

SPEECH OF NON. WM. A. WALLACE,
OF CLEARFIELD, ON
THE IMPROVEMENT RESOLUTION,
Delivered in the Senate of Pennsylvania,
February 25, 1868.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported the following:
Resolved, That the thanks of the people of this Commonwealth are due and hereby tendered, through their immediate representatives, to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, for its fidelity to the people and its promptness in preferring articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson for his late act of usurpation.

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Resolved, That in the passage, veto and removal of the tenure of office law, the executive and legislative branches of the Government, each acting in the right of its constitutional authority, and there being a conflict of opinion thereon, as to the propriety of such department, which was called to exercise or obey the same, being before the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision.

Resolved, That in the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War and the appointment of General Lorenzo Thomas in his stead, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the said tenure of office bill, the President of the United States was obeying his oath as President, and defended the Constitution of the United States, and was guilty of no crime which he can legally be impeached for.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the Government, and of all good citizens, to enforce, respect and obey the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the question of the constitutionality of the said tenure of office law when it is announced by the said court.

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VOL. 40—WHOLE NO. 2061. CLEARFIELD, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1868. NEW SERIES—VOL. 8, NO. 33

every gentleman the impropriety of connecting the Senate with the President, in removing from office."

George Clymer, of Pennsylvania, a signer of the Constitution, said: "If the President is divested of this power, his responsibility is destroyed; you prevent his efficiency, and disable him from affording that security to the people which the Constitution contemplates. What use will it be of, to call the citizens of the Union together every four years to obtain a purified choice of a representative, if he is to be a mere cypher to the Government? The executive must act by others; but you reduce him to a mere shadow, when you control both the power of appointment and removal. If you take away the latter power, he ought to resign the power of superintending and directing the executive part of government into the hands of the Senate at once, and then we become a dangerous aristocracy, or shall be more destitute of energy than any government on earth. These being my sentiments, I wish the clause to stand as a legislative declaration that the power of removal is constitutionally vested in the President."

Mr. Baldwin, another signer of the Constitution, said: "The Senate must concur with the President in making appointments, but with respect to the removal they are not associated; no such clause is in the Constitution, and therefore I should conclude that the convention did not choose they should have the power."

Judges Kent and Story, in commenting upon the Constitution, have both assented to and affirmed this doctrine, and no more valuable authority can be found. In our own Supreme Court the same question has been judicially settled in the case of *Lehman vs. Sutherland*, 3d Serg. and Rawls 145. The Court says: "The Constitution is silent as to the removal of officers, yet it has been generally supposed that the power of removal rested with the Governor, except in those cases where the tenure was during good behavior, clearly recognizing the principle that the power of removal was incident to the power of appointment. And what an anomaly it would be, and how it would shock our sense of propriety to affirm that the Secretary of State or our Commonwealth could force himself upon the Governor in defiance of his express wish for his removal."

In the Supreme Court of the United States, in 13th Peters 259, it is stated by the Court that—"This power of removal from office was a subject much disputed, and upon which a great diversity of opinion was entertained in the early history of the Government. This related, however, to the power of the President to remove officers appointed with the concurrence of the Senate; and the great question was whether the removal was to be by the President alone or with the concurrence of the Senate, both constituting the appointing power. No one denied the power of the President and Senate, jointly, to remove, when the tenure of the office was not fixed by the Constitution, which was a full recognition of the principle that the power of removal was incident to the power of appointment. But it was very early adopted, as the practical construction of the Constitution, that this power was vested in the President alone. And such would appear to have been the legislative construction of the Constitution."

Resolved, That the President in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

This attack upon President Jackson, it will then be seen, is almost similar in character to that now made upon President Johnson. What was the result in 1834? What will be the result now? Then, the issue was made up and the President and Congress went to the people upon it. Intense excitement pervaded the whole country, just as now, you would rouse the people by sensational telegrams, lying dispatches and baseless assertions.

Benton tells of the character of the excitement in 1834 thus: "It will be difficult for the people in after times to realize the degree of excitement, of agitation and commotion, which was produced by this organized attempt to make panic and distress. The great cities especially were the scene of commotions but little short of frenzy; public meetings of thousands, the most inflammatory harangues, cannon firing, great feasts—and the members of Congress who spoke against the President received when they travelled with public honors, like conquering generals returning from victorious battle fields—met by masses, saluted with acclamations, escorted by processions, and their lodgings surrounded by thousands calling for a view of their persons."

During all the progress of this proceeding—while a phalanx of orators and speakers were daily fulminating against him—while many hundred newspapers incessantly assailed him; while public meetings were held in all parts, and men of all sorts, even beardless youths, harangued against him as if he had been a Nero; while a stream of committees was pouring upon him (as they were called) and whom he soon refused to receive in that character; during the hundred days that all this was going on and to judge from the imposing appearance which the crowds made that came to Washington to bring up the "distress," and

to give countenance to the Senate, and emphasis to its proceedings, and to fill the gallery daily, applauding the speakers against the President; saluting with noise and confusion those who spoke on his side; during all this time, and when a nation seemed to be in arms, and the earth in commotion against him, he was tranquil and quiet, confident of eventual victory, and fully relying upon God and the people to set all right.

Nay, more. An attempt was made to assassinate him at the door of the Capitol by a man named Laurence, who twice attempted to fire upon him, but failed. He was arrested and examined, but never brought to trial, and Benton says of the case: "It is clearly to be seen from the medical examination of the man, that this attempted assassination of the President was one of those cases of which history presents many instances—a general outcry against a public man. Laurence was in the particular position to be acted upon by what he heard against Gen. Jackson; a workman out of employment, needy, idle, mentally morbid; and without reason to argue regularly from false premises. He heard the President accused of breaking up the labor of the country, and believed it; of being a traitor, and believed it; of being an obstacle to all relief, and believed it. And coming to a regular conclusion from all these beliefs, he attempted to do what he believed the state of things required him to do—take the life of the man whom he considered the sole cause of his own and the general calamity, and the sole obstacle to his own and general happiness."

From these extracts it will be seen that the excitement of that day were equal to those of the present, but amid them all, the never-erring onward moving march of mind of the people found the right. In that day, the people appealed to calmly investigated, deliberately judged and awarded their verdict. The reaction came, and the resolution charging Jackson with violating the Constitution and laws was expunged from the records of the Senate.

Men like Webster, Calhoun and Clay were those who fanned this thunderbolt to crush Andrew Jackson. They were the giants of the Senate and they created and fed the excitement that was to impale the President; but their thunderbolt recoiled from the impregnable position upon which he had placed himself, and the people vindicated him. The pignions of the Senate who now attack the President, when compared in intellect with the men of Jackson's day are seen to be but "light weights." When they failed to sustain themselves how can it be expected that this attack upon the Government shall succeed?

The people want no more war, they have had enough of bloodshed, enough of reckless expenditure of the people's money, enough of attacks upon the cardinal principles of the Government. A deep wide chasm has been dug between the sections and into it the blood of the Republic has been poured; the mangled forms and bleeding corpses of thousands of the fairest and bravest of our young men fill that deep and wide chasm, and by your persistent agitation for the perpetuation of your power, you preserve it unenclosed. Across that chasm we seek to throw the bridge of the Constitution, to cement the structure with concord, amity, commerce and mutual benefit, and upon it to rear again the magnificent temple of constitutional liberty. In this, your appeal to passion and to arms against the peaceful settlement of the laws, we see another effort to precipitate us into bloodshed, to kindle the flames of civil war, to rouse the passions of brother against brother, and neighbor against neighbor, and to deluge the north with the blood of our people.

Against this reckless agitation, this senseless excitement, we protest. In defence of our position we appeal to the laws, and we demand that you will, as we do, yield submission to their decree. Let the laws determine, and let us frown upon every attempt that may seek to imbrue our hands in each other's blood. Do not I pray you, aid in placing us again upon the high road to anarchy. We want no war, but if naught but the destruction of the government is to come and you will precipitate us into war, I and those with whom I act, will be found following the flag with thirty-seven stars, and gazing fondly upon our ancient courier the old banner of the Republic; maintaining the Constitution and preserving the Federal Union of the States. Will this attempt at revolution relieve you and I of any of our public burdens? Will it add to the security of the debt of the nation? Will it improve the condition of the business interests of the people? Reconstruction now enters into every man's business and every interest feels the necessity for stability and certainty in governmental affairs. How much worse will it be when you attempt to illegally impeach the President, when you establish a precedent by which you unsettle the government to accomplish party ends?

But suppose you continue this mad appeal to force and precipitate us into a war of party against party and neighbor against neighbor; what is your condition now as compared with it in 1834? The Governors of Illinois and Pennsylvania have sent forward sensational telegrams and offered troops, but the great States of New York, Ohio, and New Jersey, have Democratic Legislatures, and the States of Connecticut, Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware, have Democratic Governors and Legislatures. Hence if

Legal Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sales.
By virtue of a writ of *causam fieri* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by tract in name of Jacob Wileman, Robert Glenn, David Lench, George Hancker and Jesse Yarnall, containing three hundred and fifty-four acres, more or less, being tract in name of Peter Yarnall.

Sheriff's Sales.
A certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by tract in name of Jacob Wileman, Robert Glenn, David Lench, George Hancker and Jesse Yarnall, containing three hundred and fifty-four acres, more or less, being tract in name of Peter Yarnall.

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The Clearfield Republican.

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Marble Works.
CLEARFIELD
MARBLE WORKS.
Italian and Vermont Marble finished in the highest style of the Art.

The subscribers herewith announce to the citizens of Clearfield county, that they have opened an extensive Marble Yard on the south-west corner of Market and Fourth streets, Clearfield, Pa., where they are prepared to make Tomb-Stones, Monuments, Tablets, and all the kinds of Marble, Cemetery Posts, Mantles, Shelves, Brackets, etc., on short notice. They always keep on hand a large quantity of work finished, except the lettering, so that persons can call and select for themselves the style wanted. They will also make to order any other style of work that may be desired, and they flatter themselves that they can compete with the most successful marble yards of the county, either in workmanship or price, as they only employ the best workmen.

Clothing.
HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
THE times are hard; you'd like to know how you may get a bargain. The way to do it will show you. If you read what follows: A man who lived not far from here, who worked hard at his trade, had a handsome suit of clothes. That suit was made to order. I met him once. Says he, "My friend, I look thread bare and ragged; I've tried to get myself a suit, but I can't save up enough." Says I, my friend, how much have you? I'll tell you where to go. To get a suit that's good and cheap: To REIZENSTEIN & Co. He took what little he had saved, and went to Reizenstein & Brothers, and there he got a handsome suit. For half he paid to others. Now he is home, he looks as well, and his suit is such. That when they take their daily meal, they don't eat half so much. And now he feels on Saturday night. With all their wants supplied, that he has money left to spend, and some to lay aside. His good success, with cheerful smile, He gladly tells to all. If you'd like to save money, go and buy your clothes at REIZENSTEIN'S CLOTHING HALL.

THE LATEST OUT!
MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!
BE WISE! If you wish to purchase CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, or Furnishing Goods, GO TO C. H. MOORE'S. New and Cheap Clothing Store, where will be found constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of Fine Black Cashmere Suits and Drabs, browns, light, and in fact ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING. Adapted to all seasons of the year; also, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, and a large and well selected assortment of FINE HATS AND CAPS, of the very latest styles, and in fact everything that can be called for in his line, will be furnished at the very lowest city prices, as they have been purchased at the lowest possible figures, and will be sold in the same way by C. H. MOORE. In the Post Office Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Merchant Tailors.
SOMETHING NEW IN SHAW'S ROW. FRANK & STOUTON, Merchant Tailors, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. HAVING opened their new establishment in Shaw's Row, near door east of the post office, and having just returned from the eastern cities with a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Beavers, and all kinds of Goods for men and boys wear, are now prepared to make up to order CLOTHING from a single article to a full suit, in the latest styles, in most workmanlike manner. Special attention given to custom work and cutting out for men and boys. We offer great bargains to customers, and warrant our satisfaction. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Call and see our goods. M. A. FRANK, 6017-1/2 [18] E. R. L. STOUTON.

Merchant Tailors.
H. BRIDGE, Merchant Tailor, (Store one door east of Clearfield House), Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. KEYS on hand a full assortment of Goods! Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Hats, Linen and Woolen Underwear, Bras and Stockings, Neckties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, &c., in great variety. Of Prices Good he keeps the Best Cloths of all "Shades and Colors." Such as Black Hosiery of the very best make; Fancy Cassimeres, in great variety, also, French Cutting, Beaver, Pilot, Chinchilla, and Frisco overcoats. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, and made up according to the latest styles by experienced workmen. Also, Agent for Clearfield county for I. M. Singer & Co.'s celebrated Sewing Machines. Nov. 1, 1867. H. BRIDGE.

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ONE DOLLAR Silk, Merino, and Alpaca Dresses, Shawls, Belmores, Linen Goods, Embroidered Table Covers, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Sewing Machines, &c., for sale at 100 or more, with ten cents for each article—check and the getting up of the club will receive a present worth \$2 to \$300, according to number sent. Agents wanted everywhere. Circular sent free. PARKER & CO., 94 & 96, Federal St., Boston. (No 206-3000)

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Holt, deceased, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present their properly authenticated receipts and vouchers, to the undersigned, at the residence of the administrator, in the borough of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa., on or before the 15th day of March, 1868. T. S. MARSH, Administrator. February 15, 1868-6-pd.