

Published daily except on Sundays and public holidays. Price, one cent per copy. In advance, \$3.00 per annum. Single copies, 10 cents.

The Message.

We print on our first page, to-day, the President's Message, entire, to the exclusion of much of our general variety of news and miscellaneous reading matter. It is a document which will encourage the hearts and strengthen the faith of the business interests and real friends of the country in all relations. In its whole spirit and tone it is admirable, and in other words, it is conciliatory and fair, yet at the same time it is firm and free from the defiant temper which some have supposed Mr. Johnson would indulge in. As a State paper, its author has breathed into it his own calm, well-considered, earnest, and statesman-like sympathy and wisdom. While some may find in it some things they cannot approve, there is solid ground on which all friends of the Federal Constitution and States Rights, may stand and support the President. He supports the views, taken in his Message of 1865, of the relations of the States to the Union, and States Rights, and re-states in this, powerfully and warningly arguments from Washington, Jefferson and Jackson. We ask for it a careful perusal by all our patrons.

After the President, in the outstart of his Message, has established the fact that the Southern States had been recognized as States, both by the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, the President re-affirms his views and opinions as to their right of representation, and the duty of Congress to accord them that right at the earliest possible moment. He bases their right of representation upon the "great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation," upon the express provision of the Constitution, that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These are points which cannot be shaken, either by law or logic. As to the policy of the course recommended by the President, it rests upon a sincere belief that the admission of representatives from the late revolted States would accomplish much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and remove serious cause for discontent and complaint on the part of the inhabitants of the rejected and repudiated States.

The position of the President upon this question of reconstruction and representation will be eminently satisfactory to the true friends of republican liberty in the nation. It is in full harmony with the theory of our government and the teachings of the men who framed it, and also has the sanction of a succession of acts and declarations from the very party which is now agitating in favor of consolidation and despotism. The line formerly drawn by the President between himself and the Radical party upon this vital issue has been again marked out with unmistakable distinctness, and the contest is now, State rights and constitutional representation, on the one hand; and on the other, Congressional usurpation and national consolidation. The battle upon those issues will now be opened in Congress.

The New York Day-Book.

This paper is favorably known by the Democracy of Pennsylvania as well as through the other States in this Union. Its Democracy never was questioned, even by the most suspicious, and in every campaign it took an active and prominent part. A more straightforward course was not pursued by any paper during the past five years. We have read its editorials with a great deal of interest and care, and can safely recommend the paper to all our friends as an able exponent of true Democratic principles as laid down by Thomas Jefferson and other good old patriots of his day. During the whole four years of war, this paper maintained a consistent opposition to that unnatural strife, which position the true Democrats heartily endorsed. The Democratic party never can gain anything for themselves as a party or for the good of the country by acknowledging the war just. This paper never admitted any part of it to be right, but was opposed to it in every conceivable shape, and treated it as entirely wrong.

Now is the time to get up clubs for the year 1867. This paper will commence, the next volume, January 5th, with a new and original romance, from the gifted and talented author, Prof. WILLIAM H. PECK, of Louisiana. This story will be written expressly for the Day-Book, and entitled, "The Confederate Flag on the Ocean." It will be historical, with very little romance, but a good deal of reality, much of it from the lips of the very actors in the scenes themselves. All who desire to see the opening chapter should subscribe at once.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE—One copy per year, weekly, \$2; three copies, \$5; six copies, \$10; eleven copies, \$17.50; twenty copies to one address, \$30.

YAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO., No. 162 Nassau Street, New York.

OLD GUARD.—The Old Guard for December is at hand, full of its usual variety of matter, among the rest is found in this number a fine steel plate engraving of Lieut. Gen. A. B. Hill. The English, Irish and Parisian American Unions, Berlin Society, the Mission of the Old Dominion, chapter 21, No. 21 constitution. Lines from Persons, Horace Vinal, of one of Soldiers' Conquered Love Ball, The Belle of the Ball Room, Skins of Liberty in the Capitol. The latest all Poetry, together with much other interesting reading matter, worth any persons money to examine.

The Constitutional Amendment

As the fast session of the thirty-ninth Congress moves on the public mind is again stirred into deep consideration of the so-called Constitutional amendment. It is with deep pain that we see journals like the Chicago Times, the Boston Post and the Albany Argus deserting the ancient faith, and abandoning principle for the sake of expediency. Basing their arguments entirely upon the ground of policy, they seem to forget that the Democratic party is founded upon the immutable basis of devotion to principle, and cannot sacrifice its convictions of right. Chagrined at the success of the Radicals, in the late elections, they wish to adopt the tactics of the enemy, hoping thereby to attain the same triumph. Never was there a greater mistake. Never was there a more fatal cause, and the great masses of the Democratic party, who will not abate one jot of their regard for Constitutional rights, and who indignantly repudiate any compromise of principle, will sternly rebuke the cowardly course of those journals in deserting the ancient faith and going after strange gods.—The Democratic party is a necessity of our form of government. It originated as a legitimate consequence from the spirit of our institutions. It is the conservator of our liberties, and the guarantor of our constitutional rights. Its instinct with principle, is as immutable as principle, and will neither pass away nor abandon its high and holy mission until the Republic is gone, and another form of policy established upon the ruins of the commonwealth. In the name of the great Democratic party of the country we indignantly rebuke the course of these journals above named in recommending the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, and protest against their betrayal of the old faith, their cowardly desertion of their political brethren, who have fought the good fight so sternly, steadily and uncompromisingly.

The "Constitutional Amendment" is a violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. It is contrary to the forms of the pact which writes us one nation. It establishes a condition precedent to the admission of the Southern Representatives, which is utterly subversive of the equality of the States. It makes of Congress a gigantic and remorseless consolidated aristocracy, changing our form of government at one tremendous blow. It denies the fundamental axiom of the Declaration of Independence that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. It is a monstrous usurpation, a fit sequence to the aristocratic teachings of Federalism, and unworthy as any freeman who endorses it, to enjoy the benefits of constitutional liberty. It seeks to plant, at one effort, upon the broad basis of political and social equality, the negro race with the whites. This cannot be done. No mere human legislation, no tyrannical usage, no despot's command or minion's slavish obedience, can alter the immutable work of the Lord God Almighty. Between the negro and the white there is a gulf so deep and broad, dug by the hands of God Himself, that no human effort can bridge—no human legislation fill up. Upon its face the Constitutional Amendment, seeks to violate, to disrupt, to destroy, the sacred provisions of the Constitution and to alter the work of the Living God Himself. Of necessity it cannot succeed. It must not, it should not. It is contrary to every line of our political teaching—to every iota of our political tradition—to every tenet of our political faith. The great Democratic party of the country are sternly resolved not to allow such an infamous wrong to be even temporarily or partially successful, and the Chicago Times, the Albany Argus, and the Boston Post, which are followed by the Washington Star, will meet, as meeting, with the unanimous and thoroughly indignant rebuke of the Democratic party.

A NEW BOOK BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have in press and will publish on Saturday, December 15th, a new book by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, entitled "The Bride of Lewellyn," which will, beyond all doubt, prove to be the most popular and successful work that has ever been written by her; for she is beyond all question the most powerful female writer in America, if not in the world. No one ever read a chapter of one of her works, without wishing to read the whole book, and none ever read one of her books without admiring the rare genius of its author, and wishing that she might soon write another. Her scenes are life pictures, her incidents are founded on facts, and her sentiments are characterized by a singular purity both of conception and expression. She has the rare faculty of saying what she means, and of saying it in such a manner that her meaning cannot be misinterpreted. In short, she possesses in an eminent degree those qualifications which are the peculiar prerogatives of a good writer, and while she delights the reader's imagination with her descriptive beauty, she applies home truths to his understanding with the force of rational conviction. The "Bride of Lewellyn" will be welcomed by all such readers especially, and those who have never read the works of this gifted woman should not fail to buy and read this new novel by this gifted American authoress.

The Rump House on the 5th passed a resolution declaring that the Southern States must pass the Rump amendment to the Constitution before the House "will consider the propriety of giving the Southern States representation." As the Southern representatives would be completely powerless even if admitted, the Southern States will take care that the Rump House shall have no occasion to "consider the propriety." Like other living causes, Sumner and Stevens will soon pass away, and their seed will go with them.

Hon. JACOB FAY, of Montgomery County, died at his residence, but a short time since. He has held several very respectable positions—once Auditor General of this State, and Member of Congress. He was favorably spoken of by Governor, at different times. A good honest man, than JACOB FAY was, does not live.

Extract from a Sermon.

The following is an extract from the sermon preached by Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, on last Thanksgiving day. He is eloquent, logical and argumentative. Read the extract: As I have already intimated, brethren, we have met for the purpose of thanksgiving; and, as I have already said, that there are innumerable causes of gratitude to God, it is known to you just as well as it is to me, and that there is no particular period, as I have already intimated, when we are to pay particular gratitude, I know not, unless it is when we receive an exuberance of favors from our Divine Father. Gratitude is one of the highest gifts of our nature. The grateful man is always an honorable man. A non-grateful man, and what we usually deem an ungrateful man, is a mean creature. You cannot feel for him as the heart feels for the grateful man. In the ordinary walks and business of life this is so throughout every age. The gentlemen before me, and these ladies, that are familiar with the duties and intercourse of the social relations of life have observed it. The grateful person you cannot forget, and you cannot help respecting him, because in one who possesses gratitude there is honor in that heart—there is principle there; but the ungrateful man is always an object of contempt and disgust. You may pity him, and you cannot help pitying him and having compassion for him. At the same time, his ingratitude you talk about as base. For the ingrate, "I did so and so, and conferred this favor and that, and now see how he has treated me;" and you look at his ingratitude, and it naturally excites in the mind feelings of disgust for that man or that woman.

Speaking of the ingratitude of the present day, in order to prevent the spread of it, he said the pulpit should pour out an unbroken storm of life, peace and of charity, and that the public press, instead of being filled with bitterness and vengeance and wrath, and trying to inflame the passions and arraying men in bloody hatred against one another should be constrained to adopt a different course, and if they continue in this should be banished from every hearthstone in the land. They should pursue the divinely appointed course. What we want now in this land is peace. We are an unhappy people.

There is an amount of unhappiness in this land that is unknown to any one but God himself. The question which I propose to you is whether, as a nation of people, we ought not to-day to be mourning? We have for the purpose of thanksgiving and to be grateful to God. I say it is a question whether this nation should be clothed in the garments of mourning or garments of praise, and I believe in the latter. We have not reached that point yet. There is a vast deal to be done. There is a great deal of hatred and enmity and of evil feelings in this land that must be taken away.

We must have all these clashing, dashing roaring madmen, who are endeavoring to inflame the passions of the people, comforted, and clothed and in their right mind, and have them to learn the doctrines of righteousness. Look at the condition of the country at the present day. Thousands and tens of thousands of the people have scarcely any bread to eat. In one single region of the State of Alabama, I am told by one of the most intelligent men, there are seven thousand five hundred men and women, black and white, that are in a state of starvation, and in every direction it is so.

I find in a paper published in the city of Washington, called the Star, that in that city there are at least twenty thousand colored people that do not get upon an average one day's work in six. They are literally running right into the jaws of starvation. The poor-house is overflowing, says this paper, and not able to afford shelter for the swarms of vagrants that infest the city. Think of it, that within one hundred and thirty miles of the city of Philadelphia, in the Capital of the country, there are twenty or thirty thousand people that have not comfortable homes and are in a state of starvation. I say we are hypocritical in this thanksgiving if we do not take care of these people.

That man is not grateful to God, and he has not the spirit of God, that sees these things as they are, and does not do something to alleviate their sufferings.

When I go along Chestnut Street, that public thoroughfare, I see the poor, worn out soldier, with both his legs or an arm off, lost in the service of their country, grinding a barrel organ, soliciting the alms of the passers by.

These poor men, instead of being in that way, should have comfortable homes for life, and should be well taken care of. My soul swells with indignation when I see these things. A young man came to me yesterday with his right hand mutilated in the service of his country, and said he could get anything to do. He had been up and down, but nobody would employ him.

He urged the people not to let this thing go any farther, but to subscribe liberally and furnish a home for these brave boys.

Carbon County Progressing.

The School Directors of Carbon County met in Convention on Tuesday, November 27, and increased the salary of the County Superintendent, Mr. R. H. Hoffman, from \$800 to \$1,100 per annum. The Directors of Carbon are moving in the right direction. They saw other counties in the State were paying liberal salaries to Superintendents, and using the general State fund for educational purposes; and although there are but one hundred schools in Carbon County, they desired that the Superintendent should be remunerated sufficiently that he could devote his whole time to the schools and not be compelled to neglect the work of education in following other pursuits to gain a livelihood. The County Superintendent is required to make at least two circuits through the county—once for examinations of teachers and another to visit each school. While performing these duties he is continually burdened with the expenses of travel, which, with the present rates of living, will soon amount to half the sum of eight hundred dollars. The expenses of keeping a horse will, of itself, make a large expense. Thus

any one may see the wisdom of the Carbon County Directors. The Superintendents are paid from the State fund, and hence each county contributes to pay the salaries of all other County Superintendents in the State, as well as the salary of its own Superintendent. There fore, while many counties in convention vote salaries from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum, it was thought by the Directors of Carbon that their Superintendent should receive at least a living compensation. The work of the Superintendent of Carbon County if it be considered in reference to the number of schools is not quite two-thirds of the work to be done by the Superintendent of Columbia. Carbon has one hundred schools, Columbia one hundred and sixty-four. The salary in Columbia is just the amount paid in Carbon before the increase—\$800. Blair, with one hundred and thirty-eight schools pays \$1,000. Clearfield, with one hundred schools, pays \$1,000. Delaware, with ninety-eight schools, pays \$800. Lawrence, with one hundred and forty-two schools, pays \$1,000.

Teachers' County Institute. The attention of Teachers, Directors and all other persons, feeling an interest in educational progress, is called to the County Teachers' Institute, to be held in Bloomsburg, the latter part of this month. The Institute will be called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 26th inst., and continue during the remainder of the week. Holding three sessions each day. It is of the very greatest importance to the educational interests of Columbia County, that a special effort be made by every individual to secure a full attendance of Teachers, Directors, and others, earnest in promoting general intelligence. These Institutes afford peculiar opportunities to Teachers to acquire knowledge of the best methods of conducting Schools—of governing and instructing. They may, also, be found beneficial to Directors, by conveying to them many ideas of management and skillful instruction in schools, from which Directors, and particularly District Superintendents, may more readily understand the condition of Schools, visited, and form intelligent opinions of the Teacher's competency. In truth, the Institute is not only—as believed by many—a mere personal benefit to Teachers, but results in arousing greater earnestness in intellectual pursuits with those who attend, and through them the same spirit of advancement is carried to the whole people. It is urged, therefore, that all persons will use their best efforts to cause a successful County Institute. Let Teachers and Directors work together, and let there be not only a full attendance of Teachers, but also of Directors. Experienced Institute Conductors and Lecturers will be in attendance throughout the session.

JOHN GARIBOLDI, Chr. Ex. Com. Bloomsburg, Dec. 12, 1866.

RECEIPTS TO THE DEMOCRAT AND STAR FOR NOVEMBER, 1866.

- S. H. Swank, \$5.00 Daniel Neyhard, 1.50 C. T. Shuman, 2.00 John Wanner, 2.00 W. H. Barrett, 2.50 John Leiby, 2.25 Eleanor Keeler, 4.00 Ezra Brown, 2.00 J. V. Keeler, 2.00 Adam Fetterolf, 2.00 S. M. Pettengill, 2.00 John E. Yohe, 2.00 C. & Co., 6.25 R. J. Davis, 1.85 Salisbury, Bro., George Shuman, 6.00 & Co., 5.00 I. M. Demott, 2.00 P. G. Heimbach, 2.00 M. L. Houseknecht, Peter Heimbach, 1.00 George Miller, 7.00 J. C. Wanner, 2.00 J. M. Meyer, 5.00 Geo. Monner, 1.85 W. M. Bremis, 4.50 Joseph Bruns, 1.85 John Hummel, 2.00 Geo. Steadman, 1.85 C. A. Weiss, 2.00 Andrew Shuman, 1.85 Joseph Yorks, 2.00 D. Singley, sr., 2.50 Philip Hess, 2.00 John Frits, sr., 2.00 Eli Hartman, 1.75 A. W. Hess, 1.85 Wm. Mulligan, 1.00 Mont. Kline, 1.85 Geo. H. Palmer, 4.00 West, Bradley, 8.00 C. G. Barkley, 3.00 & Co., 4.00 C. G. Barkley, 3.00 H. H. Hunsberger, Dr. Montgomery's, 5.80 Estate, 3.00 Jacob Evans, 2.00 Nat. Pub. Co., 4.00 A. S. Kester, 9.50 Peter Eveland, 2.25 George Keller, John Hannon, 2.00 (by Date) 1.25

REPEAL OF THE AMNESTY LAW. It is generally understood that the Senate will pass the House bill for the repeal of the Amnesty Law. It was reported back favorably a few days ago by Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, which indicates that it is to receive a full party vote. The better impression is that the President will not approve it, and that Congress will then pass it by the requisite two-thirds vote.

THE APPOINTING POWER. Mr. Stevens will this week endeavor to press to a vote his bill limiting the President's power of appointment to and removal from office. It seems to be more satisfactory to the majority than any measure of the kind yet introduced, and the general opinion is that it will receive a full party vote in the House, though it may afterwards be subjected to amendment in the Senate.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS. A caucus of Radical Senators took place lately, called expressly to consult with regard to the admission of Colorado and Nebraska into the Union. No formal question was taken. But it was agreed that the bills for this purpose should be called up this week.

It is rumored that all the French troops will leave Mexico on or about the 1st of March next. A sensible conclusion on the part of the French.

MILITIA IN SOUTHERN STATES. It is said Senator Wilson will endeavor to get a vote this week on his joint resolution to disband all militia organizations in those States hereafter.

THE TAX ON COTTON. Many leading members of the House think it highly probable that the internal tax on cotton will be reduced by the present session of Congress.

NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. It is expected that the speaker of the House will soon announce the names of the members appointed a special committee to visit New Orleans, and investigate the causes &c., of the late riot in that city. The committee will probably leave for the South on Tuesday, and be absent about four weeks.

THE SOUTHERN TERRITORY BILL. There is much discussion out of Congress upon the bill looking to the abrogation of the State governments of the South, and the opponents of the measure are confident they can defeat it in the Senate, where a two-thirds vote over the veto could not be secured.

Carbon County Progressing. The School Directors of Carbon County met in Convention on Tuesday, November 27, and increased the salary of the County Superintendent, Mr. R. H. Hoffman, from \$800 to \$1,100 per annum. The Directors of Carbon are moving in the right direction. They saw other counties in the State were paying liberal salaries to Superintendents, and using the general State fund for educational purposes; and although there are but one hundred schools in Carbon County, they desired that the Superintendent should be remunerated sufficiently that he could devote his whole time to the schools and not be compelled to neglect the work of education in following other pursuits to gain a livelihood. The County Superintendent is required to make at least two circuits through the county—once for examinations of teachers and another to visit each school. While performing these duties he is continually burdened with the expenses of travel, which, with the present rates of living, will soon amount to half the sum of eight hundred dollars. The expenses of keeping a horse will, of itself, make a large expense. Thus

any one may see the wisdom of the Carbon County Directors. The Superintendents are paid from the State fund, and hence each county contributes to pay the salaries of all other County Superintendents in the State, as well as the salary of its own Superintendent. There fore, while many counties in convention vote salaries from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum, it was thought by the Directors of Carbon that their Superintendent should receive at least a living compensation. The work of the Superintendent of Carbon County if it be considered in reference to the number of schools is not quite two-thirds of the work to be done by the Superintendent of Columbia. Carbon has one hundred schools, Columbia one hundred and sixty-four. The salary in Columbia is just the amount paid in Carbon before the increase—\$800. Blair, with one hundred and thirty-eight schools pays \$1,000. Clearfield, with one hundred schools, pays \$1,000. Delaware, with ninety-eight schools, pays \$800. Lawrence, with one hundred and forty-two schools, pays \$1,000.

Teachers' County Institute. The attention of Teachers, Directors and all other persons, feeling an interest in educational progress, is called to the County Teachers' Institute, to be held in Bloomsburg, the latter part of this month. The Institute will be called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 26th inst., and continue during the remainder of the week. Holding three sessions each day. It is of the very greatest importance to the educational interests of Columbia County, that a special effort be made by every individual to secure a full attendance of Teachers, Directors, and others, earnest in promoting general intelligence. These Institutes afford peculiar opportunities to Teachers to acquire knowledge of the best methods of conducting Schools—of governing and instructing. They may, also, be found beneficial to Directors, by conveying to them many ideas of management and skillful instruction in schools, from which Directors, and particularly District Superintendents, may more readily understand the condition of Schools, visited, and form intelligent opinions of the Teacher's competency. In truth, the Institute is not only—as believed by many—a mere personal benefit to Teachers, but results in arousing greater earnestness in intellectual pursuits with those who attend, and through them the same spirit of advancement is carried to the whole people. It is urged, therefore, that all persons will use their best efforts to cause a successful County Institute. Let Teachers and Directors work together, and let there be not only a full attendance of Teachers, but also of Directors. Experienced Institute Conductors and Lecturers will be in attendance throughout the session.

JOHN GARIBOLDI, Chr. Ex. Com. Bloomsburg, Dec. 12, 1866.

RECEIPTS TO THE DEMOCRAT AND STAR FOR NOVEMBER, 1866.

- S. H. Swank, \$5.00 Daniel Neyhard, 1.50 C. T. Shuman, 2.00 John Wanner, 2.00 W. H. Barrett, 2.50 John Leiby, 2.25 Eleanor Keeler, 4.00 Ezra Brown, 2.00 J. V. Keeler, 2.00 Adam Fetterolf, 2.00 S. M. Pettengill, 2.00 John E. Yohe, 2.00 C. & Co., 6.25 R. J. Davis, 1.85 Salisbury, Bro., George Shuman, 6.00 & Co., 5.00 I. M. Demott, 2.00 P. G. Heimbach, 2.00 M. L. Houseknecht, Peter Heimbach, 1.00 George Miller, 7.00 J. C. Wanner, 2.00 J. M. Meyer, 5.00 Geo. Monner, 1.85 W. M. Bremis, 4.50 Joseph Bruns, 1.85 John Hummel, 2.00 Geo. Steadman, 1.85 C. A. Weiss, 2.00 Andrew Shuman, 1.85 Joseph Yorks, 2.00 D. Singley, sr., 2.50 Philip Hess, 2.00 John Frits, sr., 2.00 Eli Hartman, 1.75 A. W. Hess, 1.85 Wm. Mulligan, 1.00 Mont. Kline, 1.85 Geo. H. Palmer, 4.00 West, Bradley, 8.00 C. G. Barkley, 3.00 & Co., 4.00 C. G. Barkley, 3.00 H. H. Hunsberger, Dr. Montgomery's, 5.80 Estate, 3.00 Jacob Evans, 2.00 Nat. Pub. Co., 4.00 A. S. Kester, 9.50 Peter Eveland, 2.25 George Keller, John Hannon, 2.00 (by Date) 1.25

REPEAL OF THE AMNESTY LAW. It is generally understood that the Senate will pass the House bill for the repeal of the Amnesty Law. It was reported back favorably a few days ago by Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, which indicates that it is to receive a full party vote. The better impression is that the President will not approve it, and that Congress will then pass it by the requisite two-thirds vote.

THE APPOINTING POWER. Mr. Stevens will this week endeavor to press to a vote his bill limiting the President's power of appointment to and removal from office. It seems to be more satisfactory to the majority than any measure of the kind yet introduced, and the general opinion is that it will receive a full party vote in the House, though it may afterwards be subjected to amendment in the Senate.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS. A caucus of Radical Senators took place lately, called expressly to consult with regard to the admission of Colorado and Nebraska into the Union. No formal question was taken. But it was agreed that the bills for this purpose should be called up this week.

It is rumored that all the French troops will leave Mexico on or about the 1st of March next. A sensible conclusion on the part of the French.

MILITIA IN SOUTHERN STATES. It is said Senator Wilson will endeavor to get a vote this week on his joint resolution to disband all militia organizations in those States hereafter.

THE TAX ON COTTON. Many leading members of the House think it highly probable that the internal tax on cotton will be reduced by the present session of Congress.

NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. It is expected that the speaker of the House will soon announce the names of the members appointed a special committee to visit New Orleans, and investigate the causes &c., of the late riot in that city. The committee will probably leave for the South on Tuesday, and be absent about four weeks.

THE SOUTHERN TERRITORY BILL. There is much discussion out of Congress upon the bill looking to the abrogation of the State governments of the South, and the opponents of the measure are confident they can defeat it in the Senate, where a two-thirds vote over the veto could not be secured.

guilty, in manner and form as he stood indicted, and sentenced to the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of one year and eleven months.

Com. vs. Sanderson Backman. Indictment, "Larceny." In this case the Grand Jury returned the Indictment, "Not a true bill."

Com. vs. Michael Stine. Indictment, "Assault and battery." Not a true bill, and the prosecutor, Margaret Knapp, was made pay the costs.

Com. vs. Lewis Bonner. Indictment, rejecting the vote of a qualified citizen. The Jury found a "true bill" but for some reason or other, the parties were put under bail for their appearance at our next term.

Com. vs. Sylvester Hoffman. Indictment, rejecting a vote of a qualified citizen. True bill. Case postponed to February term.

John Hinterler vs. John Jamison. In this case the Jury brought in a verdict for the Plaintiff for ninety-one dollars and twenty-five cents.

Jacob Remley vs. the Catawissa Railroad Company. Jury called; after which, the Plaintiff made a motion to amend his "declaration." The cause was then continued.

William Case, et al., vs. the Township of Centre. Action for debt. Plaintiff receives sixty-one dollars and eleven cents.

Greenwood Township vs. Samuel Bogart. Action for subscription moneys for bounty purposes. A verdict in favor of the Township, for the amount claimed, was rendered.

Henry Mosler and Wife vs. Chas. Schlusser and Wife. For "Slander." Verdict in favor of Plaintiff for five dollars and costs.

From Washington. The receipts of internal revenue to-day, Dec. 21, amount to \$1,627,643.85.

Major General Sheridan has forwarded to the War Department a repetition of the charges of inhumanity against the officers at the Dry Tortugas, Florida.

It is officially announced that John H. Suratt, one of Lincoln's assassins, has been arrested in Europe. The Radicals declare that this "Government" had information as long ago as last winter, that Suratt was in Europe, and they are making themselves very uneasy over the matter because he was not arrested sooner, and his life taken. They are passionately fond of blood.

LETTERS FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO, received at Washington, dated Nov. 11, state the fact that General Bazaine had given arms and ammunition to his Mexican Liberals, and promised them that they would not be interfered with by the French forces, provided they pronounced for General Ortega, and proclaimed him as President of Mexico.

THE REPEAL OF THE AMNESTY LAW. It is generally understood that the Senate will pass the House bill for the repeal of the Amnesty Law. It was reported back favorably a few days ago by Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, which indicates that it is to receive a full party vote. The better impression is that the President will not approve it, and that Congress will then pass it by the requisite two-thirds vote.

THE APPOINTING POWER. Mr. Stevens will this week endeavor to press to a vote his bill limiting the President's power of appointment to and removal from office. It seems to be more satisfactory to the majority than any measure of the kind yet introduced, and the general opinion is that it will receive a full party vote in the House, though it may afterwards be subjected to amendment in the Senate.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS. A caucus of Radical Senators took place lately, called expressly to consult with regard to the admission of Colorado and Nebraska into the Union. No formal question was taken. But it was agreed that the bills for this purpose should be called up this week.

It is rumored that all the French troops will leave Mexico on or about the 1st of March next. A sensible conclusion on the part of the French.

MILITIA IN SOUTHERN STATES. It is said Senator Wilson will endeavor to get a vote this week on his joint resolution to disband all militia organizations in those States hereafter.

THE TAX ON COTTON. Many leading members of the House think it highly probable that the internal tax on cotton will be reduced by the present session of Congress.

NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. It is expected that the speaker of the House will soon announce the names of the members appointed a special committee to visit New Orleans, and investigate the causes &c., of the late riot in that city. The committee will probably leave for the South on Tuesday, and be absent about four weeks.

THE SOUTHERN TERRITORY BILL. There is much discussion out of Congress upon the bill looking to the abrogation of the State governments of the South, and the opponents of the measure are confident they can defeat it in the Senate, where a two-thirds vote over the veto could not be secured.

Carbon County Progressing. The School Directors of Carbon County met in Convention on Tuesday, November 27, and increased the salary of the County Superintendent, Mr. R. H. Hoffman, from \$800 to \$1,100 per annum. The Directors of Carbon are moving in the right direction. They saw other counties in the State were paying liberal salaries to Superintendents, and using the general State fund for educational purposes; and although there are but one hundred schools in Carbon County, they desired that the Superintendent should be remunerated sufficiently that he could devote his whole time to the schools and not be compelled to neglect the work of education in following other pursuits to gain a livelihood. The County Superintendent is required to make at least two circuits through the county—once for examinations of teachers and another to visit each school. While performing these duties he is continually burdened with the expenses of travel, which, with the present rates of living, will soon amount to half the sum of eight hundred dollars. The expenses of keeping a horse will, of itself, make a large expense. Thus

any one may see the wisdom of the Carbon County Directors. The Superintendents are paid from the State fund, and hence each county contributes to pay the salaries of all other County Superintendents in the State, as well as the salary of its own Superintendent. There fore, while many counties in convention vote salaries from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum, it was thought by the Directors of Carbon that their Superintendent should receive at least a living compensation. The work of the Superintendent of Carbon County if it be considered in reference to the number of schools is not quite two-thirds of the work to be done by the Superintendent of Columbia. Carbon has one hundred schools, Columbia one hundred and sixty-four. The salary in Columbia is just the amount paid in Carbon before the increase—\$800. Blair, with one hundred and thirty-eight schools pays \$1,000. Clearfield, with one hundred schools, pays \$1,000. Delaware, with ninety-eight schools, pays \$800. Lawrence, with one hundred and forty-two schools, pays \$1,000.

Teachers' County Institute. The attention of Teachers, Directors and all other persons, feeling an interest in educational progress, is called to the County Teachers' Institute, to be held in Bloomsburg, the latter part of this month. The Institute will be called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 26th inst., and continue during the remainder of the week. Holding three sessions each day. It is of the very greatest importance to the educational interests of Columbia County, that a special effort be made by every individual to secure a full attendance of Teachers, Directors, and others, earnest in promoting general intelligence. These Institutes afford peculiar opportunities to Teachers to acquire knowledge of the best methods of conducting Schools—of governing and instructing. They may, also, be found beneficial to Directors, by conveying to them many ideas of management and skillful instruction in schools, from which Directors, and particularly District Superintendents, may more readily understand the condition of Schools, visited, and form intelligent opinions of the Teacher's competency. In truth, the Institute is not only—as believed by many—a mere personal benefit to Teachers, but results in arousing greater earnestness in intellectual pursuits with those who attend, and through them the same spirit of advancement is carried to the whole people. It is urged, therefore, that all persons will use their best efforts to cause a successful County Institute. Let Teachers and Directors work together, and let there be not only a full attendance of Teachers, but also of Directors. Experienced Institute Conductors and Lecturers will be in attendance throughout the session.

JOHN GARIBOLDI, Chr. Ex. Com. Bloomsburg, Dec. 12, 1866.

RECEIPTS TO THE DEMOCRAT AND STAR FOR NOVEMBER, 1866.

- S. H. Swank, \$5.00 Daniel Neyhard, 1.50 C. T. Shuman, 2.00 John Wanner, 2.00 W. H. Barrett, 2.50 John Leiby, 2.25 Eleanor Keeler, 4.00 Ezra Brown, 2.00 J. V. Keeler, 2.00 Adam Fetterolf, 2.00 S. M. Pettengill, 2.00 John E. Yohe, 2.00 C. & Co., 6.25 R. J. Davis, 1.85 Salisbury, Bro., George Shuman, 6.00 & Co., 5.00 I. M. Demott, 2.00 P. G. Heimbach, 2.00 M. L. Houseknecht, Peter Heimbach, 1.00 George Miller, 7.00 J. C. Wanner, 2.00 J. M. Meyer, 5.00 Geo. Monner, 1.85 W. M. Bremis, 4.50 Joseph Bruns, 1.85 John Hummel, 2.00 Geo. Steadman, 1.85 C. A. Weiss, 2.00 Andrew Shuman, 1.85 Joseph Yorks, 2.00 D. Singley, sr., 2.50 Philip Hess, 2.00 John Frits, sr., 2.00 Eli Hartman, 1.75 A. W. Hess, 1.85 Wm. Mulligan, 1.00 Mont. Kline, 1.85 Geo. H. Palmer, 4.0