THE VETO. The President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill has been severely commented on by almost the entire Union press, and quite as unanimously praised by the organs of the rebels and copperheads. That the President has the right to veto any bill is not to be denied, but that he should veto this one, the necessity for which was foreshadowed in hi message, and the authority for which was au thorized in the second section of the amend ment abolishing slavery, is probably not so much a matter of surprise as regret. It is not a matter of surprise, because he has been for some time courting the favor of those who have never been accused of friendship for the Union, and making intimate friends of Northern men, who, one short year ago, could find no epithet foul and vile enough to express their hatred of him, and of Southerners who still later would have esteemed the power to take his life their highest privilege. It is matter of regret that he, who a short time ago wished traitors punished and treason mad odious, should now, Tyler-like, betray his friends and his country, and be foremost in casting the brand of discord into the Union ranks and giving encouragement to treaso and traitors. It is magnanimous to forgive our fallen and conquered foes, but neithe magnanimous nor patriotic to betray one' friends, and joining hands with the enemies one's country to endeavor to exalt them to power. The manner more than the words of the message, is indicative of the spirit in which it was made. The objection to placing too much power and patronage in the hands of the President is a plausible one, but come with a bad grace from one who is daily exercising more extensive and arbitrary power than the bill proposes to confer, and who has already undertaken to dictate to Congress, i really looks more like an unwillingness to b restricted by law in the exercise of his arb trary power, than like the genuine modesty that deprecates the assumption of great res ponsibilities. It is not the spirit of our in stitutions to place arbitrary power or extra ordinary patronage in the hands of any on man. A stern necessity in the hour of na tional peril, alone, justified some of the acts of President Lincoln. The time of instant and imminent peril is past, and the hour for calm deliberation has come, in which time and opportunity are given for the careful consideration of every step taken in the direc tion of reconstruction. The President's dis cussion of the bill, so lacks the candor consistent with a desire to promote harmony. that to the most careless perusal a studied et fort to misrepresent plainly appears. It is painfully evident throughout that the President's leading idea is, that he, and not Con gress, is the representative of the people and particularly of the rebels, who are exclude from Congress, and that Congress ought to follow his dictation. He very well knew that instead of creating new offices and ne patronage, it was only the modification of the bill at present in operation, the necessity for which, not only Gens, Howard and Shur but also Gen. Grant, have acknowledged He knew that it did not propose to feed and care for the whole four millions of Freedmen nor for the hundredth part of them; he knew that nearly as many whites as blacks were relieved and provided for by it. He knew that it did not propose to establish permanent eleemosynary institutions, but only to lelieve destitution, until employment and a means of subsistence could be provided for both white and black and until regular government, could be established to protect them from the persecution of the rebel soldiery He knew that the bill was made like other acts of Congress providing for transient circum stances, and could and would be repeale whenever it could be dispensed with. Yet he ignores all these facts and assumes the contrary. He knew that, even with the present bill in operation, thousands of loyal men white and black, were being daily persecuted and murdered at the South. He also knew that the present bill would expire in May next, and unless it was continued in its present shap or in the proposed modified form, at that tin the loyal men, both white and black, would be left to the tender mercies of the same rebe soldiery, who starved and murdered Union prisoners by thousands, yet he has neither suggested the modification of the new nor the continuation of the old, making it only too evident that he would leave loyal men at the South without any protection whatever. These are the indubitable evidences of his deliberate and determined opposition to the views of the people as made known through more than two thirds of their representatives It is thus that an accidental President arro gates for himself the privilege of frustrating the efforts of the only loyal party in existen and strikes hands with rebels and traitors. In another part of our paper will be found the message, with an abstract of Senator Trumbull'sable review of it. We commend both to the careful perusal of our readers. Though we have spoken thus plainly of the veto, we can hardly conceive it possible that the President has deliberately determined to go over to the rebels, who have heaped upon him eve ry possible insult and cruelly persecuted him self and family. We are willing and desirou to commend all his acts that we can consist ently with our sense of duty, but in the future as in the past, must condemn whatever seems to us amiss.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Nearly a year ago attention was called through the columns of this paper to the unsatisfactory manner in which the county reports were made out. The present one though perhaps an improve ment on former ones still possesses some features that are objectionable, the most striking of which is, that it has as usual ignored the indebtedness of the County. Taking the report as it stands, it represents that we have \$7,475.46 in the treasury and owe \$2000 to John Sill which would leave a balance of \$5,475.46 as a surplus. Does any one believe that Bedford county has an excess of \$5,-475.46 in her treasury after having all her debts paid? If so, they are sadly disappointed. When were the \$15,000.00 or \$16,000.00, due the State, and perhaps not. Let us patiently obser some six months ago, paid, and where is the record of its payment? It is not paid. Why then is this item of indebtedness not reported? Are the Commissioners and their clerk, in the same predicament as the Poor Directors and their clerk last spring, unable to tell the amount of indebtedness or are they afraid to make a fair statement of the financial condition of the county? When will

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. Simultaneous with the promulgation of the

President's Veto Message returning to the Senate whence it had originated, the Amendatory Freedmen's Bureau Bill, calls were numerous signed by the leading Copperheads and rebels i he cities of New York and Washington, faintl seconded here and there by some weak-kneed Republicans, whose thirst for office is not exceede y honest maintainance of principle, for Ma gives us pleasure to know that very few of those who from the inception of the rebellion, stood from in mointaining the honor and the dignity of he county, favored these improptu outbursts those whose hands are yet red with the blood martyred freemen. One of these homogeneou at which a series of resolutions were passed, i eloquent terms complimenting the President fo nediately upon the adjournment of the meeting the affiliated Copperheads and rebels proceeded en mass, to present the cogitations of this delect difficulty in finding the President, and we are corry to confess that he received them with a ecided flow of spirit. And for an hour he en stertained them with a vulgar, egotistical has ngue after this manner :

"We are having a great struggle. I am your in trument. Who is there I have not toiled and la ored for? Where is the man, or woman either a public or private life who has not always re sired my attention or my time. Pardon the egot tim. They say that man Johnson is a lucky man hat no man can defeat me. I will tell you what onstitutes luck. It is due to right, and being fo he people, that is what constitutes good luck." This is a fair specimen of the balderdash indul

Such undignified, derogatory stuff has never be-fore fell from Presidential lips, and we hope for again be called upon to experience the same hu-miliation which such discreditable exhibitions of gotism and rant compel us to acknowledge in thi instance. It may be a very loosy think for Copperheads and rebels that "Jourson is a lucky man, at for the country, we opine, it is not quite a he President has given within the last year, and we hope that it will be the last. The country has had quite enough of this kind of thing, and we feel like appealing from "Philip drunk to Philip soher," firmly believing that the people, who are always calm, will reverse the whole policy of the

REPEAL OF THE STATE TAX UPON REAL ESTATE.

Taxes! Taxes! What a charming su ect for copperhead editorials and speeches has en that single word "Taxes!" during the last thre four years. But now they seam likely to lose the enefit so long devised from that inspiring and pro ific theme. Though beset on every hand at ho nd abroad by bitterest enemies the national vernment in the hands of the Union party caried the war for the Union triumphantly through with as much economy as was ever done in pr ortion to the gigantic character of the struggle nd in the same year, by promptly disbanding y stopped the increase but actually began to r duce the national debt. The commission appoin ed to revise the internal revenue system have re ported a bill, which will undoubtly be adopted Greatly reducing the burdens of the Internal Re nue tax. Close upon this follows the action ur State Legislature of Feb. 14 what an ad rable valentine to the tax payers of Pennsylva nia; on the recommendation of the State Treasure repealing the State tax upon Real Estate. Penr ylvania though doing her full share in puttin ration of her affairs, in the hands of the Unio arty, has not only paid off a large portion of th of her revenue laws she can dispense with the tax upon real estate that has for years has weigh ed her down, while under the rule of the now de funct Democracy. What a comment upon the lon continued rule of Democracy in Pennsylvania, that in many years of peace our state debt grew and our taxes increased while in a few years, and those years of war and extraordinary expenses, the Republican party has so raised the credit of th State and lightened the burthen's of her people.

Public opinion on the Veto.

From the Cincinnati Gazette: Before examining the President's specific jections to the bill, we shall notice his asaption that he is the embodiment of the hole people, while Congress only representingle districts. This is contrary to the whol reter and spirit of our Constitution. The retension is the more remakable in one rhom the people did not elect to the office of

President.

Nor can he claim to be the representative of the late rebel States, over Congress, for they did not help to elect him any more than they did Congress. And when he disables the power of Congress because those States are not represented, he disables his own office, for they are not represented in it by their own voice. The legislation which had constitutional power to put down the rebellion, has the same power to settle the terms of peace. To disable one disables the other. From the Ohio State Journal:

But we have no desire to go into all th bjections which might be urged to the Mes-age of the President, in detail. It may well ause doubts in the mind of the Executive as to the correctness of his position, when bells are rung and caps thrown up by the party which has, all through the war, given a cowrdly sort of aid and comfort to the rebellio while Union men go about the streets sadly feeling that the cause for which we have bat tled with such expenditure of blood and treasure, against open, armed foes in front, and secret, jusidious traitors in the rear, is in peril from one of its most cherished an

From the Chicago Republican:

The reasons of the President are those of a man who, finding himself thwarted in his own policy, is determined that, if he cannot have his way, no other branch of the Government shall do so. The bill which has been vetoed provides only such remedial authority as is made necessary by the following. made necessary by the failure or refusal o the means of protection to the vast population now living as social and political outcasts. The Southern States refuse to recognize practically, the freedom of the blacks; Congres has provided tribunals and authority to recognize and enforce that freedom; the who South, clinging most tenaciously to slavery are opposed to such tribunals, and the Presi dent says the blacks shall not have this na tional shield from the oppression of their for mer owners, overseers, and oppressors!

The country will learn with amazemen that the President beauty of the retreated as not where it

that the President has vetoed an act whose ti tle might justly have been "An act to enforc the bill of rights."

From the New York Tribune : There is not one rebel, from Canada to Bra zil inclusive, who is not enraptured by this veto—not a resident of the north who rejoic ed over the Union defeats at Bull Run Gaines's Mill, Groveton, Fredericksburg Chancellorsville or the Chickamauga, who does not bless President Johnson for uttering Perhaps, they will continue thus fervent

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express: Thetrue friends of Andrew Johnson-tho who stood by him when rebels and copper-heads alike sought his ruin and defeat—will deeply regret that he should be so radically opposed to a measure which passed both Houses of Congress by a two-third vote, and the mannar condition of the county? When will received the approbation of loyal people morth and south. In some of his objections intelligible statement of the financial condition of their respective departments?

stoical, on some important points, that his reto cannot be sustained by the representa-ives of the people.

From the Philadelphia North American : On carefully considering the views expressed by President Johnson in his veto message we see no reason to depart from the position we assumed in favor of the Freedmen's Bureau bill at the time of its passage through Congress. Our great respect for the President, and approval of the general policy governing his administration, impresses us with extreme reluctance to differ from him on measures of so much importance, as that measures of so much importance as that which has called forth his veto. If we could consistently with a sense of duty, agree with him in this case, it would afford us as much pleasure to do so as it now gives us pain to do the reverse.

From the Philadelphia Press: We can best understand our Duties in this soleum emergency by fearlessly stating the Dangers of the Republic. Among these latter may be classed the postponement or defeat of every essential amendment of the Naonal Constitution—the remission to new orrors of the freedmen of the South—the txecutive opposition to every hill for the upprovement of the District of Columbia, in cluding the political and civil elevation of the resident colored race—the reorganization in every insurgent section of the recent rebels the expulsion or discouragement of free emi-gration to the South—a system of wide and gration to the South—a system of wide and merciless proscription of independent and earnest men—the pardon, if not the honorable restoration to their rights, of Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge and the leading traitors; and the resuscitation, by Federal patronage, of the entire Copperhead party. These are the Dangers of the situation; Dangers however, that may be anticipated and gers; however, that may be anticipated and prevented, if we are only bold and fearless in the knowledge and in the discharge of our mperative Daties. And what are those? In the first place to sustain those faithful and bedient Representatives in Congress, the or-ans, as they are, of the loyal millions of the tepublic, in their recent almost unanimous cotes in favor of universal suffrage, and in favor of the bill just vetoed by the President.

From the Boston Advertiser.
The grave character of the issue thus sudenly joined between the legislative and executly provided the statement of the statement o tive branches of our government will not escape the attention of our readers. It is an me which it was worth much sprious effo o avoid—not for the interests of party which are temporary and inconsiderable, but for the sake of national interests, which are momen ous and eternal. But if it has indeed comre know not how Congress can decline to neet it openly and firmly, relying upon the ertain support of the great majority of the certain support of the great majority of the American people, in a steadfast adherence to the course marked out alike by self-respect and by the demands of public safety. From the Chicago Evening Journal. While it must be conceded that there is great force in some of the President's objec-

ions, we nevereheless regret exceeding hat he should have deemed it his duty have withheld his approval from a measure which, notwithstanding its objectionable fea-tures, would, as it seems to us, be salutary in ts practical effects.

From the Norristown Herald. In communicating his veto, Mr. Johnson has not contented himself with discussing the bill itself, but has unfolded and elaborated his future policy, giving the lie to those profesions which secured him the confidence of the great Union party, and his present exalted position. He demands of Congress the instant osition. He demands of Congress the instant dmission of the persons elected as members y the Southern rebels. He demands that these trattors, whose hands are yet red with the blood of the Union and its defenders shall be given equal rights and privileges with the oyal citizens of the land. So far from mak-ng his announcement good that "Treason is a crime, and must be punished as such," he needs to elevate, its perpetators and make atends to elevate its perpetrators and make

In adopting this policy it is needless to say hat the President has not only joined issue with Congress but with the whole Union pary of the country. If he has deserted the nen who made him what he is, and whose rinciples he has pretended to support, he nust not expect true and loyal men to follow nim He will share the tate of Tyler and Fill more, and sleep in that dishonored compan of unfaithful servants, whose names to all fu

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

The following pertinent facts, with regard to the colored people, were stated by Conressman Kelley in discussing the suffrage ill for the District of Columnia. We com mend them to the attention of those who and fault with the bill.

"Are they in rags and filth and degrada-on? The tax books of the District will tell you that they pay taxes on \$1,250,000 worth of real estate, held within the limits of this District. On one block, on which they pay taxes on fifty odd thousand dollars, here are but two colored freeholder's who have not bought themselves out of slavery One of them has bought as many as eight persons beside himself, a wife, and seven children. Coming to freedom in manhood. mortgaged for a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars as his own price, he has earned and carried to the Southern robber thousands of dollars, the price extorted for his wife and children and is the price extorted for his wife and children are in the price extorted for his wife and children are in the price extorted for his wife and children are in the price extorted for his wife and children are in the price extorted for his wife and children are in the price extorted for his wife and the price hildren, and is now a freeholder in thi

SCHOOLS AND NEWSPAPERS.

They maintain, sir, to the infamous dis-grace of the American Congress and people, thirty-three day schools, eight of which are maintained exclusively by contributions from colored citizens of the District; the remainder by the contributions, eked out contributions, from the generous people of the North; and every dollar of their million and a quarter dollars of real estate and personal property is taxed for schools to edu eate the children of the white people of the District, the fathers of many of those child ren having been absent during the war fight-ing for the Confederacy and against our Constitution and flag. Who shall reproach Constitution and lag. Who shall reproduct them with being poor and ignorant, while Congress, which has exclusive jurisdiction, in that jurisdiction, has till last year robbed them day by day, and barred the door of the public school against them? Such reproach the public in the white man's mouth; at loes not lie in the white man's mouth; at my rate no member of the Democratic parany rate no memoer of the Democratic par-ty ought to utter it. They take in, as the subscription lists of the two papers show, more than twelve hundred copies each af-ternoon of the "National Republican," and over thirty-five hundred copies each morn-ing of the "Daily Chronicle."

Kentucky.-A loyal man of Kentucky writes to one of the Union representatives

om that State, as follows: from that State, as follows:

"Popular opinion, our courts of justice, and the Legislature, have made, of all the offences in the category, that of being loyal to the Government of the United States the greatest crime. Any other crime may be tolerated; but to be a Union man is odious. We were invited to come forward and peril all we had that was worth living for the call. We were invited to come forward and peru all we had that was worth living for to aid in putting down the rebellion. Thousands of our best men went into the army of the United States. Others, who were not able to go into the field, gave their means to for add the good saves. The rebellion best ward the good cause. The rebellion has succumbed to force; we who survive find ourselves exposed to the vengeance of our State courts, to legislative proscription, and to popular odium; and when we invoke the aid of the National Government to protect the local citizans. its loyal citizens, we are insultingly told that the General Government cannot do anything. That the State government can use their machinery to persecute men for being loyal to the Federal government, without let or hindrance, is a dogma tenaciously adhered to by the politicians of Kentucky, and is acquiesced in by the authorities at Washington.

HE who labors for mankind without a care for himself, has already begun his immortali-

SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL, of Illinois, in the U. S. Senate, February 20th—His Review and Demoli-Gen on the Veto Message.

Mr. President:—It is with deep and pro-found regret that I rise for the purpose of re-viewing somewhat the extraordinary message of the President. returning, with his objec-tions, the bill to smend an act entitled an act po establish a buresu for the relief of freed-men and refugees, and for other purposes. It has been my desire that the various Depart ments of the Government should harmonize in the restoration of the States to their full constitutional relations to the Union. I have sought, and had no other purpose in the par which I have taken in reference to this bill than to carry out such measures as would protect the loyal refugees and freedmen in the rebellious States, and would, as I suppose, harmonize with the views of the Exec-

He had declared to us, in his message, de He had declared to us, in his message, de-ivered to us at the commencement of the ession, that we shall but fulfill our duties as egislators by according exact and equal justice o all men, special privileges to none. The only beject or design of the bill was to secure these right to all men, and I am greatly surprised hat a bill designed for such a purpose should have been returned by the Executive, with a talement that it is unconstitutional, inconsis-ent with the actual condition of the coun-ry and at variance with the Constitution of

the United States.

Faving taken somewhat of an active part in the passage of this bill through the Senate, I feel called upon to vindicate myself from having urged upon the consideration of the Senate a bill so unconstitutional, and so at variance with the actual condition of the county as this is now declared to be. What is this it is an among the property of the production of the county as this is now declared to be. United States. county as this is now declared to be. What is this? It is an amendment to the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It is not an original measure. It is not a measure establishing a bureau, but is merely amendatory of an act already in existence. Nor is it, as it seems to be supposed by some, materially to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, as it already exists. It is an entire misannershemsion to suppose ists. It is an entire misapprehension to sup-pose that such is the object of the bill, or that such would be its effects. It does little more than give the sanction of law to what is al-ready being done without any statute or pro-

The Freedmen's Bureau, as I have said threaty exists. Courts are held by the Freed men's Bureau throughout the entire region of country where that Bureau has any opera-ion. Under the military authority of the United States, laws inconsistent, as is believ-ed with the safety of the Government, or incomptible with military operations, are set aside at this time in all these States. The blief of the bill was to continue in existence the Freedmea's Bureau bill, not permanently, no as a permanent institution. All such ntentwas disavowed during the discussion of the bill. If it was the such as the such a f the bill. It is true no time is specified in he bil as to when it shall cease to operate or is it customary to insert such a clause in my law; but it was declared that the law hould operate until otherwise provided by

It is known that the Congress of the Uni ted States assembles every year, and no one supposes this bill proposed to establish a bureau to be engrafted as a permanent institution of the country. Far from it. No, sir. Is it intended that the bill shall go into the is it intended that the oil shall go into the states and control the domestic affairs of hese States? Far from it. It is a bill designed simply to provide not for four millions of emancipated slaves, or of refugees, but only for the indigent, for those who are unable to take care of themselves, so that they could become self supporting. In consequent ould become self supporting. In couse quence of the war, thousands of Union mer were driven from their homes all over the outh. Particularly was this the case in Ten-essee, where they had been stripped of their roperty, and women and children had fled

They had neither food to eat nor clothing to wear. They flocked around our armies during the whole progress of the war, and were fed by our supplies. So also with the freedmen. Congress at an early day passed a law declaring free all slaves who should come within the lines of our armies. They came flying within our lines, without clothing without hats wounded, footsore and distress-ed Many of them entered our ranks to fight for the cause of the country and others we had clothed and fed. While this war was in rogress while these people were flocking round our armies, on the 3d March, 1865, ot one year ago the Congress of the United states passed a law to systematize the cloth-ng and feeding of these destitute negroes and place them under the charge of a special de-partment of the military establishment whose duty it should be to look after them. That were assigned to the charge of it chiefly from the army

Since that time the conflict of war has ceased, and there are still upon our hands some of these destitute people who must be provided for: a far less number than would have been upon our hands if no system had been devised for taking care of them for fin-ding them employment and settling them upon tracts of land wherever it may be obined; and I undertake to say that there has een saved to the Government millions of noney by the establishment of the system through which employment has been found or these people and they have been made self supporting who otherwise would have been entirely dependent upon the bounty of

the Government for support.

Since the Freedmen's Bureau was organi ed an amendment has been adopted to onstitution of the United States declaring that slavery shall not exist anywhere within its jurisdiction. By virtue of that enactment hundreds of thousands of slaves have become free in the midst of a hostile population.
They have become free without any of this world's goods not owning even the hat upon their heads or the coat upon their backs with-out any supplies of any kind, or anywhere to btain the next meal to save them from star these people, and the Freedmen's Bureau as been endeavoring to do that something. Now, Sir, the Freedmen's Bureau has not

Now, Sir, the Freedmen's Bureau has not had jurisdiction over these four millions of people. Its work has been confined to a very small compass, as I shall presently show by the official record. And this measure, which comes to us denounced as unconstitutional, as a great public charity, as an institution designed to feed, clothe, take care of and furnish homes for four millions of people, is designed only to find, employment for these destitute, these ignorant, these unprohese destitute, these ignorant, these unpro-ided for people, who are few compared with the great number of blacks in the whole country, and not simply for the freedmen and for the refugees and before I sit down I will show that more white refugees, in many istances, have received support and sup-ort and supplies from the Government arough this Freedmen's Bureau than blacks

The President, in his veto messa does not deal with it candidly and fairly, and I have no feeling in what I say but that which shall best promote the peace and happiness of the whole country—says their is no immediate necessions. whole country—says their is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. He says the act which was passed to establish a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and refugees, in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent und expressive enough, says the President, for the purpose in view in time of war. Now, sir, when will that act expire? What was it? It provided, in its section, that there is hereby established in the War Department, to continue during the present war of Rebellion, and for one year thereafter, a Bureau for refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands. By the terms of the act it was to continue during the present war of rebellion as to continue during the present war of rebellion

and for one year thereafter.

Now, sir, when did the war of Rebellion cease Why, so far as the conflict of arms is concerned, we all admit that the war ceased when the last Rebel army laid down its arms. This was some time in the month of May, when the rebel army in Texas surrendered to the Union forces; so that the present Bureau must, by its own limitation, have expired within any account. expired within one year from the time when the war ceased. I do not hold that the consequences of the war are over. I do not understand that peace is restored with all its consequences. We have not yet escaped from the evils inflicted by the war. Peace and harmony are not yet restored, but the war of the Rebellion is over, and this butten and the war war. May not, according to the reau must expire in May not, according to the essive enough for the purpose in view in tim

pressive enough for the purpose in view in time of war.

Why, slr, what was the condition of the country when that act pessed in March, 1865? At that time most of the States where the freedmen were under Rebel control, and the Freedmen's Bureau at that time could only take jurisdiction of such freedmen and refugees as came within the lines of the army. Throughout most of the Southern States the Bureau was limited in its operation and I desire to ask it all candor and fairness if, when the war progressed, and the slaves of Texas, and Mississippi, and klabama, and Florida, and Georgia, and Virginia and North Carolina were all made free by the Constitutional Ameridment—I want to know if it was not proper that the Freedmen's Bureau should be so conducted as to embrace the destitute and suffering in these States, as well as the few who had come within our lines when the bill was enacted in 1865? Was there no occasion to extend its operation? and because it was expressive enough for the purpose in time of war, would it follow that it is expressive enough for the purpose in time of peace, when we have jurisdiction of a country very much larger than we would in time of war.?

But, sir, the President says the bill proposes to establish, by act of Congress, military irrisdiction of establish, by act of Congress, military irrisdiction.

jurisdiction of a country very much larger than we would in time of war.?

But, sir, the President says the bill proposes to establish, by act of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen.

Sir, I desire to speak respectfully of the Executive but I would like to know where in that bill is any provision that extends military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen? Sir, the bill contains no such clause. It is a misapprehension of the bill. What does it say? The clause of the bill upon that subject is this:—"The President of the United States, through the War Depertment and the Commission ers, shall extend military jurisdiction and protection over all employees and officers of this Bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed or authorized by this act or the act to wich this is amendatory." Is not the difference manifest to everybody bein the exercise of the duties imposed or authorized by this and or the act to wich this is amendatory." Is not the difference manifest to everybody between a bill that extends military jurisdiction over the officer and employees of the Bureau, and a bill which should extend military jurisdiction over all surts of the United States containing refugees and freekmen? Why, sir, this bill modes the Freedmen's Bureau a part of the Word Department. It makes its officers and agency amenable to the rules and articles of war, find does not extend military jurisdiction over 2 who hole country where they are? How do they differ from any other portion of the army of the United States?

The army of the United States is governed by rules and articles, wherever it may be whether in Indiana, or in Florida, and all operations in it are a portion of the military jurisdiction. But did any body ever suppose that the whole country where they were was under military jurisdiction. If a company of soldiers are stationed at one of the forts in New York harbor, and the officers and soldiers are subject to military jurisdiction was it

the forts in New York harbor, and the officers and soldiers are subject to military jurisdiction was it ever supposed that the people of the State of New York were therefore under military jurisdiction? It is an entire misapprehension of the provisions of the bill. It extends military jurisdiction nowhere. It merely places under military jurisdiction thouse people belonging to the Freedmen's Bureau, who, nearly all of them, are now under military jurisdiction.

The Commissioner at the head of that bureau is an officer of the army and under military jurisdiction.

is an officer of the army and under military juris-diction, and I believe every assistant commission-er is an officer of the army, under military jurisdic-tion. But the bill does authorize the President if he thinks proper, instead of detailing military officers, to appoint civilians; and in case he does appoint civilians, they are to be subject to military jurisdiction and entitled to military protection.

promit civinans, they are to be subject to military protection in cerformance of duties imposed by this act.

The next objection of the President which Mr. Frumbull noticed was that the country is to be ivided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be qual to that of the number of counties and parties in all the Stacs where refuses and treadments. shes in all the States where refugees and freedmen re to be found. He denied that it was necessary o appoint any such numbers, notwithstanding it ras provided in the bill that they might be ap-ointed. To appoint such a number, he said, ointed. To appoint such a number, he said ould be an abuse of power intrusted in the Presi-

ent.
Mr. TRUMBULL continued in reply to the suction in civil cases, and denying that it creates any jurisdiction whatever not now existing. The officers of the Bureau were officers of the army of the United States, who were now holding military norminissions by the President all over the South. But a short time since, in Georgia, two citizens sere arraigned for crime, not before a civil court, by process of civil law, but before a military commission, and he thanked God that these culprits, eing found guilty, were sentenced to death and ung by direct approval and authority of the resident himself.

Was it, then, unconstitutional to do by vistors.

President himself.

Was it, then, unconstitutional to do, by virtue of a law of Congress, what is being done every day without one? He referred to the order issued by order of General Grant, January 12, 1866, to protect persons against civil suits for actions done in pursuance of military anthority, and collored persons for offences not punished in the case of white persons in the same manner and degree. He aluded also to the order issued by the Lieut.-General directing copies of newspapers in rebellious States containing expressions of disloyalty to be sent to his head-quarters, and declaring that the persistent publication of such articles could not be tolerated.

By what authority, he would ask, in this time of peace, could we confer this authority on one

peace, could we confer this authority on one anch of the army and deny it to another? If Robellion is at an end, by what authority es the President suspend the writ of habeas cores? If the President could not reconcile those usual acts to the words of the Constitution, why did he exercise it. Would it detract from its authority to give it the sanction of law? He reviewed the objection that the act would establish a permanent rank of public administration, having greatly enlarged powers. He dehied that its establishment was permanent or that its powers were enlarged, in fact, in some respects restricted. He proceeded to show the relative degree of gower confided to the two bills, and the misappretaension under which he presumed the President had labored. He wished to refer to the extraordinary suggestion of the President that four millions of former slaves were to be provided for by this bill thy did he exercise it. Would it detract from suggestion of the President that four millions of former slaves were to be provided for by this bill and to the objection made on the ground of ex-pense. He declared that not a fortieth part of four millions had ever received the rid of the Bu-reau, and quoted from General Howard's report to show that but 90,000 negroes had been aided, and 57,000 whites, and that the number was con-stantly decreasing so that in December last the stanily decreasing, so that in December last the number was reduced to 17,000. He alluded to the testimony of General Fisk, Assistant Commissioner for Tennessee, showing that less than 200 orphan children and aged persons were the only negroes received aid; that in four months the cost of rations was reduced from \$50,000 to 5,000 and the cost of the co

ns was reduced from \$95,000 to 5,000 and tha of 25,000 persons fed 11,500 were white.

The oblect of the Bureau, he asserted, was to decrease the cost of supporting both freedmen and refugees. It had invariably had this effect, reducing the amount which had been distributed by ducing the amount which had been distributed by army commissioners, and actually decreased the expenses which the dictates of humanity in the army had occasioned. In reply to the suggestion of the President that the Freedmen should be protected though the civil power of the Courts, he referred to the enactments of the Legislature of Mississippi, which prohibits the holding or leasing of Lands by freedmen, gives whites in certain case power over their persons and in other respects infringes their natural rights. He showed that in some localities they were not allowed to hire themselves out without the consent of their former masters, and were restricted in their right to travel and whipped if found away from their homes without a pass..

There was no protection to the freedmen in the Decree was no protection to the freedmen in the courts of the laws of the robellious States and without this bill they would be despoiled of their rights. He thought it extraordinary that the President, in giving his opinion that the bill was unconstitutional had made no mention of that clause and or which its fixed that the bill was unconstitutional had made no mention of that clause and or which its fixed that the bill was unconstitutional that made no mention of that clause constitutional had made no mention of that clause under which its friends especially claimed its authorization, the second clause of the amendment abolishing slavery, and instead of standing in doubt respecting its constitutionally, he felt that he should have failed in his constitutional duty if he had refused to favor it. In considering the last objection, the absence of representation of States affected by its provisions, he held that, if it was valid, Congress had no right to pass a law levying direct taxes upon those States, no right to declare those States inre bellion, orto pass a law to blockade their ports.

THE Washington correspondent of that rebel and Democratic journal, the Richmond Examiner, cautiously gives notice that repudiation of the Federal war dept is to be ne of the planks of the reconstructed South ern platform. There is no doubt of that and the circumlocution in which it is stated by our Richmond cotemporary is entirely unnecessary. The South is for repudiation as a matter course, and the Northern Democrats are with them.—Exc. ange.

THE TRAITOR'S TOAST.—The character those who last night went to serenade the President may be judged by the circumstance that three of the prominent leaders of the but the war of the Rebellion is over, and this bu-rean must expire in May next, according to the terms of the act that was passed on the third of March, 1805, and according to the views of the President, as expressed in the voto message. The President says it was thought stringent and exTHE REVISED TAX BILL.

The new tax, bill, as it is drawn by the ommission appointed to investigate the inernal revenue system, will recommend many hanges, of which the following are the most

I. An exemption of all incomes below \$1000 from the income tax.

2. A reduction of the tax on distilled

2. A reduction of the tax of distinct liquors from \$2 to \$3 per gallon.

3. A remission of all taxes now levied on wearing apparel.

4. A repeal of all taxes now levied on rigiron \$2.40 per ton, coal six cents per ton, and crude petroleum \$1 per gallon.

5. A repeal of all taxes now levied on below the received and taxes now levied on the coal six cents and taxes now levied on the levies of the received and taxes now levied on the levies of taxes and taxes are sent and taxes now levied on the levies of taxes are sent as the levies of taxes are taxes and taxes are taxes and taxes are taxes

oks, magazines, and pamp'ble the present taxes on paper, leather, &c. un touched. 6. A reduction by one-half the duties nov

levied on home manufactures generally.

7. A repeal of all taxes now levied on repairs of engines, cars, carriages, ships, &c.

8. A repeal of all taxes embodied in schedule A of the internal revenue act of last cassing expect these are billical taken. last session, except those on billiard tables.

9. A reduction of the tax now levied on brokers, sales of stock from \$5 per \$1000 to

\$1 per \$1000. 10. An increase of the tax on raw cotton These modifications are proposed to take effect on the 1st day of July next or at the commencement of the next fiscal year.

state tax on Real Estate Repealed. On Wednesday, the 14th inst., the bill releasing the payment of State tax on real estate was finally passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. Hereafter all real estate is exempt from taxation for State purposes. The

empt from taxation for State purposes. The bill reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby exacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the cashier of every least in this Companyable that the companyable that the same after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the cashier of every least in this Companyable that the companyable that the same are th bank in this Commonwealth, whether in-coporated under the laws of this State or of the United States, to collect annually, from every stockholder of said bank, a tax of one beer estatum upon the par value of the stock held by said stockholder, and to pay the same into the State Treasury on or before the first day of July in every year hereafter, commencing on the first day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty six; and the said stock shall be exempt from other tears in male when the said stock shall be exempt from other taxation under the laws of this ommonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in addition to the taxes por Sec. 2. That in addition to the taxes now provided for by law, every railroad, canal and transportation company incorporated under the law of this Commonwealth, and not liaable to the tax upon income under existing laws shall pay to the Commonwealth a tax of three fourths of one per centum upon the gross receipts of said company; the said tax shall be paid semi-annually, upon the first day of July and January, commencing on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the same it of ascertaining the amount of the same, it shall be the duty of the treasurer, or other proper officer of said company, to transmit to the Auditor General, at the dates aforesaid, a statement, under oath or affirmation of the amount of the gross receipts of the said company during the preceding six months; and if any such company shall re-fuse or fail, for a period of thirty days after such tax becomes due, to make said return, or to pay the same the amount thereof, with an addition of ten per centum thereto, shall be collected for the use of the Common-wealth, as other taxes are recoverable by

law, from said companies.

SEC. 3. The revenue derived under the second section of this act shall be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the payment of the principal and interest of the debt contracted under the act of May 15th 1861, entitled, An act to create a loan, and provide for arming the State.

SEC. 4. From and after the passage of this the real estate af this Commonwealth shall be exempt from taxation for State purposes, Provided, That this section shall not be construed to relieve the said real estate from the payment of any taxes due the Commonwealth at the date of the passage of

Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

mediate relief. FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find Trockes useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year and them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally repropulorld, and the Troches are universally pro-

world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worldess Imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and untries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

ELECTION.—There will be an election held at the Public House of Mrs. Markley, in the borough of McConnellsburg, on MONDAY, March 5th, 1866, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company for the ensuing year.

T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.

Feb. 16, 1866.-3t

Came to the premises of the subscriber. residing in St. Clair township, on or about the first of August, 1865, a stray BULL about 2 years old, without any marks. Color brindled and white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charge and take him away. Sam'l Clark.

Feb. 9, 1866.-3t DURE LIBERTY WHITE LEADpreferred by all practical Painters! T and you will have no other. Manu-ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers. No. 137North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A., feb2:1y DRIVATE OR PUBLIC SALE

Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber living in Monroe township, about one mile south-west of Clearville, on main road leading to Chaneysville, will sell at public sale on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1866, if not sooner disposed of at private sale, all that valuable real estate situate as aforesaid, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres, and allowance, between ninety and one hundred acres cleared and in ty and one hundred acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two and a half story Log House, good board Barn, and other out-buildings. This tract is well watered, and contains a fine lot of young fruit trees, enough to supply the

wants of a family.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known by the subscribe fe9:ts DANIEL EVANS.

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN STARCH, FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA and HOMINY, just received and for sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

SALT.
S A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel
—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

LEWIS Having purchased the Drug Store, owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer, takes p n announcing to the citizens of Bedford and ricinity, that he has just returned from the ities, with a well selected stock of PRUGS.

DRUGS, MEDICINES. DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,

COIL 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 purist quality, and selected with great care. General assortment of POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES. The attention of the Ladies is particularly

nvited to the stock of

PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES, onsisting of the best perfumes of the day-Cologne, Seaps, Preparations for the hair complexion and teeth; Camphor oil for chap god hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs

Port Monies, &c. &c.
Of STATIONERY there is a fine ment: Billet, Note, Letter, Cap, and Moura ing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Draftin Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. &c. Also a large quantity of books, which will be sole

very cheap.

Best quality of COAL OII. to be found in the market, Coal oil Lamps, Hinge burners can be lighted without removing the chimney can be lighted without removing the chimne all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, verneat, for burning coal oil. Lamp Chimney of an improved pattern. Lamp shades obeautiful patterns.

HOWE'S FAMILY DYE COLORS—the

shades being light brown drab, snuff brown, dark brown, light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, pink, orange, royal pur-ple, scarlet, maroon, magenta, cherry and HUMPHREY'S HOMEPATHIC REME DIES.
CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can p

ly on a good cigar.

TOBACCO: Rose Smoking Tobacco, Michigan and Solace fine cut, Natural Leaf, Twist and Fig Plug.

Finest and purest FRENCH CONFECTIONS TIONS.

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 merchant's orders promptly filled.

Goods put up with neatness and care, and at easonable terms.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Drug-gist of several years experience, Physicians

can rely on having their Prescriptions can ully and accurately compounded. Bedford, Feb. 9, 1866. DUBLIC SALE

Valuable Real Estate By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of

Bedford county, the undersigned administrator Daniel T. Miller, late of South Woodberry tow ship, in said county, deceased, will expose to s by public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1866, the following described real estate, situate in the township aforesaid, viz: 1st. the

MANSION FARM of the said deceased, containing 102 acres, ne measure, all cleared and under good fences, at having thereon erected two good painted weather boarded Dwelling Houses, a large new bank bar weatherboarded and painted, with a horse-pow house and sheep stable attached, with all other outbuildings necessary to make a farm comformation. ty a good orchard of choice fruit and good wat at the houses and barn. The land is all lim stone land and in a high state of cultivation, an altogether the farm is one of the most desirable i Morrison's Cove. It is about one mile west of New Enterprise Post Office.

No. 2. A tract of bottom land lying about one mile from the mansion place, containing 33 acres and nine perches, net measure. This tract is well timbered with white oak, rock oak, swamp oak and hickory timber, and will be sold all

in pieces to suit purchas

A tract of mountain land lying about one mile from tract No. 2—containing 36 acres and one hundred and thirty rine perches. This tract is also timbered, principally with Chesnat timber. TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser, a lien upon the land, during the life-time of the widow—the interest thereon to be paid to her annually. One thrid of the remainder at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. The payments to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

SAMUEL TEETER. feb16:4t THE NEW YORK

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Is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains, on every Saturday of its date. It will be devoted to

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The best Poems, Biographies, &c. &c.

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ALL WOOL PLAIDS do BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POP-LINS, CASHMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford.

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