BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 17. 1868.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

The Radicals are not disposed to le go of their favorite electioneering scheme in the South—the Freedmen's -at least until after the Presidenthat election. A bill providing for the continuation of the Bureau is now in the continuation of the Bureau is now in the hands of the President. In that bill is a clause authorising the Secretary of War deficient in the discontinue the Bureau in any State whenever it shall be fully restored to its favor of taking a portion of their favor of taking a portion of their constitutional relations with the Federal government, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States.
This would close up the concern in one State immediately, and perhaps several others previous to the Presidential conunder the supervision and control of the Secretary of War instead of Ganeral Howard. To prevent these consequen oes Senator Howard, of Michigan, but introduced a bill into the body of which for the President in Howard's bill all power with reference to the Bureau is taken from the Secretary of Way and vested in General Howard who is a tool of the Radicals and will use the agency as directed by the man agers of the Radical electioneering cam paign. Senator Howard's bill was re ferred to the Military Committee, and it will no doubt be soled upon at an early

Rutanari from this view of the Freed men's Bureau, why should it be contin ued? Facts have long since demonstra-ted its worthlessness as a general measure. It never induced the freedmen to go to work, as their former owners were successfully doing when it interrupted them. It has demoralized them for all largers arraid to do onerwise, they registered or who shall or who shall useful purposes, and filled the roads people of the States; but that in the South not vote. The manner of getting up the with a vagabond race that has yet to where they have an army and General registry lists of fines, and the other secrious drawback upon the prosperity of of protesting white ropulations, who and unjust. The Chief Justice concludes the churity at this time. If Senstor are now unable to resist. Howard's bill passes, it will take from the expenses of this pet electionsering of the Radicals, in 1867, was \$10,850,285,55, which sum was in part made.up of the following stems: Saleries of assistant commissioners, sub as sistants and agents \$147.500; salaries Radioal demagogues have me of clerks. \$82,890; stationary and printing, \$63,000; quarters and fuel, \$200,000; subsistence stores. \$1,500,000; medical department, \$500,000; trans and many Ithas but ward and many Ithas but portation, \$800,000; school auperintendents, \$25,000; buildings for schools and saylums, \$500,000; telegraphing and postage, \$18,000. Out of this large slice of the people's money, thousands of idle negroes are clothed and led, the equivalent for which is that they shall follow the lead of the "carpet baggers," and vote for any person or ticket recom mended by the managers of the Radical

party.
The National Intelligencer, in noticing this subject, says : Most of the reconstructed States are given over to negro supremacy. The whites were disfranchised expressly to accomplish that object. These negrous may possibly decide the fate of the Presidential election, and thus materi-

of political power

This is the declaration made in one objects should be accomplished the war breath, and yet in the very next they on the part of the Government should demand that these same negroes, who case; and whereas, The Fresident of the United responsibilities appertaining to civilized States has heretofore, in the spirit of society, shall be kept in tutelage under that declaration, and with a view of sean organized bureau, because they are ouring for it allimate and complete effect, still unfit to take care of themselves, and shall become a burthen upon the Naments and pardons to persons who had ional Treasury, because they are too lary been, or were concerned in the aforeto work.—Such is the proposition when named rebellion, which preclamations, divested of its selfish pretenses. The however were attended with prudential Radicalism elevates them not only to the mations were respectively issued on the same political and social equality, but it 28 day of December, 1868, on the 26th tells them, besides: "You need not earn day of March, 1864, on the 29th of May,

equa attempted. While industry is oppressed with taxation, and the honest the white race of native and shopled cit; people due submission to the Constituizens; and to secure their favor they lake the taxes of these white citians. take the taxes of these white citizens to bribe their black followers."

The hard working white men of the North who are called upon to support every vote cast for him is a vote polled tionally and without reservation, and to in favor of taking a portion of their all and to every person who directly or In Javor of theing a portion of their stiand to every person who directly or carnings to feed negroes who support indirectly participated in the late inthe Radical nominees for office. This is surrection or rebellion, excepting such
the present aspect of the Preedmen's person or persons as may be under preBureau question, and it should awaken sentment, or indicted in any Court of the Age

Two-Faced Radicalism.

The ingenious contrivance of the man introduced a bill into the body of which he is a member, the principal feature of undeturers of the Chicago platform, on which provides for the discount; nance of the two most important questions in the Bureau by the Commissions on and after the first of January, 1869. No discharge highly commendable in the matter if the States are admitted prior usinds of all double dealing men. Could the that period, still the negroes shall be we have better evidence of the weakness controlled by the old machinery. This is intended to operate upon the contest. these States By tell the country in so many words, --- we ror the Fresident in these States. By tell the country in so many words,—"we such means the Radioals hope to over-power the North and elect General Grant The negroes are to be fed and clothed, and marched to the pulls by agents of must be paid in gold; but, if you, the and marched to the pulse by agents of the Bureau in States, the representative people, are fools enough to vote us a of which are voting, and speaking, and continuation of power we intend to acting in the halls of national legislation. More than this under Sensior the country,—"Wearenfried to acknowledge that the principle asserted by the the country, - "We are afraid to acknowledge that the principle asserted by the Democratic party, of paying in green-backs, is sound, though we know it is; est we may loose some votes.

In that platform they tell the country.

If the Democratic party succeeds, we know very well that they will make no distinction tetween the rich bondholder and the poor maimed soldier, or the hard working people, as to the currency; whereas if we can only sustain Radi-calism for another term, we can and will manipulate, gerrymander and humbug to our beart's content."

In that platform they tell the country that in the States of the North, wher they are afraid to do otherwise, they learn the hard lessons which necessity Grant to back them, they are not afraid forces on us all. Again its cost is a se- to force negro suffrage down the throats

What other action could more fore!"

the Union -I titaburg Post

Amnesty Proclamation.

Presidential election, and thus material of the future condition of civil war, which was brought comprehent to govern tein flates, to make the future condition of the flater was candidate. In the case of a candidate. In the case of a candidate who is rising in pepular favor in two different with differ stantially affirm that the Southern proposed with the rights or established institutions stantially affirm that the Southern proposed from the cotton and rice fields, maintain the supremany of the Constitution and from a state of semi berbarism, is tion of the United States, and to pre superior to the educated white man, and serve the Union with all the dignity, olothe him with all the privileges equality and rights of the several States olitical power

and parden will tend to secure a complete oiling masses find their labor indiffers and universal establishment and prevaltoiling masses find their labor indiffers, and universal establishment and prevalently compensated, a Radical Congress one of municipal law and order, in conficient ten's of millions, extorted from worthy white tax-payers, to pamper in vice and vagahondism the degraded instruments of their venal despotism. These Jacobium give the balance of powers in the despotism ment, attended by necessary disqualities and debauched negles, who, without property or intelligence, are to legislate for the great interests of the constitution and procure complete the white race of native and adopted cit, people due submission to the Constitutions.

President of the United States, do, by virtue of the Constitution and in the mame of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, and to other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except also as to any preperty of which any person may have been locally divested under the laws of the United States.

e bereunto affxed.

the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the

ninety-third. ANDREW JOHNSON. Wm. H, SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

The "Registry Law" Unconstitutional The Supreme Court, of this State, siting in equity in Philadelphia, on Thursday last, rendered an opinion declaring the new Registry Law unconstitutional Chief Justice Thompson delivered the of the Court to review and invalidate such acts where they contravene the Constitution. The Court opposes the idea that the board of aldermen, or any other board or body, shall have the right to say who shall or who shall not be tions of the bill, are denounced as illegal

what other action could more ford:

What other action could more ford:

If have not specially noticed the citation. General Howard's estimate for action. General Howard's estimate for the not specially noticed the citation. General Howard's estimate for the not specially noticed the citation of authorities by the council for restriction. "I have not specially noticed the cita-However ingenious all this may be, our citizens are surely not so ignorant as to be now blinded by it. If, as a body, the American people were, not intelligent chough to understand and despise such tricks, we could of course have no hope of escaping the future terrible rule of Radicaliem. But we believe that these Radical demagegues have made a grevious mistake in assuming so much popular ignorance as they do. The Democratic party is streight forward and manly it has but one face for friend and foe; and it is a party of friend and foe; and it is a party of friend and foe; and it is a party of friend and foe; and it is a party of freed at the helicit be possibility of freed at the helicit be possible to the possibility of freed at the helicit be possible to the possibility of freed at the helicit be possible to the possibility of freed at the helicit be possible to the possible for friend and foe; and it is a party of the principle when it was in power, which fortunately for the country it was during three-frucths of our National life, it showed by its acts, always, that it was the real party of the people: of the many in opposition to the few. There must always be such a party among our self-governing citizens; and the sooner this act. These provisions are well undergoverning citizens; and the sooner this act. These provisions are well underparty is again put in power, the better for the interests of the masses all over many years, with but comparitively few complaints, not resulting from the laws themselves so much as from the want of vigilance in administering them. This the penalties of the laws should remedy. Elections under these laws will, there WASHINGTON, July 8. Elections under these tawns and fore, impose no hardships, nor do any whether it is an author. Whenever, in the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, in accepting the condition of July and the law requires, and as it is in this strict. Probably it will be different with

Suppose he had made a declaration of the think in the results of it, was the but whose ear has long been deaf to think in the had not command of the goed and true men by his conduct. Had cause of his being rejected.

The eaxt appearance of U. S. (these world, and who ever had the fortune of his friends wish to paim him of as the period of his candidacy the longer the period of his period of the world, and who ever had the notice and tumuit of this prescription.

The eaxt appearance of it, was thet but whose learn to the notice and tumuit of this prescription.

The eaxt appearance of it. Was the the notice and tumuit of this perathing the notice and tumuit of this perathing the notice and tumuit of this perathing the notice and tumuit of the notice and the notice and tumuit of the notice and the notice and tumuit of this perathing the notice and tumuit of this perathing the notice and tumuit of this perathing the notice and tumuit of this pe agross are made a professed class over reservations and exceptions, then deemed not worth a penny who has not a line of male or female friends, sacrifeld his our native and naturalized citizens. ame political and social equality, but it is the same political and social equality, but it is the same political and social equality to the contract of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress of the same political congress. The same political congress of the sam we are passing, has not the courage to beheem of a Radical Congress: Thus be declare what that policy should be, paried with his independence, and be

Wherens, It is believed that amnesty General Frank P. Blair Defines his Position.

WASHINGTON, June 80.

Colonel Jas. O. Broadhead. vour in DEAR COLONEL: In reply to quiries, I beg leave to say that I leave you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following. as what I consider the real and only is sue in this contest.

The reconstruction policy of the Rad cals will be complete before the next election; the States so long excluded, will have been admitted; negro suffrage established and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of Northern or Southern carpet-bagger. obanging the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should cars, and in the towns, and prowling elect their President and a majority of about in country places, and you can't can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional actments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principle.

If the President elected by the Democ

In testimony whereof 'I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to living has been becommended by the accession of twenty Radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senstors and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as bowerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, disperse carpet bag State governments, and elect Sena tors and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a major jority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obliopinion, which first rehearses the power gations of the Constitution. It will not of the Court to review and invalidate be able to withstand the public judgment if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue plainly to the country.

I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to con trol us : Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown or shall we exert ourselves for its fall and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold the public faith and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these with a Congress both branches controlled by the car--baggers and their allies. He will pet-baggers and their allies be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs-by which an army is maintained to protect these vagab in their outrage upon the ballot. These, and things like these, which eat up the revenues and resources of the Government and destroy its credit, makes the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into the dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Canvention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and cor prehensive results. It is the one thin that includes all that is worth a contrat, and without it there is nothing to it there is nothing 'ast gives dignity hange or value to the struggle. Your frie ad,

FRANK P. BLAIR. The Leager the worse for Grant.

4 is a question whether it is an ad

in times such as those through which self as merely a man ready to obey the

A Carpet-Bagger.

The following photograph of a Southern carpet-bagger we dip from an exchange. How well it sults one of the same species in the North, and especiintroduce their unasked for opinions upon still more unwilling listeners, we leave our readers to Judge. Those acoustomed to railraed traveling or botel life will recognize how admirably every feature of the animal has been photographed. There can be no more detestible bore or despicable knave than s

the Radical nominees for office. This is surrection or rebellion, excepting such the present aspect of the Preedmen's person or persons as may be under present aspect of the Preedmen's person or persons as may be under present aspect of the Preedmen's person or persons as may be under present aspect of the Preedmen's person or persons as may be under present and question, and it should awaken the attention and control the action of white men in unit parts of the nation.—

United States, having competent juristic ment in unit parts of the nation.—

Must was submitted if 7. How the present and a smajority of take up a paper, hardly, or bear a man on country places, and you can't take up a paper, hardly, or bear a man of country places, and you can't take up a paper, hardly, or bear a man of country places, and you can't take up a paper, hardly, or bear a man of country places, and you can't take up a paper, hardly, or bear a man of country places, and you can't take up a paper, hardly, or bear a man of country places, and you can't take up a paper, hardly, or bear a man of country places, and you can't take up a paper, hardly, or bear a man of country places, and you can't take up a paper, hardly, or bear a man of country places, and you can't take up a paper, hardly, or bear a man of country places, and you can't take up a paper, hardly, or bear a man of country places, and you can't take up a paper, hardly, or bear a man of country places, and you can't take up a paper, hardly, or bear a man of country places. its repeal. Must we submit to it? How how they live-perhaps nothing but an can it be overthrown? It can only be itemized account of the secret service momey of the Reconstruction Committee of Congress could tell that but here they are buzzing about like gad flies and seeking the weak points of the they are bussing about like gad-flies and seeking the weak points of the country with the unerring instinct of carrion crows.—Hounded out of the local to the loc tion and come south -Some sworn into the Bureau, others foist themselves on the Revenue, others again play pimp and spy and call-boy for the service. and outside of these, the great bulk sus tain life by taking up subscriptions from the freedmen, and levying contri butions for the good of the party on enthusiastic Radicals at the North Like Jonah's gourd, they spring up flourish and fade in a day, descending from nowhere at daybrake and ready ere night to run for Governor. "I know one case, where, on the an

proach of election, one of these gad flies came on the next day, announced himself a candidate, and, on the third day was 'elected,' and now sits in a sovereign convention to reconstruct a State. Still amother case occurred, and it is susceptible to vertification on oath, where another of these creatures, on his way to take his seat as a 'delegate,' pawned his carpes bag to pay expenses, and never coming to redeem it, had said receptacle opened only to find therein some Radical documents under Congressional frank and a few dittle personal articles, not worth in all over two dollars and half. Such is carpet baggery, and just fancy its beauties to yourself. You are a Southern man, let us say, and sitting at night-fall in some little country vglliage, and here, at duak, there comes striding in a strange man with a carpetbag. That night there is a Loya! League meeting, and the next day, before noon, the strange man has poked his nose into half the houses in town, knows everbody by name, and a list of all the negro voters in sall the country round about in his pecket. Pretty seem there comes an election, and the strange man, who you now begin to rer ognise as a 'carpet-bag-ger' you see jt dge at the polls. As such he counts the votes, declares himself 'duly elected' to a convention nomewhere, and as the day of assembling approaches takes up a collection among the negroes ar.d departs-be and his earpet-hag. for awhile you bear nothing of him, but pretty soon it appears that he has framed a State Constitution, and is coming back to run for Congrees. And here, after a few days, he is again, some of the peo ple's money in his pocket, and a bran new suit of clothes, at their cost, in his carpet bag.

The Campaign Song of the Bummer Party---History of its Leader.

We will real the polls? a well fuddled crew, "The soldier, the sailor, the bummer;"
We will fiddle blong, a growd black and

Lead on by a solid glam rummer.

Gen U. S Grant was borne out West the principles he is forced to avow are secentially different from those he sustained when at the height of his popularity, the longer he is before the people the weaker he must become. We collect the army dropped him, and he returned the weaker he must become. We collect the single the tanning trade for a while, and then turned merchant. Not this is the case with General Grant, the partial candidate. "No Polloy of My Uwn."

General Grant, in his speech of societate, said: "You have truly said its of the popular breath; when he was to interfere against the will of the popular breath; when he was of some, but from the lips of a candidate.

A year or two ago, when flushed with military success and receiving the pluadits of the popular breath; when he was ry telleth not; but he evidently swall-proclaimed by himself and others to be forme, but from the lips of a candidate agranimous treatment of our coordinated for the Presidency of the United States breakers, he was then a rising man, standing up boldly for the right, at least standing bad grace.

The Tribune is getting old. In its lowed enough of that saline property to a favor of the Democratic prisciple of the popular breaking and below the saline property to a favor of the Democratic prisciple of the popular breaking and he applied to a leading Southern and he applied to a leading Southern standing up boldly for the right, at least thirst, and the results of it, was the but whose ear has long been deaf to cause of his being rejected.

Beturns to the respective governments cent frauds and election outrages which showed that when Grant and Lee reached have diagrased our political annals.

The fraudulent attempt at manufac,

of the ability of a nominee for the Presi- ago.

denoy of the United States, the verdict of the people will be unanimous against its acceptance. The place which true statesmanship alone can fill, this military nonentity, with but a single redord. a two years success through unlimited resources, and a terrible, reckless and ally those who infest our leading hotels, inhuman application of those recourses—
inhuman application of those recourses—
that anough on any occasion to that place this military nonetity will never occupy. To use a line or two of their own doggrel:

The sailor, the soldier, and bummer Will use up the whole blessed summer, And, though every tenth man turneth drausmer,

They will never elect their pet 'rummer, Day Book.

The Rudical Platform.

The New York Herald, a Grant paper in speaking of the platform, in its

of Friday, says:

The platform upon, which this ticket is presented to the people is a work of some ingenuity. Like Au old campaigner, the Convention moves with a bold step where the ground is firm, but treads cautiously and gingerly over the boggy places. The country is first congratula. ted on the success of Southers struction under the policy of Congressform of repudiaetruction. Next every form of repudia-Government is denounced as a crime-a declaration which is broad enough to meet all questioners, but still so dubion as lo signify nothing. Next, an equaliintration, and abatement of corruptions in office are promised; and as there things are sorely needed to save us from wreck and ruin, these promises have a pleasant sound. Promises, bowever, are one thing and performances are another, as we see in the inequalities of the taxatione, the lavish expendences and the shocking correptions in office, for which this party to power in respon-sible. So far at all events, this new republican platform is broad chough to admit all the various shades of opinion in the party camp on this thing, that thing and the other, without any promises of a definite or satisfactory character on the great issues of the day.

The State Guard, the leading Reducal journal at figrrisburg, in its lesuf of Saturday gives vent to its feelings in this wise:

"The Keystone State was disgraced and umilated in that Convention by men who, neither at home or abroad, respect the wishes and the masses of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. These men made their money from the advantage they took of the patronage of our party, and to-day every embarrassment we huffer in the advocacy of our principals springs from the charges of corruption our opponints are able to fling to our teeth, by reason of the dishonesty of the men defied the will and missr-presented the wishes of the people of Pennsylvania at Chicago The demagogues are rich. and therefore claim they can do as they please. They are the authors of all ou political disgrace, and therefore act will desperate unaconserm whenever the reputation of the Republican party is at stake. But the old wheel horse must struggle on in the heavy harness, and while demagogues riot in wealth they have already finehed from our country's necessities, or plan new schemes of plunder, the Republican masses of the Key Stone State are expected to be true to principles, are looked to win victe rice out of which these chowe landers men secure he means to add new acres to their already yiganite land possessions, and more dollars to their over swollen bank ac-counts The Republicans of Pennsylvania will not always submit to such wrongs and dishonor. Our load of disgrace is more than we can bear, and when reaction does come, woe be to the plunders who now assume the tyrannics) management of our political organization. In the meantime, go lang, Wheel horse, and

memory of age, it forgets the more re-cent france and election outrages which