

# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.  
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, April 4, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
Maj. Gen. John W. Geary,  
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

County Convention.

At the last meeting of the Union County Committee, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be and he is hereby instructed to convene a meeting of delegates from the election districts in this county, to meet in convention on the first week in April, to take into consideration and determine the question of the adoption of the Crawford county system of nominating candidates for office in future and that the Chairman publish in the county papers, with the call for the Convention, the manner of conducting the same.

In pursuance of this resolution the Union voters are requested to meet at the usual places and elect delegates to the Saturday previous to a county convention, to assemble at the Court House in Huntingdon, at two o'clock, p. m. Tuesday, the 10th day of April next.

The main features of the system above referred to are as follows:

At the usual time for holding delegate meetings the voters assemble and hold an election for candidates for the different offices to be voted for at the ensuing election—voting being confined to those known to act with the party. The officers of these elections are usually chosen by the voters present, and are organized in the same manner as at a general election, except that they are not sworn. The judges of the several districts soon after assemble in Convention at the county seat, and cast up the returns, and the persons having the highest number of votes for the several offices are declared the candidates. These return judges when thus assembled in convention, appoint the County Committee and district conferees, and transact any other business that would be proper for a county convention. Candidates are usually required to announce their names in the county papers before the primary elections.

The Convention to be held in April is simply to determine whether this system will be adopted, and should it be adopted the convention will not doubt direct a further publication of rules and regulations prior to the first election under it in August next.

A. H. BAUMIAN,  
Chairman Co. Com.

TO THE SOLDIERS.

A SIX MONTHS' CAMPAIGN.

It is not a matter of surprise that the Copperheads attempt to cast a shadow over the military record of General Geary. We know the history of that party too well to expect anything else but to enmity and ridicule when dealing with a soldier. True their late platform contains a resolution of "gratitude" to the men of our armies and navy, but they have placed in nomination a candidate whose whole political character betrays their own words. They are loud in their professions of thankfulness and warm in their promises of reward, but when the time comes in which they might show their sincerity by their acts, they offer place and position to one who, even if he has not aided the rebellion, has never, at least given a moment's service to his country, nor spoken one word in favor of the cause of the Republic. And this is not all. That noble soldier General Geary, first in the field and the last to leave it, is made the victim of their denunciation, and it is not at him alone they direct their attacks, but every man who has worn the Federal uniform is equally the object of their denunciation. Should Gen. Grant become the candidate of the Union party for the Presidency in 1868, even he would be subject to their hatred. And this would not be the only man who would be so treated. They would vent on him their whole vocabulary of slang and venom as they do now on General Geary.

SOLDIERS, you have fought long campaigns and in many battles. Some of you started from the Rapidan in April '65. You gave almost a year to the accomplishment of your purposes. Others left Chattanooga when Sherman also in May, '64, and after four months marching and fighting, captured the stronghold of Rebellions in the south west. Yet none of you were making too great a sacrifice. You went to your duty uncertain as to the result, of the length of time that might be required to achieve it, and regardless of your own fate.

Another campaign has just opened. Your services are again required, not in the camp or the intrenchment, but in the open field of political battle. I am well acquainted with your sympathies, and know the direction in which your weapons will be aimed. It is not necessary to recommend any other course than that which your own ideas of right and justice will suggest. You are as much the enemies of treason and copperheadism to-day as you have been at any time during the war, and you will make as great an effort to annihilate them now as you have ever done before. But how can your power be most efficiently used? Not indeed by separate, individual action, but by concerted action, by keeping the ranks well closed up, and by standing firmly shoulder to shoulder. We need a *Soldiers' Union Campaign League*. Shall we have it? Does not every soldier who reads the question say "yes"? Then it is unanimous, and the movement needs but to be inaugurated to be successful. I therefore request those who approve of it and are willing to give their co-operation, to let themselves be heard. If any desire, they can correspond with the writer through the Editor of *The Globe*. Let us prepare ourselves for the six months' campaign. [No. 12.]

COMMONPLACE.

The Fish bill has been signed by the Governor.

## THE VETO.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

President Johnson's Message.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 27.

To the Senate of the United States:

I regret that the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication, contains provisions which I cannot approve consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the Constitution of the United States. It is, therefore, considered, and to return it to the Senate, the house in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law.

By the first section of the bill, all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called gipsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes and persons of African blood. Every individual of these races born in the United States is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not propose to confer any other right of citizenship than federal citizenship. It does not propose to give these classes of persons any status of citizens of the States, except that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively vested with the States as the power to confer the right of federal citizenship is with Congress. The right of federal citizenship thus to be conferred in the several States before mentioned, is now, for the first time, proposed to be given by law. It is claimed by many, all persons who are native born already are by virtue of the Constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such. If on the other hand such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question arises, whether, when the election of the thirty six States are represented in Congress at this time, it is sound policy to make our entire colored population and all other excepted classes citizens of the United States. Four million of them have just emerged from slavery into freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizenship of the United States? Have the people of the several States expressed such a conviction?

It may also be asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of civil rights, proposed to be conferred by the bill? These rights are by federal as well as by State laws secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before the completion of the process of naturalization, and it may be safely assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection and benefits to those for whom this bill provides special legislation. Besides, the policy of the Government from its origin to the present time seems to have been that persons who are strangers to the country, and who are not citizens, and who are not yet naturalized, should pass through a certain probation, at the end of which, before allowing the coveted prize, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and to exercise the rights of citizens as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States.

The bill in effect proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy and patriotic foreigners and in favor of the negro to whom, after long years of bondage, the stream of freedom and intelligence have just now been suddenly opened. He must of necessity be from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he who coming from abroad has, to some extent at least, familiarized himself with the principles of a Government to which he voluntarily entrusts life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Yet it is now proposed by a single legislative enactment to confer the rights of citizens upon all persons of African descent born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof that they are of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

The first section of the bill also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by those classes so made citizens in every State and Territory in the United States. These rights are to make and enforce contracts, to sue the parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, hold and dispose of real and personal property, and to have equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens. So, too, they are made subject to the same punishment, pains and penalties, in common with white citizens, and to none others. Thus a perfect equality of the white and colored races is attempted to be fixed. Federal law in every State of the Union, over the vast field of State jurisdiction covered by these enumerated rights. In no one of them can any State exercise any power of discrimination between different races in the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State. It is to discriminate between the two races by the statutes of some of the States North as well as South. It is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto. Chancellor Kent says, "marriages between them and the whites are forbidden in some of the States where slavery does not exist, and they are prohibited in all the slaveholding States by law, and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting, and regarded as an offense against public decorum." I do not say that this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriage between the two races, for as the whites are forbidden to intermarry with the blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as the

writes themselves are allowed to make and therefore cannot, under this bill, enter into the marriage contract with the whites. I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of the State policy as to discriminations, and to inquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races in the matter of real estate, of suits and of contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the contract of marriage between the two races. If, then, every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights contained in the bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States. They all relate to the internal policy and economy of the respective States. The power which in each State concerns the domestic condition of its people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances, and the safety and well being of its own citizens. I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects, there are not federal restraints, as for instance in the State power of the Legislature over contracts, there is a Federal limitation that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligations of contracts, and as to criminal law, no State shall pass an *ex post facto* law, and as to money, that no State shall make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. But where can we find a federal prohibition against the power of any State to discriminate, as do most of them, between aliens and citizens, between artificial persons called corporations, and the natural persons, the right to hold real estate? If it is granted that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks in the subjects covered by this bill, why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal in the same way all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office? If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall elect, who shall have capacity to make a contract in State, then Congress can also declare who shall hold office, and who shall have the right to sit as a juror, as a judge, to hold any office, and finally to vote in every State and Territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they come within the power of Congress, for as to them the law is not the same, the vast domain of the United States is not similar, no similar law exists vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceding section. It declares that any person who under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act or to different punishment, pains or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the offender shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. The section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for counteracting such forbidden legislation by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislator who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officer or agents who shall put or attempt to put them into execution. It means an efficient and a severe common crime committed against law upon the person or property of the black race. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of his right to hold property. It means a deprivation of the right itself, either by the State judiciary or the State Legislature.

It is, therefore, assumed that under this section members of a State Legislature, who pass laws for the purpose of applying to some existing or future law of a State or Territory which may conflict with the provisions of the bill; that judges of the State Courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute a process sanctioned by State laws, and issued by State judges in execution of their judgments, could be brought before our tribunals, and the subject of their policy shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction. It cannot, however, be justly 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 provides, for slavery has been abolished, and at present no one exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, nor has there been nor is it likely there will be any attempts to revive it by the people of the States. However, if any such attempt shall be made, it will then become the duty of the General Government to exercise any and all the powers necessary and proper to maintain and enforce this Government law of the Freedom.

The fourth section of this bill provides that officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that other officers may be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. This authorizes the President of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the Territories to appoint, without limitation, Commissioners who are to be charged with the performance of quasi-judicial duties. The fifth section empowers the commissioners to be selected by the court, to appoint, in writing, one or more suitable persons from time to time to execute warrants and other processes, decriable by the bill. These numerous officers and agents are made to constitute a sort of police in addition to the military, and are authorized to summon a comitatus, and even to call to their aid such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary, for the performance of the duty which they are charged. This extraordinary power is to be irresponsible to the Government, to the people, to whose number the description of the

Commissioners is the only limit, and in whose hands such authority might be made a terrible engine of wrong, oppression and fraud. The general statutes regulating the land and naval forces of the United States, the militia, and the execution of the laws, are believed to be adequate for any emergency which can occur in time of peace. If it should prove otherwise, Congress can at any time amend those laws in such manner as while preserving the public welfare, not to deprive the rights, interests and liberties of the people. 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 or deputies for each person so arrested and taken before any such commissioner, or any other fee as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises. All these fees are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States whether there is a conviction or not, but in case of conviction they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that the influence of such temptations had men might resort to any law, however beneficial, in order to secure a prosecution and fraud.

By the eighth section of the bill, the United States Courts, which select one place for white citizens, must migrate with marshals, district attorneys and necessarily with the clerk, although he is not mentioned in any part of the bill, to the place selected by 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, and there the judge and officers of the court must remain upon the order of the President for the time therein designated.

The ninth section authorizes the President and such persons as he may designate for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or the militia as shall be necessary to prevent the execution of this act. This language seems to imply a permanent military force, that is to be always at hand, and whose only business is to be the enforcement of this measure over the vast region where it is intended to operate.

I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill are fraught with evil. The white race and black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relations of master and slave—capital and labor are divorced. They stand upon a common basis of self-interest, one being treasurer to the other, there will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. Each has equal power in settling terms, and as left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem. Capital, it is true, has more intelligence, but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own interests, not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value. This bill frustrates this adjustment. It intraves between capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officers, whose interests, but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own interests, not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value. This bill frustrates this adjustment. It intraves between capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officers, whose interests, but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own interests, not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value. This bill frustrates this adjustment. It intraves between capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officers, whose interests, but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own interests, not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value. 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