



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING: MAY 23, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR
HIESTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

The Negro Bureau—Official Report.

The national poor house, established by the Stevens disunionists, for their helpless colored brethren, at an expense of millions, to the white race, is being ventilated in a becoming manner, by the officers appointed by the President, and proves, that instead of improving the negroes, either in morals or industry, the bureau agents—the "loyal Philanthropists"—are ascertained to be scoundrels of the first water, and are still rendering the blacks more dependent and miserable.

Generals Steadman and Fullerton, the commissioners appointed to investigate the workings of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southern States, in regard to their observations in Virginia and North Carolina, have made an interesting report to Secretary Stanton as to the condition of affairs in Virginia and North Carolina. The main facts contained in this report are thus given in the National Intelligencer:

They state that a large number of the freedmen who are now dependent upon the government for support would be able to earn a living if removed to localities where labor could be procured, and not collected as now, in many cases, in localities where the land is unproductive and the demand for labor limited; and that as long as relief is extended to the able-bodied as the helpless, the former will not change their location to procure employment. They found that in those districts in Virginia and North Carolina where the affairs of the bureau had been faithfully and impartially administered by men of sound sense and judgment there had been no conflict between the agents of the bureau and the citizens, and that wherever the agents were not men of capacity and integrity a very unsatisfactory state of things existed. They state that it is not certain whether the effect of the operations of the bureau is to promote industry or idleness among the freedmen; that prudent and industrious freedmen rarely call upon the bureau for assistance, and that it is the idle and worthless who look to it for support; that a mass of the negroes have an idea that the bureau possesses some mysterious power to serve them, and that in case they are unable to obtain a livelihood as they desire, they can fall back upon it for support. The report says:

"These ideas, it will be readily seen, lessen their efforts to procure employment and to support themselves and their families. They also regard the existence of the bureau as evidence that the government looks upon the white people of the South as their enemies, which is calculated to excite suspicion and bad feeling on their part."

They state that they discovered no hostility among the white people of Virginia to the education of the freedmen. In several localities, more especially at Lynchburg and Charlottesville, where they thoroughly examined into this subject, the people were taking much interest in the establishment of schools for their education, giving as a reason for their efforts in this direction that educated labor was preferable to uneducated labor, which sentiment they believe prevails throughout the State.

In North Carolina the commissioners made an investigation into the conduct of the officers of that State outside of their official duties. This investigation revealed the fact that nearly all of them were engaged, with parties from the North, in working farms, running saw mills, and other occupations. In some cases they found that the agents paid the freedmen working for them on private account in part with government rations, and that clothing belonging to the government, and supplies sent by benevolent societies, for the aid of the freedmen, had been sold and the money appropriated by the agents. The cruelties, practiced, in many cases, toward the freedmen by the agents, and those having them in charge, exceed in atrocity anything that has been charged as having been committed against them by any of the citizens of the Southern States. They recommend that both in Virginia and North Carolina the officers of the bureau be dispersed with, and that their duties be performed by officers commanding the troops in those departments. They say:

"Such a change would relieve the government of the large, and, in our opinion, wholly unnecessary expense of supporting a superfluous number of officers and employees, while the duties can be as efficiently and satisfactorily performed in the manner in which we have suggested. As long as the government of the United States

exercise any control whatever over the Southern States not exercised in the other States of the Union, so long the presence of military force will be indispensable. The presence of both the bureau and military force is unnecessary. The officers commanding the troops can discharge the duties now performed by both; but the officers of the bureau, without the presence of the troops, would be powerless to execute even their own orders."

In another part of the report, in regard to Virginia, they say: "At the close of the war, in the chaotic condition in which society was left, in the entire absence of all civil authority, the judicious and sensible officers of the bureau, supported by the military, exercised a good influence, and did much to preserve order and assist in the organization of free labor. The restoration of civil rights of the freedmen, as evidenced by the changes made by the Legislature in the laws of Virginia—giving them the right to hold property, to sue and to be sued, and to testify in the courts in all cases in which they may be interested, (a gratifying proof of the growing feeling of kindness toward them on the part of whites), render the freedmen, in our opinion, perfectly secure, if left to the care of the law and the protection of the troops."

The report, after criticising the injudicious conduct of many of the officials of the Freedmen's Bureau in the South, notes the following exception: "From Raleigh we proceeded to Salisbury, where we found Major Clinton A. Gilley, superintendent in the Bureau, having charge of the western district, embracing fifty-one counties of the State. This efficient and competent officer has administered the affairs of the Bureau within his district with much ability and impartiality. We conferred with the leading white citizens, embracing both those who had formerly been rebels and those who had been Union men, and also with a delegation of intelligent colored people representing the freedmen, all of whom agreed in the statement that the freedmen were at work, were perfectly satisfied, and that good feeling and harmony prevailed between the whites and blacks throughout the district.—Major Gilley is not interested in the cultivation of any plantation, or in any other business not directly connected with his official duties, and he has prohibited all officers serving under him within his district from engaging in any enterprise which would enable them to appropriate or control the labor of the freedmen under their jurisdiction to advance their private interests.—We attribute much of the order and contentment of the freedmen in the western district to Major Gilley's judicious and honest administration."

A RELEASE.—About eighteen months ago, the Christian Advocate, and loyalty generally, were highly eulogistic of a certain Mr. Culver, of Titusville.

The Pittsburgh Gazette says: "We noticed the fact that Allegheny College, at Meadville, had received a handsome donation from the Hon. C. V. Culver, who, it will be recollected, gave the institution real estate and erected thereon a college building costing \$50,000, but neglected to transfer the title, and the property now appears among the assets of Culver, Penn & Co. What makes the matter worse is, the institution, grateful for his generosity, invested in one of Mr. Culver's banks to the extent of \$39,000, which is likely to prove a dead loss."

It is evident from the way things have turned out, that Mr. Culver, and the Institution, were blessed with more "loyalty" than either religion or money. But we hope the Advocate will not forsake either now, in this hour of their deep distress.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The disunion of the Southern leaders was distinguished by openness, straightforwardness and courage. That of "the traitors at the other end" is notorious as secret, wriggling and cowardly. Davis and his adherents stalked demulcently out of the Federal councils; slammed the door noisily; gave warning; "drew the score;" "came up to the scratch;" "got the worst of it;" "hollered enough," and promised to do better. On the other hand, Sumner, Stevens, and their followers, sneaked into their places in Congress, and, while talking to the people with forked tongues, are picking the stars out of the flag, rending the Constitution into fragments and digging mines beneath the great temple of the Union. By keeping up an incessant fire of hard words against the people of the South and babbling continuously about negro suffrage, they hope to blind the people to their devilish designs against the Union and our republican form of government.

NEW HAMPSHIRE papers record the death of Mrs. Jane Cilley, aged 64 years. She was the mother of Jonathan Cilley, member of Congress from New Hampshire, in 1837, whose death at the hand of William J. Graves, a member of Congress from Kentucky, caused great excitement throughout the country. The death of the venerable mother revives the memory of that fatal duel. The cause originated in some remarks made by Graves in debate concerning Col. J. W. Webb. The duel took place at Bladensburg, Feb. 24, 1838, and was fought with rifles at eighty-yards distance. Mr. Cilley fell at the third fire.

VETO NO. 3.
The Colorado State Bill—The President's Objections.

To the Senate of the United States: I return to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled an act for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union, with my objections to it becoming a law at this time.

First. From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a State government at present necessary for the welfare of the people of Colorado. Under the existing Territorial government all the rights, privileges and interests of the citizens are protected and secured. The qualified voters choose their own legislators and their local officers, and are represented in Congress by a delegate of their own selection. They make and execute their own municipal laws, subject only to the revision of Congress, an authority not likely to be exercised, unless in extreme or extraordinary cases. The population is small, some estimating it so low as twenty-five thousand, while advocates of the bill reckon the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand. The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining districts beyond the limits of the Territory, if circumstances shall render them more inviting. Such a population cannot but find relief from excessive taxation if the Territorial system, which devolves the expense of the executive, legislative and judicial departments upon the United States, is for the present continued. They cannot but find the security of person and property increased by their reliance upon the national executive power for the maintenance of law and order against the disturbances necessarily incident to all newly organized communities.

Second. It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire or are prepared for an exchange of a Territorial for a State government. In September, 1864, under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed and held for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people upon that particular question. Six thousand one hundred and ninety-two votes were cast, and of this number a majority of three thousand one hundred and fifty-two was given against the proposed change. In September, 1865, without any legal authority, the question was again presented to the people of the Territory, with the view of obtaining a reconsideration of the result of the election held in compliance with the act of Congress, approved March 21, 1864. At this second election, about nine thousand five hundred and fifty votes were polled, and a majority of one hundred and fifty-five was given in favor of State organization. It does not seem to me entirely safe to receive this last mentioned result, so irregularly obtained, as sufficient to outweigh the one which had been legally obtained in the first election. Regularity and conformity to law are essential to the preservation of order and stable government, and should, as far as practicable, always be observed in the formation of new States.

Third. The admission of Colorado, at this time, as a State into the Federal Union, appears to me to be incompatible with the public interests of the country. While it is desired that Territories sufficiently matured should be organized as States, yet the spirit of the Constitution seems to require that there should be an approximation towards equality among the several States comprising the Union. No State can have more than two Senators in Congress; the largest State has a population of four millions, several of the States have a population exceeding two millions, and many others have a population exceeding one million.

A population of 127,000 is the ratio of apportionment of representatives among the several States. If this bill should become a law, the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, would have in the House of Representatives one member, while New York, with a population of four millions, has but thirty-one. Colorado would have in the electoral college three votes, while New York has only thirty-three. Colorado would have in the Senate two votes, while New York has no more.

Inequalities of this character, have already occurred, but it is believed that none have happened where the inequality was so great. When such inequality has been allowed, Congress is supposed to have permitted it on the ground of some high public necessity, and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and development of the newly admitted State. Thus, in regard to the several States in what was formerly called the "North-west Territory," lying east of the Mississippi, their rapid advancement in population rendered it certain that States admitted with only one or two Representatives in Congress would in a very short period be entitled to a great increase of representation. So when California was admitted on the ground of commercial and political exigencies, it was well foreseen that that State was destined rapidly to become a great prosperous mining and commercial community. In the case of Colorado, I am not aware that any

national exigency, either of a political or commercial nature, requires a departure from the law of equality, which has been so generally adhered to in our history.

If information submitted in connection with this bill is reliable, Colorado, instead of increasing, has declined in population. At an election for members of a Territorial Legislature held in 1864, the number of votes cast was 6,192; while at the irregular election held in 1865, which is assumed as a basis for legislative action at this time, the aggregate of votes was 9,905. Sincerely anxious for the welfare and prosperity of every Territory and State, as well as for the prosperity and welfare of the whole Union, I regret this apparent decline of population in Colorado, but it is manifest that it is due to emigration, which is going out from that Territory to other regions within the United States, which either are in fact, or are believed by the inhabitants of Colorado to be, richer in mineral wealth and agricultural resources. If, however, Colorado has not really declined in population, another census or another election under the authority of Congress would place the question beyond doubt, and cause but little delay in the ultimate admission of the Territory as a State, if desired by the people. The tenor of these objections furnishes the reply which may be expected to an argument in favor of the measure, derived from the enabling act which was passed by Congress on the 21st day of March, 1864. Although Congress then supposed that the condition of the Territory was such as to warrant its admission as a State, the result of two years' experience shows that every reason which existed for the institution of a Territorial instead of a State government in Colorado, at its first organization, still continues in force.

The condition of the Union at the present moment is calculated to inspire caution in regard to the admission of new States. Eleven of the old States have been for some time, and still remain, unrepresented in Congress. It is a common interest of all the States, as well as those represented as those unrepresented, that the integrity and harmony of the Union should be restored as completely as possible, so that all those who are expected to bear the burdens of Federal Government shall be consulted concerning the admission of new States, and that in the meantime no new State shall be prematurely and unnecessarily admitted to a participation in the political power which the Federal Government wields—not for the benefit of any individual State or section, but for the common safety, welfare, and happiness of the whole country.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1866.

\$100,000,000 Stolen

It is announced from Washington that the investigations of Assistant Secretary Chandler have disclosed the startling fact that the United States Treasury has been defrauded of more than one hundred millions of dollars during the past year! The frauds involve military and civil officials at the South. A special committee of investigation will be appointed.

These men, it should be borne in mind, are not Southerners. They are petty Abolition politicians of the North, who have been pensioned off upon the country by the party in power, in military positions. They are the scum thrown to the surface by the vitiated condition of affairs during the past few years, and having failed to secure, like so many of the tribe, ample fortunes during the war, have taken to down-right stealing in time of peace. They were sent to occupy the places at the South because they were "loyal," and could "take the oath." The system of robbery organized by men who have influence with the leaders of the dominant party, has cost the country vast sums of money, and the climax has been reached. The people who pay taxes—furnish the material on which these cormorants fatten, will put an end to their iniquities, and render it impossible for a repetition of them, by ousting from power a corrupt and profligate party by whose management these gross wrongs have been made possible.—Middletown (N. Y.) Banner.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF KENTUCKY.—This body, which met at Louisville last week, adopted resolutions declaring warm attachment to the Union; that Congress has no right to deprive any State of representation in Congress; that the question of suffrage belongs exclusively to the States; that we recognize the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, but earnestly assert the right to regulate the political status of the negroes in Kentucky; that the habeas corpus writ should have been fully restored when the war ended; that large standing armies are not to be tolerated in peace times; that taxation should be made equal, and government securities not exempt; that thanks are due to President Johnson for his late vetoes, and to our representatives in Congress for their course. The resolutions conclude with a declaration that they have met not to foment discord, but to heal dissensions, preserve the Union, restore the government to its ancient purity, secure the rights of the citizens, and to "rescue the government from the vandal grasp of that radical Congress whose governing principle of action is 'rule or ruin.'"—Es.

A Day in the Rump Congress.

It will be observed by the following proceedings, had in the House on the 14th inst., that it is treason now, for a member to support the "government." Up to about a year ago, it was treason to not support the President, and you had to do it vigorously; because if you remained silent, you was suspected for being a "traitor." These loyal scoundrels change nearly as often as the Moon. Read the debate as follows:

Mr. Chanler, of N. Y., offered the following: "Resolved, That the independent, patriotic and constitutional course of the President of the United States, in seeking to protect by the veto power the rights of the people of this Union against the wicked and revolutionary acts of a few malignant and mischievous men, meets with the approval of this House, and deserves the cordial support of all loyal citizens of the United States."

"Resolved, That this House believes the Freedmen's Bureau unnecessary and unconstitutional, and hereby directs the chairman of the committee having charge of that bureau to report a bill repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this resolution."

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, said the resolution was insolent to the House, and should not be received. He moved it be rejected as utterly unfit to be considered.

Mr. Chanler—That was not unexpected.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. Stevens moved that it be not received.

The Speaker—That can be done under the 41st rule of the House.

Mr. Rogers, of N. J.—I move to lay the resolution on the table.

The Speaker—The resolution is not before the House yet. The question is on its reception.—Considerable confusion here ensued. Order being restored, the question was taken, and the resolution was not received. Yeas 20, nays 82.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, offered a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, That Hon. Jno. W. Chanler, a representative in this House from the 7th district of New York, in presenting this day a resolution in the following words: [here the above resolution is recited] has thereby offered a gross insult to the House, and is hereby censured therefor."

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, said he did not propose to debate the resolution, although he would say that he ought to have made it one of expulsion.

Mr. Rogers, of N. J.—Why don't you include all on this side of the House in your resolution? "That seems to be your policy. [Cries of "order," "order!"]

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, demanded the previous question.

Several members appealed to him to withdraw the demand and allow debate. Mr. Schenck declined, and the previous question was ordered—yeas 58, nays 37. Another scene of confusion ensued. Members appealed to Mr. Schenck to allow Mr. Chanler to be heard. The former essayed to speak, but there were loud cries of "order" and objection from the democratic side.

The Speaker called the House to order and said that no debate was in order unless by unanimous consent.

Mr. Schenck rose and said he was willing that Mr. Chanler should be heard.

All objection was withdrawn.

Mr. Chanler proceeded thereupon to address the House. What laid behind the object of the member from Ohio, (Mr. Schenck) in offering this resolution he did not know, and as to his (Mr. C's) object he (Mr. C.) was alone cognizant and for the gentleman (Mr. Schenck) to assume that he (Mr. C.) intended to insult this House in the resolution he had offered was to put the insult on the gentleman himself. If that gentleman felt the sting of the resolution, let him suffer. What he did mean he need not reveal, for the words of the resolution were so plain and so simple that any honest man would not fail for one moment to construe it. If he (Mr. C.) meant to insult this House, it was a presumption far beyond his merit. When the veto came it fell like a thunder-bolt, and the Executive was threatened with impeachment and assassination on the other side. He did not, however, thrust himself forward to defend the President; but he would allude to the billingsgate and hateful anathemas of every kind which were being constantly hurled upon the minority on this floor, day after day, by the majority. He cared nothing for their paper pellets and calumnious resolutions.

Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, rose to inquire of Mr. Chanler if he meant to malign any members of this House by his resolution?

Mr. Chanler—Not at all, sir; not at all. It applied to no one man or set of men or any organization. Of course it was not personal. It was a political generality; and nothing but the malignity of the disposition of the member from Ohio could have conceived it. He thanked the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Spaulding) for asking the question.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., asked Mr. Chanler, in good faith, whom he meant by the words in his first resolution "of a few malignant and mischievous men," "against whose wicked and

revolutionary acts" the veto power was directed.

Mr. Chanler said he meant every wicked and malicious man. [Gentleman laughs.]

Mr. Dawes said he asked the gentleman now directly if he did mean those who voted for the veto which the President vetoed?

Mr. Chanler—No more, nor less. The resolution is a political generality.

Mr. Dawes—But to whom does it apply?

Mr. Chanler said it applied to who supported unconstitutional measures, and perhaps included the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) withers unwrung? [Laughter.]

Mr. Dawes rose to reply, but Mr. Chanler declined to yield.

Mr. Chanler then went on to say that he might not be the superior of Mr. Schenck, but under God he was his equal, though he was not proud of that. He cared nothing for the malignancy of the member from Ohio for the entire republican party this floor. If he had the power he would hurl the republican party into that hell enclosed by a cordon bayonets to which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) was anxious to consign hundreds of the sands of our fellow citizens. Proceed with your vote. I am ready for it.

The vote was then taken, and a resolution of censure was adopted, yeas 72, nays 30. The nays were the twenty-five democrats and five republicans. The republicans in the negative were Messrs. Doolittle, Davis of N. Y., Luffin of N. Y., Van Horn of N. Y., and Washburne of Va. Otherwise the vote was strictly a party one. A large number of members were absent from the hall.

The Speaker here announced as a select committee on the Memphis riots, Messrs. Elihu B. Washburne III, George S. Boutwell of Mass., and Francis C. LeBlond of O., (democrat)

On motion of Mr. Blaine, of Maine a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on ways and means to inquire into the expediency (in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court) of taking all tax off of stock in National banks. Adjourned.

SILENCE IN NATURE.—It is a remarkable and very instructive fact that many of the most important operations of nature are carried on in unbroken silence. There is no rushing sound when the broad tide of sunlight breaks on a dark world and floods it with glory, as one bright wave after another falls from the fountain, millions of miles away. There is no creaking of heavy axles or groaning of cumbersome machinery as the solid earth wheels on its way, and every planet and system performs its revolutions. The great trees bring forth their boughs and shadow the cart beneath them—the plants cover themselves with buds, and the buds burst into flowers, but the whole transaction is unheard. The change from snow and winter winds to the blossoms and fruits and sunshine of summer, is seen in its slow development but there is scarcely a sound to tell of the mighty transformation. The solemn chant of the ocean, as it raises its unchanged and unceasing voice the roar of the hurricane, and the soft notes of the breeze, the rushing of the mountain river, and the thunder of the black-browed storm—all this is the music of nature—a grand and swelling anthem of praise, breaking in on the universal calm. There is a lesson for us here. The mighty worker in the universe is the most unobtrusive. Silent and sure.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—The First Normal School will be opened, in Clearfield, on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1866, for the term of Three months. Persons who intend preparing themselves for teaching the coming winter, as well as teachers, are earnestly requested to attend. Boarding to be had in Clearfield as cheap as anywhere else in the county. Teachers yet all aware of the scarcity of teachers in our county? We trust, therefore, that you will urge upon young Ladies and Gentlemen in your respective districts, the necessity of attending this School; for it is only in this way that we can secure competent teachers, in sufficient numbers to supply our schools. Rev. A. J. SAMPSON has consented to assist us. Mr. Sampson is a first class Scholar, and a practical teacher of Thirteen years experience.

For Further particulars inquire or address, GEO. W. SKYDEK, Co. Sup't., May 16, 1866-2t Clearfield, Pa.

PETER A. GAULIN,
Merchant Tailor
AND GENERAL CLOTHIER.

Graham's Row, over Nangle's Watch & Jewelry Store, Market Street, CLEARFIELD, PA.

The subscriber having permanently located himself in the Borough of Clearfield, has determined to engage in the business of

General Clothier,
I intend to keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sateenets, and Vestings, of the best quality and latest styles, which I will

Manufacture
to order, to suit customers, on short notice. Particular attention will be paid to Cutting and Fitting Gentlemen's, Boys, and Childrens Clothing; and in fact, everything pertaining to this

BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
A liberal share of public patronage is, therefore, respectfully solicited, and I would advise all, to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere any goods in my line.

P. A. GAULIN,
Clearfield, May 16th, 1866-1f.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby sanctioned against purchasing a note payable to the undersigned, signed by Arnold Schnarrs, dated in the year 1864, for one hundred and thirty dollars, or near as I can tell, as said note, together with other valuable papers were stolen from me on the night of the 25th of April last.

SUSAN B. SCHNARRS,
Katharine May 9th, 1866 3t