rus-SFLL for his unconditional surrender of the officersand crew of the Shenandoah, hopes this was not done without communication with Mr. ADAMS, declared that Capt. WADDELL's treatment of "the unfortunmarriage, &c., between the white and the WADDELL's treatment of "the unfortun-black races. Intermarriage is made felony ate men whom he had captured in the whalers was singularly brutal," discredits the whites, and branding and whipping for the statements in his letter, and affirms the negroes. Other disreputable connec- that it is for the American Government tions between the races subject the whites to either to prosecute WADDELL and his tions between the races subject the whites to either to prosecute in Low, "or to claim a fine of \$1,000, and imprisonment in the ruffians under the British law, "or to claim parties to the crime are to receive "one hundred lashes on his or her bare back." *them? Of whom?* Lord RUSSELL will coolly say, "I discharged them. Look for them, and if you find them you will not lose The people of England, we are confident. have no desire to have a war with the United States. No doubt they will express their opinion. There is now a good oppor-tunity for our excellent friend, JOHN BRIGHT, each, have been appointed from New Eng- to move the peace party, and remonstrate against the unstatesmanly and injudicious ultimatum of Lord RUSSELL. One thing is certain, he cannot remain at the head of the Britssh Government if he continues to blunder as he has commenced. Say what he may, do what he will, England must and will pay her just compensation, as deman-ded, for damages done to American commerce by British pirates .- Press. POSTAL .- During the year ending June 30th. 465,000,000 letters passed through the mai s of the United States, at a cost to the writer of \$13,986,350 87. As this amount does not include the States lately in rebellion, it makes an average of a little over twen-It is said that the question of the Consti- ty letters a year for every man, woman and

funny. Here we have a body of men who have set up all the machinery of civil govish-owned war vessels, he first suggested the people three thousand miles away under might be referred-anything but the same for the liberation of Ireland by the utterquestion of damages and compensation. Fi- ance of discordant noises after the fashion of nally, having been asked what he would re- the Chinese. We have, from time to time, discord prevailing at the Fenian capitol in as foreign minister, and curtly said that this would be the last notice that he should take ident O'Mahoney by the Senate for issuing bonds without authority, and declaring said bonds to be worthless; next, the response of O'Mahoney denouncing the Senators as "factionists." instigated by corrupt motives, and now we have the rejoinder of the Senstruction and fitting out of pirates; that all ate in the impeachment, trial, conviction ly, the defiant appeal of O'Mahony to the Fenian brotherhood of the United States, backed by the Fenian Circles of New York, on the 2d of January. The charges and specifications on which O'Mahony was tried set forth that, he had refused to communicate with the Scnate as enjoined by the Constitution; he has kept from them the books and accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury; he has usurped an office for which he draws \$1200 a year after he was rejected by the Senate ; he has divulged the secrets of the brotherhood; he has been guilty of waste and extravagance in taking a house for his official residence at \$18,000 a year, and paying for it a .year and a half in advance ; he has made inflammatory speeches; and finally, he has refused to pay over to the Secretary of War moneys at propriated for the use of his Department. Such are the charges and the ostentatious parade of them. and the exhibition of Secretaries of the Treasury and War, and the sitting of the Senate as a high Court of impeachment would be ludierous enough if it were not as we have said for the serious aspects of the affair. It will be observed that the last item in the list of charges above given is about moneys refused to the Secretary of War to use in his Department. What those uses are is stated by President O'Mahoney himself, with singular frankness in an open conversation. He said that General Sweeney (one of our volunteer Generals) who appears

If it were not that two or three matters of

a serious nature are involved in it, the fuss

among the official Fenians would be very

THOMAS W. MOORE, Land Surveyor and Conveyancer. Office at his residence, i mile east of Pennville. Postoffice address, Grampian Hills Deeds and other instruments of writing neatly June 7th, 1865-1y. executed.

WM. ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods, (roceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solici ted. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD, late Surgeon of the 83rd Regt Penn's Vols, having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Prof-fersional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market streets. Oct. 4. 1865-6m-pd.

UCTIONBER .- The undersigned having A been Licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county. whonever called upon. Charges moderate Address. JOHN M'QUILKIN, Address, JOHN M'QUILKIN, May 13 Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa.

A UCTIONEER .- The undersigned having A been Licenced an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attead to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate.

| Address. | NATHANIEL RISHEL, |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Feb. 22, 1865. | Clearfield, Pa. |

C. R. FOSTER, EDW. PERKS, J. D. M GIRK. WM. V WRIGHT, W.A. WALLACE, A. K. WRIGHT, RICHARD SHAW, JAS. T. LEONARD, JAS. B. GRAHAM, G. L. REED.

Banking and Collection Office

FOSTER, PERKS, WRIGHT & CO.,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE Co., PA. Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts discounted. Deposits received. Collections made and procoeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. The above Banking House

is now open and ready for business. Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

HAUPT & CO., at Milesburg, Pa, continue to furnish castings of every description at short notice. They have the best assortment of patterns in the country for steam and water-mills of every description. All kinds of machine and plow castings furnished. NewWorld and Hathaway cook-stoves always on hand. They make 4horse sweep-power threshing machines, with sha-ker and 50 feet of strap for \$160-and 2-horse tread-power machines, with shaker and 30 feet of

strap for \$175. Warranted to give satisfaction in threshing, and kept good to thresh one crop, free of charge. June 28, 1865-y. isaac Haver, at Bellefonte, continues to take risks for insurance in any good stock company in the State. Also in New York; the Royal and Et-na at Hartford. and the Lineach and Ala ha at Hartford ; and the Liverpoel and London, capital \$6,000,000.

FURST NATIONAL BANK OF CURWENS-VILLE, PA.

JOHN PATTON, Pres't. Capital paid in \$ 75,000 SAN'L ARNOLD, Cash. Authorized cap \$200,000 DIRECTORS :

Wm. Irvin, John Patton, Samuel Arneld. F. K. Arnold, Daniel Faust, E. A. Irvin, J. F. Irvin, G. H. Lytle, H. P. Thompson This back buys and sells all kinds of Govern ment securities. 7-30 notes always on hand and for sale. Receives money on isposit. and if left

for a specific time allows 'nterest. Buys and sells drafts and exchange. Notes and bills discounted at legal rate of interest, and does a general banking business. We have recently erected a very substantial banking house, with a good rault, burgiar safe, &c. and will be glad to receive any valuables our

friends and customers may have, that they desire to leave for safe-keeping. We would respectfully solicit the business of Merchants, Lumbermen, and others, and will en-

deavor to make it their interest to do their banking business with us. SAMUEL ARNOLD, Curwensville, Pa. Oct. 25, 1865. Cashie Cashier

BONDS AND NOTES FOR SALE .-- The undersigned is prepared to furnish, to those seeking investments, doversment and county bonds Also five per cent Government notes. H B. SWOOPE, Clearfield May 4, 1864. Att'y at Law.

CARL Torne Documber 10, 1801-15

Has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand Steinway & Sons' and Gaehles Plano Manufacturing Company's Pianos, Mason & Ham-lin's Cabinet Organs and Carhart. Needham & Co.s' Melodeons; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes;

Guitar and Violin Strings. Music Books-Golden Chain, Golden Shower Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

Sheet Music-He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years. Those wishing to buy any of the above articles

are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia. Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upor

application with any additional information de B. M. GREEN, Hill street. Huntingdon, Pa, One door West of wis' Book Store. Dec 6, 1865.

Lewis' Book Store. CLEARFIELD ACADEMY -The Second

O Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, December 11th, 1865.

Monday, December 11th 1865. Pupils can enter at any time. They will be charged with tuition from the time they enter to the close of the session The course of instruction embraces everything that is included in a thorough, practical and ac-

complished education of both sexes. The Principal having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, assures pa-rents and guardians that his entire ability and energies will be devoted to the mental and moral

Orthography, Reading. Writing. Grammar, Geography, and History per session (11 weeks.)

Meeks.) Algebra, Geometry, Trigometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry and Book-keeping. Latin and Greek, with any of the above \$10.00 branches.

No deduction will be made for abscence. For further particulars inquire of P. L. HARRISON, Dec. 6, 1865. Principal.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865--6.-The Great Invention of the Age in HOOP SKIRTS.-J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT. THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two

ELLIPTIC PUBE REFINED STEEL SPRINGS, ingeniously BRAIDED TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together, EDGE to EDGE, making the TOUGHEST, most FLEXIBLE. ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND OF BREAK, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beau-tiful Shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever Has or Can be made. The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Eliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Rail-road Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Shirt can be folded

when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or Muslin Dress. and conveniently as a sitk of Muslin Dress. A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will Never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies

every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs. stone steps, etc., etc., which they are constantly subject to when in use. All are made of the new and elegant Corded

All are made of the new and store the very part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect Shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and econom-

Wests' Bradley & Cary, proprietors of the invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers.

Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Eliptie (or double

A. & C.

Spring Skirt. with a finished with a Olversite Pa

to dispose of securities. The specific mea ures recommended are as follows:

First: That Congress declare that the compound interest notes shall cease to be a legal tender from the day of their maturity. These notes were intended to be a security rather than a circulating medium, and such a declaration by Congress would be neither injunous to the public nor an act of bad faith to the holders.

Second : That the Secretary be author-ized in his discretion to sell bonds of the United States, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent, and redeemable and payable at such periods as may be conducive to the interests of the Government, for the purpose of retiring not only compound interest notes but the United States notes.

The amount which the Secretary esti-mates as necessary to be retired in order to bring the currency within proper limits is from one hundred to two hundred millions, in addition to the compound notes, the amount of which latter, Oct. 31, was \$173,-012,141, all due in 1867 and 1868. The total paper circulation of the United States at that date was \$734,218,038, to which should be added \$30,000,000, the estimated amount of compound interest notes actually in circulation. The total is likely to be still further increased by the issue of notes to the National banks now daily going on, and destined to continue till the limit of \$3000,-000.000 authorized by law shall have been reached, as it will be at no distant date. As but \$185,000,000 of National Bank notes

are included in the estimate of \$734,218,038 20, there remain \$115,000,000 to be added, and the aggregate amount of circulation will then be \$\$49,218,038 20. If the recommendations of the Secretary in regard to contraction be fully carried out by retiring \$200,000,000 of United States notes and the \$30,000,000 of compound interest notes actually in circulation, there will still remain a total circulation of \$619,218,038 20, even supposing that no extension of the amount of National Bank notes now authorized to be issued be granted by Congress. It is, perhaps, in view of these or similar calculations that the Secretary adds to his suggestions the remark that "neither the amount of reduction nor the time that will be required to brir g up the currency to the specie standard can now be estimated with any degree of accuracy. The first thing to be done is to establish the policy of contrac-

tion." 11. The Public Debt.-The Secretary regards it as a public burden, the work of removing which should not be long postponed. He sees no way of doing that except by an increase of the national income beyond the national expenditures. The first step is to fund the obligations that are soon to mathey are superior to all others The Hoops are covered with 2 ply doublo twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on the bottom rods on bottom rods on ly for the reduction of the principal. On the 31st Oct., since which time no material change has taken place, the public debt amounted to \$2,808,549,437 55; for the items of which total, readers may refer to the report itself. Receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865 were \$1,898,-532, £33 24, of which \$864, 863, 499 17 were from loans applicable to expenditures, and \$607,361,241 68 from loans applied to payment of public debt, and \$209,464,215 25 from internal revenue. Expenditures were and 79 & SI Reade Streets, New York. For Sale in all first class Stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, partment is charged with \$1.031.323.360 79; redemption of debt as above stated ; interest

on public debt, \$77,397,712. Balance July 1,2865,\$858,309 15. Total increase of pub- | few days. Railroad on Wednesday of inst week

In the Alabam House, Mr. Smith, of Choctaw, has introduced a bill to prohibit by the bill, punishable by imprisonment for county jail for twelve months. The other | them under the extradition treaty.

The colored population of New York your labor. have appointed a representative to Washington, and furnished him with \$10,000 to draw from in his efforts to further the interests of the colored race. Similar representatives with an equal amount of funds land and Louisiana. Part of the duties of the delegation will be to urge the Executive to appoint colored Ministers Plenipo-tentiary to the black republics of Liberia and Hayti.

The members of Congress are already overwhelmed with letters and personal appications from parties who wish to be nom-inated to the War Department for positions in the army, a recent order having been issued for the filling of vacancies in the Regular service by an equal apportionment among the States-one First or one Second Lieutenant to be appointed from each Congressional District.

tutionality of the Congressional test oath is child in the country. now before the Supreme Court for decision, on the application of one of the Arkansas Di monte de

They are the adiabations of the priv-

Orders have been received at Fortress Congressmen elect, and will be argued in a Monroe to discharge all deserters held as prisoners in Virginia.

to be Secretary of War, wanted him (O'Ma honey) to pay over to him (Sweeney) \$50,-000, without vouchers for the purchase of "supplies to put troops in the field." This is rather a grave matter, and we are unable to see how the Government at Washington can avoid taking notice of it. These facts and enthusiastic gentlemen do not seem to be aware that the United States have laws on this subject which punish infractions of them by heavy fines and imprisonment.

Another grave aspect of the matter is, that the poor Irish people of this country appear to have made large contributions to the Fenian cause out of their hard earnings, which is not only being used for unlawful purposes, but is being wasted by their leaders in wild projects, luxurious living and private speculations. Let us name a few of the disclosures. There are \$27,000 for the rent of a house, \$5000 for extravagant furniture, \$50,000 asked to supply troops in the field (what field?) \$70,000 lost in gold speculations, and \$250,000 said to have been loaned to some newspaper. Some of these sums may be overstated, but they are all given upon authority of O'Mahoney himself. It is a cruel shame that the poor, hard-working Irish people of this country should have their earnings taken from them for such scandalous purposes. We trust their eyes will be opened by this faction fight among their leaders, both as to the waste of their money and the unlawful purposes to which it is to be put in the United States.

In the detailed account of the difficulties we find that Mr. O'Mahoney speaks openly of having sent instructions over to Ireland for Mr. Stevens, the Fenian Head Centre there, who has just escaped from a Dublin Prison. By this he at once connects the Fenian operations here with the conspiracy there, compromising his friends before the laws of this country, and even Stephens himself. What cause would be safe in the hands of so imprudent a man?

Thus poor Ireland has her welfare taken in hand by a parcel of visionary (and if their own accounts of each other be true, mercenary) men; and thus the day of her liberation is put off. The struggle for her liberty among the Fenian chiefs has degen-eaated into a miserable squabble of which the possession of the money is the beginning and the end.-Ledger.

Ninety-nine out of every one hundred pa-pers cordially approve of the President's message. The exceptions are as insignificant in character as they are in numbers, and belong generally to the out-and-out reb-el school or to the Conquered Province and Universal Confiscation tribe.

When a national bank receives its charter it must pay into the United State Treasury a sum equal to its authorised circulation, so that whether it fails or not its notes will always be payable.

The Madison (Indiana) Courier says it has heard young ladies singing "Who will care for Mother now?" while their old mothers were wearing themselves out in the kitchen over the family washing.

A New York merchant, living in Nineteenth street, discovered the other day, that he had lived for two years in the same block with his brother whom he had not seen for twelve years.

The Legislature of North Carolina has ratified the Constitutional amendment.

stude, is considered on all sides, as have are now in continuous as the Dev Tornara, weat