

dividuals should not work a forfeiture of the rights of whole communities. The community has returned or is returning to a state of peace and industry. The rebellion is at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be as inconsistent with the actual condition of the country as it is at variance with the constitution of the United States.

If, passing from general considerations, we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections. In time of war it was evidently proper, that we should provide for those who were passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom, but this bill proposes to make the Freedmen's Bureau, established by the act of 1865, as one of many great and extraordinary military measures to suppress a formidable rebellion; a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly enlarged.

I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged, that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time, and for a considerable period thereafter, the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion. The institution of slavery, for the military destruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those States in which it at any time had an existence. I am not therefore, able to discern in the condition of the country anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau, which were effective for the protection of freedmen and refugees during the actual continuance of hostilities, will now, in a time of peace, and after the abolition of slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper ends.

In truth, however, such State, induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders all the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the exceedingly great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer, neither is sufficient consideration given to the avility of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves.

It is not more than justice to them to believe, that as they have received their freedom with moderation and forbearance, so they will distinguish themselves for their industry and thrift, and soon show to the world that in a condition of freedom, they are self-sustaining, capable of selecting their own enjoyment and their own places of abode, of insisting for themselves on a proper remuneration, and of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and schools. It is earnestly hoped that instead of wasting away, they will, by their own efforts, establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain that they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and actions.

In this connection the query presents itself, whether the system proposed by the bill will not, when put into complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, overseers or task masters, who, appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county and parish throughout the United States containing freedmen and refugees? Such a system would inevitably tend to a concentration of power in the Executive, which would enable him, if so disposed, to control the action of this numerous class, and to use them for the attainment of his own political ends.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to the bill. The Constitution imperatively declares, in connection with taxation, that each State shall have at least one representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which in future times each State shall be entitled; it also provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds with peculiar force, that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were then contumaciously engaged in the rebellion.

Now the case is changed, and some, at least, of the States are attending Congress by loyal representation soliciting the allowance of the constitutional right of representation.

At the time, however, of the consideration and the passing of this bill, there was no Senator or Representative in Congress from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions. The very fact that reports were and are made against the good disposition of the country is an additional reason why they need and should have representation in Congress, to explain their condition, reply to accusations, and assist by their local knowledge in perfecting measures immediately affecting themselves, while the liberty of deliberation would then be free and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment, there could be no objection urged that the States most interested

had not been permitted to be heard. The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation. Great burdens have now to be borne by all the country, and we may best demand that they shall be borne without murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of all the people. I would not interfere with the unques-tionable right of Congress to judge and act for itself of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, but that authority cannot be construed as including the right to appropriate to public purposes, until by due process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited to the government.

There is still further objection to the bill, on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief. It will tend to steep the mind of the freedman in a state of uncertain expectation and restlessness, while to those among whom he lives it will be a source of constant and vague apprehension.

Undoubtedly the freedman should be protected by the civil authorities, and especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States and of the States. His condition is not so exposed as may at first be imagined. He is in a portion of the country where his labor cannot well be spared. Competition for his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads, and from capitalists in his vicinity or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his place of abode, and if, therefore, he does not find in one community or State a mode of life suitable to his desires, and proper remuneration for his labor, let him go where it is more esteemed and rewarded.

In truth, however, such State, induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders all the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the exceedingly great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer, neither is sufficient consideration given to the avility of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves.

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ANNA JOHNSON,  
Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1866.

## The Clearfield Republican.



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING--FEB. 28, 1866.

### Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, will meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Monday, the 5th (5th) day of March, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The headquarters of this Committee are in the Democratic Club Rooms in Harrisburg, which are open day and evening. Democrats visiting this city are invited to call.

By order of the Dem. State Com.  
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,  
Chairman.

BENJAMIN L. FOSTER, Sec'y.

Senator Wallace.

We give this week the closing portion of this gentleman's speech. The subject is peculiarly interesting to the white race, and will attract public attention, and we bespeak for it an attentive perusal. The facts he has produced in this address, betray unusual research, and are of the kind, that cannot be gainsay'd or controverted. There is no subject, now agitating the public mind, which bears so strongly upon our future happiness and welfare, as individuals or a nation; as that of "blending the races," and the political and social equality of the white and black. Mr. Wallace has treated the subject so fully, that a perusal of his speech must satisfy the most skeptical upon this subject. We

would only remark, that if men in the noon-tide of civilization, and upon our own soil, and in the name of the Lord, hung women for being witches, in

1766, what is there to prevent the sons of those sires, in our day, from enacting laws, compelling the white race to associate with the Negro? We

answer, nothing; but to drive them out of Congress, and our State Legislatures. The fanaticism of the present day, is as excessive, as it was a century ago, except the theme is changed; but they will also become as odious, if we adhere to the line of duty.

The white people of Mr. Wallace's district, may well feel proud of their representative. His main onslaught upon those political vagrants, that now control our State Legislature, and consider themselves no better than a Negro, strikes to the quick,

and three or four of them have taken to their holes, as effectually, as did the ground-hog on the 2d instant, with this difference in favor of the latter—he will beat them out.

A STREET.—The President, was on the 22d inst., serenaded by the White people of Washington, and in response to a large delegation that called upon him, he in substance reiterated the doctrines of his Veto Message, and that he had for four years past op-

posed treason as advocated in the South, by Davis, Toombs and Slidell, but having settled them, he was in

the future, going to turn his attention

to that other class, and if possible; make treason odious. He named Charles Sumner, Thad Stevens and Wendell Phillips, and upon being asked by some one in the crowd, "what about Forney?" replied, he had no ammunition to waste upon dead ducks,

and that he was not going to be bullied by his enemies, and if they thought they felt an earthquake, they would likely feel some more of them.

It would seem from present appear-

ances, as though this plebeian tailor

was going to inaugurate, and carry

through his administration, as success-

fully as did Capt. Tyler, and Millard

Fillmore, to each of whom a grateful

people will always award due honors.

CHANGED.—The following White Republican U. S. Senators, who had voted for the Negro Bureau bill in that body on its final passage, afterwards voted to sustain the President's veto: Messrs. Dixon of Connecticut, Doolittle of Wisconsin, Morgan of New York, Norton of Minnesota, Stewart of Nevada, and Van Winkle of West Virginia.

—“Occasional,” Forney, has at length been promoted. The country had passed through two wars, but no promotion took place—he remained Colonel still—until now, the Government has seen fit to confer on him a high literary title, that of D. D. DEAD DUCK.

A VETO MESSAGE.—We lay before our readers this week, the Veto Message of President Johnson, returning to the Senate, in which body it originated, the Negro Bureau bill, with his objections. The document is the soundest and most statesmanlike, that has come from the White House, since the advent of the new dispensations.

If the “government” intends “to fight it out” on the line laid down in this Message, we will be compelled to sustain it, whether that would be of much, or little weight. Whenever the servants of the people satisfy us, by unequivocal and practical demonstration, that the Constitution is to become their chart, and that the affairs of state, are, in the future, to be administered in accordance with the well defined principles of the fathers, we will be found close by, to help make treason, under the guise of “loyalty,” odious, and bring the whole “machine” back to its original base, where it was planted by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson.

—Thad Stevens' disunion resolution which passed the House last week, came up in the Senate on Friday last, and passed that body by a vote of 26, all Black Republicans, to 19. Thus, so far as the power of Congress is concerned, putting eleven states out of the Union. These disunionists are wild, but as that class of men are made up by cowards, no fight need be anticipated—the “government” will make them surrender without firing a shot.

—It is reported that the following members of the Cabinet, voted against the veto of the Negro poor house. Rev. Harlan, “divine” Stanton, and Know Nothing Speed. If this is true, several new hands will soon be wanted at Washington, to take charge of those several portfolios. Whether “Cops,” will command a premium, under the circumstances; we are unable to tell. The “incoherency” of the times, are so peculiar, that we cannot prophesy accurately.

—POAL SPLEEN.—While the President's Veto, was being discussed in the Senate, the “Directory” Committee in the House, in order to assist in carrying the bill over the President's head, introduced and adopted a resolution in the House by a vote of 108 to 40, preventing the admission of any Members, or Senators, from any of the States lately in revolution. The dis-Union leaders—Sumner, Stevens & Co., die hard.

—Poor Forney is terribly afflicted. The “government” has notified him to not intrude himself about the White House. He and Baker can now set up for themselves. Their last struggle resembles those of a dying calf, rather than the afflictions of self educated “Union” men. But as the government would say: we will waste no ammunition on dead ducks.

—It is reported that a Cabinet meeting has been called for the purpose of considering the President's forthcoming proclamation, declaring the rebellion suppressed; the relations of the several States to the General Government restored, and the writ of habeas corpus revived through the whole country.

NEWS ITEMS.  
WITH EDITORIAL TOUCHES.

A proposition is now under consideration, in the Texas legislature, forming three States out of that Empire.

From 37—the number of States—to 100 guns, were fired on the 22d inst, in every principal city and town throughout the country, in honor of the Presidents Veto of the Negro Poor House bill.

That doughty hero, Gen. John W. Geary, seems to have the inside track for the nomination of Governor by the negro party and their white allies.

Washington's birth-day—22d was generally celebrated throughout the country by the white people. The negroes having celebrated the 12th the day their Savior Lincoln, was born.

The Rump Congress, on the 21st, voted eleven States out of the Union, in less than fifteen minutes; just what the Confederates tried to do for over four years. Then it was considered “treason,” now it is “loyalty.”

The house committee of Ways and Means, have reported in favor of retaining the tax of \$2. per gallon, on whiskey. There is no use, to talk about easing taxation, while the Ramners govern the country.

The Presidents Veto of the Negro poor house bill, saves the taxpayers forty millions of dollars annually or about one dollar a head for every man woman and child.

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## Philippsburg Advertisements.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE, Main St., Philippsburg, Penna., Robert Laver, Proprietor. Keeps constantly on hand the choicest of liquors. His table is always supplied with the best Market afford. The traveling public will do well to give him a call.

Nov. 1st, 1865.

THOMAS M. CRISMAN,  
Agent for the Singer Sewing Machine,  
Philippsburg, Centre Co., Penna.

Oct. 11th, 1865-11.

C. E. FOSTER, EDW. PERKS, W. M. WRIGHT

J. D. MCGIRE, A. K. WRIGHT, W. L. WALLACE

EICH. SHAW, J. T. LEONARD, J. P. GRAHAM,

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Inform the Public generally that

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Philippsburg, Oct. 25, 1865. L. G. KESSLER

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WILLIAM W. BETTS, JOHN F. WEATHER,

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W. W. BETTS, & CO.,

(Successors to Munson & Hoops)

Have