The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1866. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,357.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square - - -	$ 4 50	$ 6 00	$10 00
Two squares - - -	6 00	9 00	16 00
Three squares - - -	8 00	12 00	20 00
Quarter column - -	14 00	20 00	35 00
Half column - - -	18 00	25 00	45 00
One column - - - -	30 00	45 00	80 00

One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressd to

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Lots, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864,

P. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

S. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office near y opposite the Post Office. [apr.20,'66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

D. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. S. RICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

GEO. REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

S. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER,

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865.

H. F. IRVINE,

ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct. 20, 1865.

D. R. ANDERSON,

Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer,

CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

April 6, '66-tf.

Hardware, &c.

GEO. BLYMYER. | JOHN F. BLYMYER.

GEORGE BLYMYER & SON having formed a partnership, on the 6th of March, 1866, in the

HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS,

respectfully invite the public to their new rooms, three doors west of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons desirous of purchasing BUILDING HARDWARE will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

WHITE LEAD.—We have on hand a large quantity of White Lead, which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rates. The particular brands to which we would invite attention, are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

ALSO:—*French Porcelain Finish;*
Demar Varnish;
Varnishes of all kinds.
Flaxseed Oil, (pure.)
Turpentine and Alcohol.

All kinds of IRON and NAILS.

No. 1 CHRYSTAL ILLUMINATING COAL OIL.

LAMPS in profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware, to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckles, Rings, Hames and Webbing Leather of all kinds; also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pegs, etc.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods. Knives and Fork of the very best quality, Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvements; Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use; Shovels, Forks and Spades.

Grain and Grass Scythes and Snathes; Fishing Tackle; Brushes of all kinds; Demi-Johns; Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of articles.

$20 000 WANTED—Would like to get it if our friends would let us have it. Less will do; but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the first of March, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done

may4,'66. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL LAMPS
AND CHIMNEYS.
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particular y invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps. Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment:

Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines,* which they can purchase at reasonable prices

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '65—tf

Fancy Stores.

REMOVAL.—CALL AND SEE NEW MILLINERY STORE!—Mrs. E. V. MOWRY would respectfully inform her old friends and customers, as well as the ladies generally, that she has removed her store to the fine rooms, immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel, formerly occupied by J. Cessna, where she has just received a large and carefully selected assortment of NEW MILLINERY and DRESS GOODS, and NOTIONS, consisting, in part, of

BONNETS and HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
POPLINS, BERAGES,
ALPACAS, LAWNS,
CALICOES, &c,
LADIES' COATS
and SHAWLS,
BEST KID GLOVES,
SILK and THREAD Gloves,
COLLARS
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, made specially to order. These goods will be sold at the lowest prices, but for CASH only. Mrs. Mowry returns her thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity. [apr.27,'66.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,

ladies' and gents' hose, ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs and collars, fancy neck-ties, ruffling, dress buttons and trimming, machine silk and cotton, hair brushes, tooth brushes, clothes brushes, soaps, perfumery, enamel, skirt braid, embroidering braid, ladies' corsets and hoops, balmoral skirts, lace veils, tissue for veils, cloths for sacks, dress goods, poplins, lawns, ginghams, &c., &c.

Mantua-making and all kinds of Milliner work done in the *cheapest and best* manner.

may 11'66.

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C., BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

The Bedford Gazette.

UNION.

Johnson, Clymer and the Constitution.

THE FEDERAL UNION MUST and SHALL BE PRESERVED.

MONSTER MASS MEETING AT READING.

AN OLD TIME DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL.

UNPARALLELED CONSERVATIVE ENTHUSIASM.

The Soldiers Will "Vote as they Fought," for the Federal Union under the Constitution.

Speeches by Hons. Hiester Clymer, Montgomery Blair, and Geo. H. Pendleton.

READING, July 18, 1866.

Undoubtedly, the largest political meeting ever assembled in the State of Pennsylvania is now convened in this city. Since early morn, one continuous stream of delegations poured into Reading, and there are now represented within the precincts of this city four fifths of the counties of the State. As an instance of the immense press of visitors, one train on the East Pennsylvania road numbered thirty three cars, each car containing at least sixty persons. The enlivening strains of music, the rattle of fire-arms, and the huzzas of the crowds in the streets, conspire to make a grand galla day, such as is seldom seen. The counties of Lehigh, Northampton, York, Lebanon, Lancaster, Daupin, and many others, were represented by large and imposing delegations, who were early on the ground. The Young Men's Democratic Association of Lancaster, upon their arrival, waited upon the Hon. Hiester Clymer, at his residence, and tendered that gentleman the compliments of a serenade. Large numbers of the visitors wended their way to the home of Mr. Clymer immediately upon their arrival in Reading. Among these were several of the distinguished guests of the occasion. Messrs. Geo. H. Pendleton and Montgomery Blair, during their stay in the city, enjoyed the hospitality of our candidate for Governor.

The visit of the Keystone Club, of Philadelphia, formed of itself one of the features of the day. A Soldiers' Clymer Club (a local organization,) at least one thousand strong, is also deserving of notice. The latter club carried several beautiful banners, handsomely adorned with wreaths of flowers. Among other inscriptions upon the banners carried during the day were the following: "The boys in blue repudiate the hero of Snickersville;" "We vote as we fought (Soldiers' Club): for the Union and the Constitution;" "Old Northampton—3,500 majority for Clymer;" etc., etc.

The meeting was remarkable in one respect, that it embraced men of all political opinions, opposed to the revolutionary designs of the Radicals. It was not exclusively a Democratic gathering, but rather the meeting of the honest yeomanry of the State who are untrammelled by political bias, and are able to form their own judgments.

In order to accommodate the vast throng, eight stands were erected in Penn Square. Yet it was found as the meeting progressed that a sufficient number had not yet been provided, consequently speeches were delivered at several points remote from the stands. The proceedings at the main stand commenced shortly after two o'clock, P. M., by an address by Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. In an able and eloquent address he declared that the only question before the people of the republic was, should the South be admitted to representation? The Democracy contended for the affirmative because it was the doctrine of the Constitution. Should the great principle of no taxation without representation be ignored? After some further remarks, the speaker proceeded to organize the meeting.

HON. RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia, was selected chairman of the Convention, supported by a large number of distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the State, as Vice Presidents.

Addresses were delivered from the main stand, by Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland and Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON, of Ohio. The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, By the Democracy of Eastern and Southern Pennsylvania, in mass convention assembled: That the contest upon which we are now entering is, simply, whether the Federal Union under the Constitution as adopted and construed by its illustrious authors, with the reserved rights of the States unimpaired, shall continue to be our form of government, or whether we shall have forced upon us by Congressional usurpation and revolutionary action a central consolidated government, bound by no constitutional restraints, in which the liberties of the people would be at the mercy of a bare majority of Congress, controlled by a self-constituted and irresponsible central directory.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are now, as ever, the only true Union party of the land; that we point with pride to the unselfish and untiring efforts made by all Democrats and Conservatives in and out of Congress to preserve the Union before the war commenced by conciliation and compromise, the only means by which it was formed and without which it will never be more than a name; that the refusal of the Republican party to yield their partizan prejudices for the sake of Peace and Union was the immediate cause of the war, and posterity will hold them responsible.

Resolved, That we will hold all the departments of the government of the United States to its official and solemn declaration, that the war was not prosecuted for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that the war having ended by the surrender of the rebel armies, the people of the South are subject only to such penalties as the Constitution of our common country and the laws passed in pursuance of it may prescribe, and are entitled to all the rights which that Constitution ensures to all the people of all the States.

Resolved, That the Federal Union is composed of thirty-six States; that under the Constitution each State is entitled to an equal representation in the Senate, and to its proper representation in the lower House; that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; that the President is sworn to enforce the laws, and that we call upon him, in the name of an outraged and violated Constitution and an imperilled Union, to make the Congress what the Constitution requires it to be—the representative body of the whole people.

Resolved, That we denounce the proceedings of the Radical majority in the so-called Congress as lawless and revolutionary, and intended by its leaders to utterly subvert and destroy our wise and beneficent system of government, and to establish in its place a consolidated despotism, controlled by the worst spirit of New England fanaticism.

Resolved, That we tender to President Johnson our hearty thanks for his bold and steadfast determination to restore the Union of our fathers "in its original purity, and we adjure him by the memory of the immortal Jackson, to convince the Radical disunionists by *word and deed*, that "the Federal Union must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That we are opposed to negro suffrage, believing that the white men of America are able to govern themselves without the aid of an inferior race, and that we disapprove of the amendment to the Constitution, lately proposed by the so-called Congress, it being nothing but the offer of a reward to the States for granting negro suffrage, and the threat of a punishment in case of refusal.

Resolved, That the soldiers who fought for the Union and the Constitution, deserve well of the country, and that the repeated declaration by the Radicals that the Rebellion could not have been subdued without the aid of black troops is a gross and wanton insult to the brave and gallant white soldiers of America, which they well know how to resent at the polls.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the Democracy are now, as they have ever been, with our brave brothers of the Emerald Isle in their gallant efforts to free their native land from the foul tyranny of England; and that we owe nothing to the English government which should prevent us from repealing or modifying the neutrality laws so as to give the Irish fair play, which is all they ask.

Resolved, That we endorse and reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 5th of March last; and we present with pride to the Democratic and Conservative citizens of Pennsylvania, our worthy candidate for Governor, Hon. Hiester Clymer.—He answers in an eminent degree, the requirements of Jefferson: he is honest, he is capable and he is faithful. The most malignant of his political enemies can find no spot on his fair fame; and to the slanders and misrepresentations of Radical disunionists, we answer that he is now, as he has always been and under all circumstances, in favor of the Union of our fathers—a Union of white men.

Resolved, That the Tariff men of Pennsylvania may see by the votes of Senators Sumner and Wilson of Massachusetts, and Foster of Connecticut, that the professions of friendship for Pennsylvania by the Radicals of New England, are as sincere as their professions of regard for the Union of the States.

Resolved, That we approve of the call for a National Union Convention of all the States, to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, to sustain the President in his patriotic policy of restoration, and we recommend the State Central Committee to take such action as will best advance the purpose of the call.

ONE of the "Bureau's" officials, while travelling last week in the cars in Alabama, noticed a lady with a negro girl in attendance, and he remarked: "Madam, I see you have one of my children." "Yes sir," replied the lady, "I perceive the resemblance." A slight tittering was observed in that part of the car, and the "Bureau" left.

THE LAST VETO.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

OBJECTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT TO ITS BECOMING A LAW.

Message from the President to the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1866.

The following is the Veto Message of the President communicated to-day to the House of Representatives:

A careful examination of the bill passed by the two Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to continue in force, and to amend an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees and for other purposes," has convinced me that the legislation which it proposes would not be consistent with the welfare of the country, and that it falls clearly within the reasons assigned in my message of the 19th of February last, returning without my signature a similar measure which originated in the Senate. It is not my purpose to repeat the objections which I then urged. They are yet fresh in your recollection, and can readily be examined as a part of the records of one branch of the national legislature. Adhering to the principles set forth in that message, I now reaffirm them and the line of policy therein indicated.—The only ground on which this kind of legislation can be justified, is that of the war making power. The act, of which this bill is intended as amendatory, was passed during the existence of the war. By its own provisions it is to terminate within one year from the cessation of hostilities and the declaration of peace. It is, therefore, yet in existence, and it is likely that it will continue in force as long as the freedmen may require the benefits of its provisions. It will certainly remain in operation as a law until some months subsequent to the meeting of the next session of Congress, when, if experience shall make evident the necessity of additional legislation, the two Houses will have ample time to mature and pass the requisite measures.—In the meantime the questions arise, why should this war measure be continued beyond the period designated in the original act, and why in time of peace should military tribunals be created to continue until each State shall be fully restored to its constitutional relations to the Government and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States. It was manifest with respect to the act approved March 8, 1865, that prudence and wisdom alike required that jurisdiction over all cases concerning the free enjoyment of the immunities and rights of citizenship, as well as the protection of person and property, should be conferred upon some tribunal in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings was interrupted by the rebellion, and until the same should be fully restored. At that time, therefore, an urgent necessity existed for the passage of such a law. Now the war has substantially ceased. The ordinary course of judicial proceedings is no longer interrupted. The Courts, both State and Federal, are in full, complete and successful operation, and through them every person, regardless of race and color, is entitled to and can be heard. The protection granted to the white citizen is already conferred by laws upon the freedmen. Strong and stringent guards, by way of penalties and punishments, are thrown around his person ond property, and it is believed that ample protection will be afforded him by the due process of law without resort to the dangerous expedient of "military tribunals." Now that the war has been brought to a close, the necessity no longer existing for such tribunals, which had their origin in the war, grave objections to their continuance must present themselves to the minds of all reflecting and dispassionate. Independently of the danger in representative republics of conferring upon the military in time of peace extraordinary powers, so carefully guarded against by the patriots and statesmen of the earlier days of the Republic, so frequently the ruin of Governments founded upon the same free principles, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the citizen, the question of practical economy earnestly commends itself to the consideration of the law-making power. With an immense debt already burdening the incomes of the industrial and laboring classes, a due regard for their interests, so inseparably connected with the welfare of the country, should prompt us to rigid economy and retrenchment, and influence us to abstain from all legislation that would unnecessarily increase the public indebtedness. Tested by this rule of sound political wisdom, I can see no reason for the establishment of the "military jurisdiction" conferred upon the officials of the bureau by the 14th section of the bill.—By the laws of the United States and of the different States, competent courts, Federal and State, have been established, and are now in practical operation. By means of these civil tribunals ample redress is afforded for all private wrongs, whether to the person or property of the citizen, without denial or unnecessary delay. They are open to all, without regard to color or race. I feel well assured that it will be better to trust the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens to tribunals thus established, and presided over by competent and impartial judges, bound by fixed rules of law and evidence, and where the right of trial by jury is guaranteed and secured, than to the caprice or judgment of any officer of the bureau, who, it is possible, may be entirely ignorant of the principles that underlie the just administration of the law. There is danger too, that conflict of jurisdiction will frequently arise between the civil courts and these military tribunals, each having concurrent jurisdiction over the person and cause of action; the one jurisdiction administered and controlled by civil law, the other by military. How is the conflict to be settled, and who is to determine between the two tribunals when it arises? In my opinion it is wise to guard against such conflict, by leaving to the courts and juries the protection of all civil rights and the redress of all civil grievances. The fact cannot be denied that since the actual cessation of hostilities many acts of violence, such perhaps as had never been witnessed in their previous history, have occurred in the States involved in the recent rebellion. I believe, however, that public sentiment will sustain me in the assertion that such deeds of wrong are not confined to any particular State or section, but are manifested over the entire country, demonstrating that the cause that produced them does not depend upon any particular locality, and is the result of the agitation and derangement incident to a long and bloody war. While the prevalence of such disorder must be greatly deplored, their occasional and temporary recurrence would seem to furnish no necessity for the extension of the bureau beyond the period fixed in the original act. Beside the objections I have thus briefly stated, I may urge upon your consideration the additional reason that recent developments in regard to the practical operations of the bureau in many of the States show that in numerous instances it is used by its agents as a measure of promoting their individual advantage, and that the freedmen are employed for the advancement of the personal ends of the officers instead of their own improvement and welfare; thus confirming the fears originally entertained by many, that the continuation of such a bureau for any unnecessary length of time would inevitably result in fraud, corruption and oppression. It is proper to state that, in cases of this character, investigations have been promptly ordered and the offender punished, whenever his guilt has been satisfactorily established.—As another reason against the necessity of the legislation contemplated by this measure, reference may be had to the Civil Rights bill; now a law of the land, and which will be faithfully executed so long as it shall remain unrepealed and not be declared unconstitutinal by courts of competent jurisdiction. By that act it is enacted "that all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." By the provisions of the act, full protection is afforded through the District Courts of the United States to all persons injured, and whose privileges, as thus declared, are in any way impaired; and very heavy penalties are denounced against any one who wilfully violates the law. I need not state that that law did not receive my approval, yet its remedies are far more preferable than those proposed in the present bill, the one being civil and the other military. By the sixth section of the bill herewith returned, certain proceedings by which the lands in the Parishes of St. Helena sold and bid in and afterwards disposed of by the Tax Commissioners are confirmed and ratified; by the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th sections, provisions are made by law for the disposal of the lands thus acquired to a particular class of citizens. While the granting of titles is deemed very important and desirable, the discrimination made in the bill seems objectionable; as does also the attempt to confer upon the Commissioners judicial powers by which citizens of the United States are to be deprived of their property in a mode contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. As a general principle such legislation is unsafe, unwise, partial and unconstitutional. It may deprive persons of their property who are equally deserving objects of the nation's bounty as those whom by this legislation Congress seeks to benefit. The title to the land thus to be portioned out to a favored class of citizens must depend upon the regularity of the tax sales under the law as it existed at the time of the sale, and no subsequent legislation can give validity to the rights thus acquired as against the original claimant. The attention of Congress is, therefore, invited to a more mature consideration of the measures proposed in these sections of the bill.

In conclusion I again urge upon Congress the danger of class legislation so well calculated to keep the public mind in a state of uncertain expectation, disquiet and restlessness, and to encourage interested hopes and fears that the National Government will continue to furnish to classes of citizens in the several States means for support and maintenace, regardless as to whether they pursue a life of indolence or of labor, and regardless also of the constitutional limitations of the national authority in times of peace and tranquility.

The bill is herewith returned to the House of Representatives in which it originated for its final action.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.

In the matter of securing Government bounties and pensions widows of soldiers frequently find it difficult, annoying and expensive; and, sometimes—after long delay, expense and trouble—impossible to satisfy the pension bureau of the validity of their claims as the relicts of deceased vetrans. Orphans and aged parents also are frequently cut off from bounties and pensions through the loss of records or the inaccessibility of mere technical testimony. Many thousands of poor and deserving heirs and representatives of deceased soldiers are this day suffering the deprivation of pensions and bounties from the punctiliousness and tortuosity of red tape.

The rump Congress, although well aware of such facts, patent to almost everybody, has never felt inclined to untie the tape in this respect, but it has found it a congenial task to make the way easy for the representative of such negroes as many have died in the government service. In the Rump House, on the 12th, upon motion of the Vienna "hero," Schenck, it was resolved that, in the matter of "bounties to colored soldiers," "all colored persons who had formerly undertaken and agreed to occupy the relation of husband wife and all who recognized that relation as still existing, whether the rites of marriage have been celebrated between them or not, shall be deemed husband and wife, and their children shall be held to be legitimate."

According to this, any negro concubine or prostitute with whom a dead negro soldier had taken up and cohabited can draw a bounty from the government. How easy and convenient this is in comparison with the law governing the awful and legitimate relicts of our dead white soldiers? Can the country—the widows and orphans of white soldiers especially—honor and respect such a Congress?—*Patriot & Union.*

DEMOCRATIC PAPERS.—There is a healthy look about our democratic exchanges throughout the state which is gratifying to observe. Many of them are being enlarged and otherwise improved. They are fighting the political battle bravely and deserve to be encouraged. In the present important political campaign a very large share of the work must be done by the democratic press. A special effort should be made by every Democrat to increase the circulation of Democratic newspapers. By no other agency can so much good be accomplished. If we can get the people to read both sides, the revolution that is now going on in public sentiment will be complete, thorough and lasting. To this end let the circulation of Democratic newspapers be increased. Proper efforts by individual Democrats will accomplish wonders. Let each man do his whole duty in this matter, and the combined result of individual effort will be such as to astonish even the most sanguine.

GEN. GRANT NOT A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—It may be stated positively that General Grant will accept a nomination for the Presidency for the next term from no party or faction whatever. His nomination would be equivalent to an election, and his election would necessarily lead to his retirement from public life at the end of his term of office. He considers himself yet too young to withdraw into retirement; and while he unquestionably has aspirations for Presidential honors with which to crown his illustrious career, he feels confident that he can enjoy such honors eight or twelve or more years hence as readily as now. These ideas have recently been expressed by him to his most intimate personal friends, and are unquestionably the ideas that will control him, notwithstanding the powerful influences now being used to win his consent to accept a nomination.—*Republican Paper.*

A CONFERENCE preacher one day went into the house of a Wesleyan reformer and saw the portraits of three expelled ministers hanging on his walls. "What!" said he, "have you got them hanging there?" "Oh, yes," was the answer, "there they are."—"Ah, well! but one is wanted to complete the set." "Pray who is that?" "Why the devil, to be sure." "Ah," said the reformer, "but he is not yet expelled from the Conference."

AN old lady who had insisted on her minister's praying for rain, had her cabbages cut up by a hail storm, and on viewing the wreck, remarked, that she never knew him to undertake anything without overdoing the matter."

AN Englishman is said recently to have invented a scarecrow so effective, that one crow, who saw it, brought back all the corn he had stolen for three years.

—Edward Bates, Attorney-General under President Lincoln, indorses Mr. Johnson's policy.