

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

punishment of all persons who violate its criminal laws, Federal law, wherever it can be made to apply, disposes State law.

The question here naturally arises, from what source Congress derives the power to transfer to Federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this section?

Here the judicial power of the United States is expressly established and defined, by the act of September 24th, 1789, establishing the judicial courts of the United States, in conferring upon the Federal courts jurisdiction over cases originating in State tribunals.

It cannot, however, be rightly claimed that with a view to the enforcement of this article of the Constitution, there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which this bill confers.

The fourth section of the bill provides that officers and agents of the Freedmen Bureau shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that their officers may be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States.

The fifth section empowers the commissioners to be selected by the courts to appoint and commission under their time to time, to execute warrants and other processions desired by the bill.

The seventh section provides that a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each commissioner in every case brought before him, and a fee of five dollars to his deputy for each person he arrests or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner.

By the eighth section of the bill, the United States Courts, which sit only in one place for white citizens, must sit in the marsh and district attorney, and necessarily the clerk, although he is not mentioned, to any part of the district, upon the order of the President, and there hold a court for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act.

There will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. Each has equal power in settling the forms, and is left to the laws that regulate capital and labor.

This bill frustrates the President's attempt to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officials, whose interest it will be to ferment discord between the two races, so far as the breach widens their employment will continue, and when their occupation will terminate in all our history, in all our experience, as a people living under Federal and State law.

They interfere with the municipal legislation of the States, with the relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same State, an absorption and assumption of power by the General Government which, if acquiesced in, must sap or destroy our federal system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States.

My innocent profession, in his proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, of slaves within certain States and parts of States, their designation,

and thence forward should be free; and further, that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons.

Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the promotion of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States by judicial process, under equal and impartial laws, in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

Washington, D. C. March 27



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 4, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumb. Co.

Deserters and Democrats.

In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, at the evening session of March 28, the act "disfranchising deserters" was discussed.

"He would stand up for the man who had fled from the draft to Canada, or elsewhere, and there remained until peace had been proclaimed."

This candid admission on the part of Mr. Crossland, that he would defend deserters in their attempt to vote at elections, is worthy of remembrance by, at least, the soldiers who periled their lives in defence of the Union.

"That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery; and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property."

Will He Explain? In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 11th of March, 1862, on the resolutions favoring the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. Clymer said:

"It is an admitted fact, and not mere theory, that abolitionism leads to infidelity. . . . The Constitution is now the written law of the land, and the expressed will of the people; the only one that, in governmental matters and subjects of State or national policy, binds my conscience."

The late convention which nominated Mr. Clymer for Governor, passed this resolution:

"That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery; and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property."

If "abolitionism leads to infidelity," did the Democracy of Pennsylvania fall into "infidelity" when they endorsed the "amendment prohibiting slavery" in the United States? And, did Mr. Clymer, when he accepted the nomination under that endorsement, also become an "infidel," and is "infidelity" ("abolitionism,") hereafter the ONLY theory that is to govern his conscience in State and national policy? Will Mr. Clymer explain?

The Second Veto.

As was anticipated, President Johnson vetoed the Civil Rights Bill last week. The message setting forth his objections, we print to-day to the exclusion of our usual variety. All candid men must admit that it is an able document, whatever differences may prevail as to its subject matter; and we regret to see that some of our Republican contemporaries have lost their temper over it.

Presuming that the Constitutional objections urged by the President were sanctioned by his Cabinet—containing some of the ablest statesmen of the land—and knowing that they also had the endorsement of some of the profoundest legal minds outside of the Cabinet, we feel much more disposed to accept his conclusions as being based upon sound judgment, than to indulge in a course which is sure to gladden the hearts of our political enemies, and which might result in destroying the efficiency of our own party for future good and success.

RESIGNED.—Mr. Clymer resigned his seat in the State Senate, last week; no doubt, thinking he had made sufficient record, for his own good just now.

The Home of Clymer. The Journal, published in Reading, the home of Heister Clymer, comments upon the prospects of the success of the Democratic candidate for Governor, thus:

"The Gazette is candid enough to say that it does Mr. Clymer no discredit to compare him with Vallandigham." Our neighbor evidently thinks Val, a model patriot of the constitutional sort. The people of Ohio, didn't think so when they buried him politically under nearly fifty thousand Union majority, and no more did the Ohio soldiers when they consigned Val to a lower depth by piling up nearly fifty thousand majority of their votes against him also.

The Journal referring to Mr. Clymer's antecedents says:

"The old-line Democrats are swearing roundly at the nomination of Clymer. They know him to be an old-line Whig, who turned Democrat for the sake of office. Clymer was a radical Whig up to 1853 or thereabouts—and ran for the Legislature in this county on the Whig temperance ticket. Finding a poor show for office in Berks on the Whig side, he turned 'Democrat,' and has made a pretty good thing of it. Outside of this county he will have a 'hard road to travel.' Pennsylvania is not going to change gallant Andy-Curtin for a Copperhead Governor just yet."

The following pithy and truthful article is also from the Journal:

"The Clymer newspapers are trying to set the Republicans against Gen. Geary by holding him up as a 'life long Democrat.' They seem to be exceedingly concerned because the Republicans didn't nominate a candidate of Whig antecedents. Now we are just as much concerned in their behalf. They have nominated a renegade Whig, who, as is well known, turned Democrat because it paid better in Berks county. What is worse, he abandoned the true Democracy in 1861, when the war broke out, and turned Copperhead. Geary belongs to the real Simon-pure Democracy—the Democracy that stood by and fought for the Union in its hour of peril. If the Cops can trust Clymer, they can be quite sure that we can trust Geary. They tried hard, months ago, to win him over to their side so as to make him their gubernatorial candidate—but the General wouldn't take the bait."

THE STOCKTON CASE.—The contested election case of Mr. John P. Stockton, who was present and voting as a U. S. Senator, came up on Friday, March 23d, on the report of the Judiciary Committee that he was entitled to his seat. A motion, was made to amend the report so as to read, "was not entitled to his seat."

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Party Fealty. It is among the reports from Washington that Senator Sumner is preparing to arraign the President for his veto, on the ground of faithlessness to principles of the Republican party.

Considering how recently Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, separated himself from his friends on a measure to which the Republican party was quite as distinctly committed as it was to the Civil Rights Bill, such a proceeding, to say the least, would be not a little audacious. It is conceded that the Representation and Suffrage amendment would have passed but for Mr. Sumner's opposition. The violent and sweeping character of that opposition is without a parallel. No one questions his right to separate himself from his political friends; all will concede that if he really felt the measure was an unwise or a dangerous one it was his duty to oppose it.

As bearing on the question of party fealty, we may instance the course of Senator Trumbull, on the resolution to unseat Senator Stockton. Although it had been agreed upon, and was as much a party measure as anything could be, and although it was backed by peculiar reasons, and if carried would tend to secure the Civil Rights Bill (of which he was the author) in spite of the veto, Senator Trumbull steadily refused to go with his political friends, and by such refusal, on the first trial defeated the resolution. No one, that we have heard of, has denounced him, or proposed to class him with the Copperheads, for no one supposes he is less a Republican now than he was before he separated himself from his political friends on the measure—and the same may be said of Senator Sumner. What they might become, into what attitude they might be driven, should the "dogs of the war" be let loose upon them, no one can be certain.

We make reference to these cases for the instruction they afford and as a part of the current history of the day.—Pittsburg Commercial.

AN OFFSET.—The other day Postmaster CLEVELAND, of New Haven, tendered his resignation, with the declaration that he supported Mr. ENGLISH, the Democratic candidate; and, if the President did not like the politics he could take the office. The resignation was not accepted, whereupon the President was quoted for English. A few days later Mr. STARKWEATHER, postmaster at Norwich, Conn., tendered his resignation, with the declaration that he was for General HAWLEY, the Republican candidate, and if the President did not like that he could take back the office. But the President declined to take it back, and there has been a marked decline from previous quotations.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his last political lecture said: "The kind and patient Mr. Lincoln was cudgeled and whacked by Congress, and he bore it with a patient spirit, reminding him of some horses who merely act when cudgeled as though it was to brush flies off. When they commenced whacking Mr. Johnson, they found a pair of heels through the dashboard, and they left the wagon and took to trees and bushes, crying, 'beast, brute,' but since then have cudgeled more carefully."

Doctor J. A. Reed, of Baltimore, denies the whole theory of trichina. He says: "I boldly assert that the trichina never did and never will destroy human life; that they have, in all probability, existed in the human flesh always, certainly for the last half century; and I think it a fair deduction, taking it for the sake of argument, as granted, that we may receive them through the instrumentality of the hog, that they are not more dangerous to life on that account."

The legislature of Alabama has passed, and Governor Patton has approved, a law taxing the vending of newspapers or periodicals published in any other State, fifty dollars a year, but levying no tax on the sale of foreign publications. This kind of discrimination against loyal men, and in favor of foreigners, affords a new argument for the immediate restoration of this rebel State.

"SMALL FAVORS," etc.—The Copperhead papers are crowing over what they call "Democratic Victories" in some of the small cities and towns of Pennsylvania, which they have always carried. They are very careful not to publish the returns of the late Governor's election in New Hampshire.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald, alluding to a report that secret societies exist throughout the South, organized to foment their disturbances, hopes that the guilty persons may be brought to punishment. It adds: "God knows North Carolina has had enough of war to last her for the next century."

Mr. Ride, an Englishman, who has resided thirty-five years in East Feliciana, La., has been notified by his neighbors that if he leases his land to negroes they will burn his buildings and kill him. Loyal people, those Louisianians.

The Senate has rejected Edmond Murphy, the Assessor of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, for the reason that he had dismissed from his office a clerk because of the latter's efforts in the cause of colored suffrage.

The N. Y. Tribune intimates that if gold falls to 121, the Secretary of the Treasury will order the interest on the third issue of 7 30s to be paid in gold at 6 per cent., which he can do at his option.

A Richmond paper records the desperate throat of a man there who declared that he would have money—if he had to work for it.

Strange Discoveries—A Remarkable Cave in California.

The Shasta (California) Courier has a long article about two Portuguese arriving in town from a prospecting tour, bringing rich specimens with them. The direction they had been indicated west by south of Shasta, where they had seen much snow, many deer, bear and other game. They made a discovery of a vast cave, and endeavored to penetrate it with pitch pine torches, but their light gave out before they had discovered its extent. The marks of various kinds of animals were distinctly seen as far as they went, and being curious to find a termination returned to make preparations on a larger scale. Of the second attempt at exploration the Courier says:

"Arriving back at the point from which they had started, they determined to pack a small mule they had with them with blankets, a little provisions, and a great deal of pitch pine, and fully arming themselves, again started. Thus equipped, they resumed their search more leisurely and with renewed confidence, and were soon beyond the point of their former exploration, and at least a mile on their subterranean travels.

Close examination of the trail they were on satisfied them that the place had been traveled by Indians, and hence they came to the conclusion that there might be an outlet somewhere in advance of them. Soon their progress became more difficult, the passage narrowing in some places so as to make it difficult to squeeze the little mule through, and then it would open out on a scale so grand that their lights failed to reveal anything but walls of darkness. As yet no living thing had presented itself to disturb the monotony of the darkness, and the poor fellows began to think that they might be on the route to the lower regions. Soon, however, on turning an angle on the trail, a glimpse of daylight was had, and after a few minutes a scene burst upon them such as to strike with wonder and awe the beholders. Even the mule manifested surprise at the scene presented.

"They stood on the bank of a subterranean stream of great volume and rapidity of current, as wide as the Sacramento—or about 20 feet—and apparently of great depth. The bank on either side was sloping, and covered with a rank growth of rushes and coarse bunch grass. The scene was lighted up by an aperture in the mountain overhead, seemingly some hundred feet above them, and to the eye apparently no larger than a mining shaft. The opening at the base seemed from 40 to 60 rods—the whole presenting the appearance of a vast inverted funnel. Lying about them were the bones of animals that had evidently been killed for food by Indians, the indications of old camp fires being plenty all around. The water was pure and pleasant to the taste, having no unusual flavor.

"Finding no road to travel onward, nor a boat for internal navigation, they returned from the place from whence they started. On their return they examined more closely the sides, and when they could, the top of this wonderful opening. They found the walls of hard granite, occasionally of a broken or shelly character, but generally so firm as to cause no fear of its falling. They noticed several quartz veins that were cut by the vast tunnel, but saw no great indications of wealth about them. In fact, they say they felt somewhat in a hurry to get away, and did not care to spend the time necessary to a minute examination. They will return about the first of May, and say that they will take pleasure in showing to the curious the wonders they have discovered.

"The location of the above cave, says the Red Bluff Independent, is supposed to be in the vicinity of Yolly Bolly, almost directly west of Red Bluff. At least a cave was discovered in that locality by a hunter last summer, who explored it as far as half a box of matches would carry him. An Indian who accompanied him tried to dissuade him from going near the cave, stating that it led to the overhanging hunting grounds of his tribe, and if the hunter persisted he would be a dead man. Another Indian who accompanied the party, but was not present when the hunter explored the entrance to the cave, corroborated the statement of the first, and added that none living had ever entered that cave and come out alive. The revelations made by the Portuguese in the above story will lead many to explore the whole of the Yolly Bolly region next summer."

New Advertisements.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows—All Cautions and Strays, with \$1.50; Auctions, Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$2.50 each; Dispositions, \$2; all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1.50 per square, for 30 less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed

- Ashecraft, Thos. G. Neisel, Miss Kate Ogden, Moses Peterman, Miss Anna Robertson, Alex. Sweet, Geo. H. 2 Smith, Beaman Strickler, Wm. Sheppard, Thos. M. Sheppard, Henry Warren, Geo. Wilson, George Woods, Miss Sarah J. Nelson, Isaac C. 2

NOW FOR SALE

THE WESTERN HOTEL PROPERTY, Kyliertown, Clearfield county, Pa. This old, well established and favorably known house is now offered for sale. It is one of the best locations in the county, and offers rare inducements for any person wishing to engage in the business. There is about one acre of land attached to the house, upon which is erected a large frame stable and all necessary buildings for an establishment of this kind, together with a commodious two story Store House, well finished and in good repair.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Titus H. Bailey, late of Bloom township, Clearfield county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. V. BAILEY, Administrator.

PUBLIC VENDUE.—The undersigned will sell at public outcry, at his residence in Boggs township, on April 28th, 1866, the following personal property, to wit: One horse and yearling colt, 3 fresh milk cows, 1 heifer, 4 head young cattle, 7 hogs, 24 sheep, 2 burras, 8 bedsteads, 2 breakfast tables, settees, chairs, rocking chairs, 3 stands, 2 cookstoves and parlor stove, one set blacksmith's tools, threshing machine, fanning mill, 2-horse wagon, buggy, sled and timber sled, 2 plows, harrow, a lot of straw, hay too tedious to mention. Terms, which are easy, to be made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock on said day. April 4, 1866. PETER GEARHART.

TO MUSIC TEACHERS AND DEALERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish Sheet Music, Strings, Musical Instruments, and Music Books of all kinds at the lowest trade rates, wholesale and retail, from the largest collections in this country. Orders punctually and faithfully attended to. Address all orders, SIBERIA OTT, 748 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO PIANO FORTES,



WHOLESALE AGENCY.

The subscriber late a member of this well known firm has established a WHOLESALE AGENCY, 748 Broadway, New York City, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior instruments to the trade Wholesale and Retail, at the very Lowest Prices.

Made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in one solid plate.) They excel all others in durability and superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

All these Pianos have overstrung Scales, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, Full Round Powerful, and Sweet Mellow Tones. The Cases are elegant in appearance, and easily and safely handled.

Warranted to prove satisfactory, or the money returned. Address all orders to SIBERIA OTT, 748 Broadway, N. Y.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS,

The Most Perfect and Beautiful MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

IN THE WORLD.

FOR THE AMERICAN HOME CIRCLE.



THE AMERICAN ORGAN

Makes home attractive, refines and elevates the minds of all, beautiful in appearance and effect. SIBERIA OTT, 748 Broadway, New York City, WHOLESALE AGENT.

The immense popularity of these Organs and their superior Musical Powers, is fast bringing them before the public, as the instrument so long desired in AMERICAN HOMES. And although the cost price is but a trifle over the Melodion, yet the musical advantages, beauty of tone and quickness of touch and action are so far superior, that they are fast superseding the Melodion, and the call is now almost exclusively for the AMERICAN ORGANS.

It is adapted to any music, from the quickest and most lively, to the heavy tone of the Church Organ. And almost universally they are preferred to the Piano, by persons who have them, yet costing less than half, and only taking a small amount of room.

Send for descriptive circulars giving full particulars and prices. Exclusive Agencies secured to Dealers, and large discounts to the trade and Teachers. Address all orders, SIBERIA OTT, Wholesale Agent, 748 Broadway, New York, New York, April 4th, 1866-y.

200 BUSHELS of choice beans for sale by

IRVIN & HARTSON.

FRESH, Salt and plaster in large quantities at [Mar. 22, 1866.] J. P. KRATZER.

OIL TERRITORY AND LEASES for

sale by H. B. SWOOPF, Administrator.