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IULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House BEDFORD, PENN'A.

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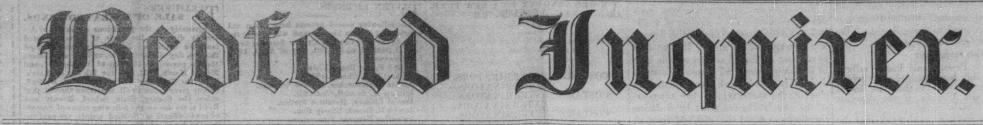
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A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1866.

Political.

SENATOR TRUMBULL ON THE VETO.

The consideration of the Civil Rights Bill was resumed in the United States Senate after the President's veto, on Wednesday, the 4th. The correspondent of the "Adver-tion" mitter

the 4th. The correspondent of the "Adver-tiser" writes.— The entire interest of Congress was cen-tered in the Senate to-day, the floor being occupied for nearly two hoars and a half by Senator Trumbull in review 'of the Presi-dent's late veto message and in support of the Civil Rights Bill. The speech is conced-ed by everybody to be one of the few great speeches of recent years, and is commented upon by members of all political views as a masterpiece of clear and concise logic. A brief online of the speech with some notice of the speaker is thus given by the "Salém Register."—

'Salem Register:''-Judge Trumbull is an eminent jurist, hav-

ng been for five years on the bench of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and, in the U.S. enate, a Chairman of the Judiciary Com-ittee. He reviewed in detail the Presimittee.

dent's objections, and answered them satis-factorily to the friends of the bill. He show-ed by a decision of Chief-Justice Marshall that a citizen of of the United States is a citizen of any individual State. He showed by precedents in our history that naturaliy precedents in our history that naturali-ation need not be by individuals, but may be

zation need not be by individuals, but may be "collective," as when all the whites of Tex-as, or Florida, or Louisiana, were made citizens. He agreed that States are repre-sented in either house of Congress and through their Legislature, and that Con-gress must therefore ascertain whether these Legislatures are loyal. He quoted the Pres-ident acinet himself contrasting nassages legislatifies are loyal. The double of the list ident against himself, contrasting passages in his best considered speeches while Sena-tor, with his present positions. He showed further that the President had done, with-out authority, in the South, precisely what this bill proposes to do by law, and demon-strated that his course in the South was a mode of the precisity and window of the bill

proof of the necesity and wisdom of the bill. Mr. Trumbul thus commenced:— Mr. President,— I fully share with the President of the United States the regret

expressed that he was unable to sign the bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and secure the means for their vindication. I regret it on my own account, because the just expectamy own account, because the just expecta-tions raised when the bill was presented to the President before its introduction into the Senate have been disappointed. I regret it on the President's account, because it is calculated to alienate him from those who elevated him to power, and would gladly have rallied around his administration to sustain him in the principles upon which he was elected. But above all, sir, I regret it for liberty's sake, to secure which to our-selves and our posterity this Government was founded. Yet, if the bill is unconstitu-tional or unjust to the whole people. I tional or unjust to the whole people. I would not have had the President approve it. That its provisions are not unjust to the whole or any portion of the people, nor unconstitutional, I shall endeavor to show

ENTISTS. Inconstitutional, I shall endeavor to show by a candid and dispassionate examination of the President's various objections. Beronz, PA. Bank Building, Juliana Street. ertaining to Surgical or Me-carefully and faithfully per-ted. TERMS CASH. IR, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOOD-Bloody Run three days of each g with the second Tuesday of red to perform all Dental oper-the dent of Mr. Lincoln's administra-'all and strictly cash except by Work to be sent by mail or oth-'an any of the opinion adopted by his administra-tory ite opinion adopted by his administra-data strictly cash except by

CIVIL AND POLITICAL BIGHTS.

Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) seemed to suppose; not a proclamation declaring that the Rebellion is over, but that in cer-tain States it is over. The President does not tell us that Texas, one of the States that were in Rebellion, is in a condition to be represented here. And, if we are to wait for these eleven States, before legisla-ting, must we not wait for Texas? The same principle would require us to wait for Texas as for the others? and she has not reorganized any form of government. Those States which have undertaken to reorganize have not yet been recognized as having a republica. form of government, entitling them to representation. The Representa-tives chosen by most of them are persons fresh from the rebel Congress, or from the rebel armies,—men who could not take the reduisite oath to entitle them to admission to seats. Are we to abstain from all neces-sary legislation for the nation until these. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS. The president further says, ¹.If it be gran-ted that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks in the subjects covered by this bill why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal in the same way all State laws discriminating be-tween the two races on the subjects of suf-frage and office? If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have canacity to make a contract who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can by law also declare who, without regard to color or race, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold any office, and finally to yote n every State and Territory of the United States

Perhaps the best answer I could give to this would be the answer of Andrew Johnson sary legislation for the nation until these States shall be admitted to representation, himself. He undertook to recognize State governments in the disloyal States. When which, as organized, refuse to send Repre-sentatives entitled to admission, and insist he did so to whom did he extend the right of suffrage? To the blacks? No, sir; but he extended the right of suffrage to those who on thrusting into Congress men whose hands are dripping with the blood of loyal men? Is the Vice-President of the rebel Confede-racy, is his colleague, one of the Senators were authorized to vote under the laws of those States before the Rebellion: and, when urged to allow loyal blacks to vote, what was his answer? That he had no pow-er; it was unconstitutional. But he has racy, is his conleague, one of the Senators in the rebel Congress, to come here to legis-late for the loyal people of this country? Are the men who organized a government that carried on a four years' war against us, —as the result of which this nation has had to spend more than three thousand million dollars and as a consequence of which aimed and exercised the power to protect blored persons in their civil rights and if it be true that protection in civil rights carries with it the right of suffrage what becomes of the position which he assumed when he ex-tended civil rights to the negroes, that he

to spend more than three thousand minion dollars, and as a consequence of which, more than a quarter of a million of patriotic heroes have laid down their lives upon the battle field and in army hospitals,—are those men to come here to legislate for the loyal people of this country? Sir, States can only be represented through State organiza-tions. The members of this holdy can only had no constitutional power to extend to them the right to vote, that it was a right vested in the State with which he could not nterfere? But, sir, the granting of civil of rights does not, and never did, in or rights does hot, and hever day in this country, carry with it political rights, or, more properly speaking, political priv-ileges. A man may be a citizen in this coun-try without a right to vote or without a right to hold office. The right to vote and to hold office in the States depends upon the heidstin of the various States. The right The members of this body can only tions. The members of this body can only be elected by State Legislatures. Members of the other house can only be elected in pursuance of State laws. Hence, as pre-liminary to any representation of a State in either house of Congress, it must first be determined whether there is a State governlegislation of the various States. The right to hold certain offices under the Federal Government depends upon the Constitution of the United States. [Mr. T. then intro-duced several quotations from Blackstone, ment; whether there is a State Legislature having authority to elect Senators,—having authority to provide laws under which Rep-resentatives may be elected. There certain-Kent, and others, shown what are meant by

ly was a time when there were no such Leg-islatures in any of these eleven States there was a time when the only organized Acnt, and others, shown what are meant by civil rights.] "The equality of rights is the basis of the commonwealth," is said in a note to Kent; and Kent himself, in speaking of these rights says, "The absolute rights of individuals may be resolved into the right of personal security, the right of personal liberty, and the right to acquire and enjoy property. These rights have been justly considered and frequently declared by the people of this country to be natural, inherent, and inalignagovernment in any of them was hostile to the United States; when every officer in it had abjured his allegiance to the United ountry to be natural, inherent, and inaliena-

The President, in his Annual Message, ays, "The American system rests on the section of the *equal* rights of every man to fe, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." How is it that every person born in these Inited States owes allegiance to the governstated that this was not the one phase of I united States owes allegiance to the govern-distinctly protested that the Executive claim-ed no right to say when or whether members should be admitted to seats in Congress from ence or to maintain the honor of the nation and can it be that our ancestors struggled through a long war, and set up this Government, and that the people of our day have struggled through another war, with all its sacrifices and all its desolation, to maintain t; and at last that we have got a government which is all powerful to command the obe dience of the citizen, but has no power to afford him protection? Is that all that this boasted American citizenship amounts to? Go tell it, sir, to the father whose son was starved at Andersonville; or the widow whose husband was slain at Mission Ridge; or the little boy who leads his sightless fath-er through the streets of your city, made blind by the winds and sand of the Southern coast; or the thousand other mangled heroes to be seen on every side that this Govern-ment, in defence of which the son and the husband fell, the father lost his eyes, and he others were crippled, had the right to all these persons to its defence, but has no ight to protect the survivors or their friends any right whatever, in any of the States. ir, it cannot be. Such is not the meaning four Constitution. Such is not the meanng of American citizenship. This Govern-nent which would go to war to protect its nearest—I will not say citizen—inhabitant, f you please, in any foreign land, whose ghts were unjustly encroached upon, has ertainly some power to protect its own citiens in their own country. All rotection are reciprocal rights. Allegiance and Judge Trumbul proceeds to consider the ther sections of the bill, and in detail to defend them, with great ability and logical cuteness, from the objections which Mr Johnson had brought against them. He de ives the materials of his defence in great easu, e from the President himself, those ting under his authority. Thus:-

these States are represented here. Sir, whose fault is it that eleven States are not represented? By what fault of theirs is it that twenty five loyal States, which have stood by this Union, and by the Constitu-tion, are to be deprived of their rights to legislate? If the reason assigned is a good one now, it has been a good one all the time for the last five years. If the fact that some States have rebelled against the Govern-ment is to take from the Government the right to legislate, then the criminal is to take advantage of his crime, the innocent are to be punished for the guilty. ITHE RECENT PROCLAMATION. Within a few days, the President has is-sued a proclamation, not of peace as the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) seemed to suppose i not a proclamation declaring to other inhabitants, no penalties or punsi-ments different from those to which all oth-er persons are amenable, shall be imposed on freed people;" &c.] Why, sir, here are the very provisions of this bill embodied in military orders issued under Presidential authority. And yet the President tells us there is no pecessity for this bill.

there is no necessity for this bill. OBJECTIONS TO OTHER SECTIONS.

The President objects to the third section The President objects to the third section of the bill, that it gives the district courts exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offen-ces committed against the act. Well, sir, that is no new thing. The United States Courts have always had jurisdiction of crimes and offences committed against the United States laws. [Mr. T. then speaks of the President's objections to the fourth, 6fth circle and correct sections I. But si of the President's objections to the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh sections.] But, sir all these provisions of the bill are copied from the statute of 1850, known as the "Fugitive Slave Act," for which Andrew Johnson voted. [Mr. T. stated that that act had been repeatedly held by the courts to be constitutional; and that its machinery, which had become infamous when used for keeping human beings in bandarge might be keeping human beings in bondage, might be as properly and honorably used for securing their liberty, as a loyal soldier might use a weapon wrested from rebel hands. He then stated that the eigth and ninth sections had been copied verbatim et literatim from a statute enacted March 10, 1838, and approv-ed by Martin Van Buren. The remainder of the speech we give in full.]

HISTORY OF THE BILL.

Mr. President, —I have now gone through his veto message, replying with what pa-ience I could command to its various objec-ions to the bill. Would that I could stop ; but justice to myself; justice to the tate whose Representative I am; justice State whose Representative I am; justice to the people of the whole country, in legis-lation for whose behalf I am called to par-ticipate; justice to the Constitution I am sworn to support; justice to the rights of American citizenship it secures, and to hu-man liberty, now imperiled,—requires me to go farther. Gladly would I refrain from speaking of the *spirit* of this message; of the dangerous doctrines it promulgates; of the *inconsistencies and contradictions* of its author; of his *eneroschments upon the Con-*stitutional rights of Congress; of his astitutional rights of Congress; of his as-numption of uncarranted powers, which, if persevered in, and not checked by the people, must eventually lead to a subversion of the Government and the destruction of lib-

Congress, in the passage of the bill under Congress, in the passage of the bill under reconsideration, sought no controversy with-the President; so far from it, the bill was proposed with a view to carry out what were supposed to be the views of the President; and was submitted to him before its intro-duction into the Senate. I am not about to relate private declarations of the President; but it is right that the American people should know that the converse which exshould know that the controversy which ex-ists between him and Congress in reference to this measure is of his own seeking. Soor after Congress met, it became apparent that there was a difference of opionion between the President and some members of Con-

VOLUME 39: NO 17

The second state and its citizens, or based of the second state of the second state and the second the second stat Howard, set aside an act of the Legislature of Mississippi, and, by another order, through General Terry, an act of the Virginia Legis-lature, and *forbade* any magistrate or civil officer from attempting to execute it; who, throngh General Canby, ordered the State Courts in his department to suspend all suits against persons charged with offences for which white persons were not punished; and we all know the penalty which would have been visited upon State judges or officials for violations of any of these orders; a President, who, after vetoing a provision of the Freed-men's Burean bill, because it secured the oc-cupacy of land under Major-Gen. Sherman's order, for the limited period of three years, himself issued an order within less than thir-ty days afterward, through H. W. Smith, Asst. Adjt. General, declaring that grants of law dired for the ford events of

ty days atterward, through H. W. Smith, Asst. Adjt. General, declaring that grants of land to the freed people, in compliance with General Sherman's special field order No. 15, dated Jan. 16, 1865, will be regarded as

15, dated Jan. 16, 1865, will be regarded as good and valid. Well may we exclaim, in view of these acts of the President, in his own language, when discussing a veto of President Buchanan: "Oh, consistency! thou art a jewel much to be admired, but rarely to be found." In view of these facts, who is it that is breaking down the barriers of the States, and making strides towards centralization? Is it Congress by the passage of this bill, or the President, who, without law, is arrogating to himself far greater powers than any conferred by this bill? Let it not be said that the President exercises these vast powers by virtue of the exercises these vast powers by virtue of the war power. He told us in his annual mes-sage that the war was over; and whether over or not, no incidental powers are vested by the Constitution in the President—either as President, or Commander-in-Chief of the army. That instrument gives Congress power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the

the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or offi-cer thereof. The President is required, in earrying out his powers, to act in obedience: to law, the very thing which he refuses to do. He says, "The tendency of this bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of the rebellion." What assumption in one who denies the au-thority to puncify those who scients United

RATES OF ADVERTISING. All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Associaone half additional. All resolutions of Associa-tion, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, ex-ceeding five lines, 10 ets. per line. All legal noti-ces of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be pub-lished in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

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A bill has been introduced into the Ohio Legislature to prevent conductors on street railways from collecting fares excepting from such passengers as are provided with seats. The object of the proposed law is, of course, to prevent the overcrowding of cars.

On the recommendation of Postmaster General Dennison the President has nomina-eed Joseph S. Knipe, Postmaster of Harris-burg. Pa., vice George Bergner removed, and sent his appointment to the Senate for confirmation confirmation.

The Reconstruction Committee are still considering a plan for restoration and the Constitutional Amendment in regard to representation, which is said to meet with great fayor among the varied political elements of that party. The House Committee on Commerce were

instructed to-day to see what legislation is necessary to prevent the introduction of cholera into this country. The committee will probably report a bill prohibiting over crowded emigrant vessels from landing.

ONLY TWENTY-SIX DAYS FROM JAPAN. —A gentleman in Boston has received a telegraphic dispatch, via San Francisco, from Japan, which was only twenty-six days coming. This is believed to be the quickest time yet made.

A copy of the resolutions passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, asking Edgar Cowan to resign the U.S. Senatorship, was ordered by a subsequent resolution of the Legislature to be sent to the President of the United States and to each Senator and Representative in Congress.

THE COTTON CROP.-Mr. De Bow, pub lisher of the Southern Review bearing his name has testified before the reconstruction committee, and stated his conviction that the cotton crop of the South this year will not exceed 1,500,000 bales, and that the old stock of cotton is substantially exhausted. Owen's Lake, among the Sierra Nevadas, Owen's Lake, allong the Cheria trevelas, in California, is a natural tan pit; its waters are so strong of borax, alum, alkalis &c, that one Graught will poison a man, and one im-mersion clean a dog of his hair; and Indians seeking refuge in it from white men's bullets find a sharp and sure watery grave.

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WM. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUX, PA., Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., (late Surgeon 56th P. V. V.)

BLOODY RUN, PA., Ders his professional services as Physician an Surgeon to the citizens of Bloody Run and vict deel:lyr

D^R. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully cenders his professional ser-tess to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Offecand residence on Pitt Street, in the building treerly eccupied by Dr. J. H. Hefus.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D., Having permanently located respectfully unders his pofessional services to the citizens difediord and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, site the Bank, one door north of Hall & Pal-toffice. April 1, 1864-tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE, AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA., BY HARRY DROLLINGER. ery attention given to make guests comfortable 9 stop at this House. Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry temptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care atranted to give entire ratisfaction. [nov3-Jyr

ANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BED. B ROTEL, BEBFORD, PA.

Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best of Gold Pens. He will supply to order ig in his line not on hand. 28, 1885.

lobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

tion; the opinion adopted by his administration, and acted upon since by all departtion, and acted upon since by all depart-ments of the executive department, including the Secretary of State, who has issued pass-ports to persons of color, recognizing them as citizens. It was the opinion expressed by Mr. Marcy, when Secretary of State, that all persons born in the United States were citizens of the United States, not re-forming a groups to charge departs at that

were citizens of the United States, not re-ferring, of course, to slaves, slavery at that time existing in the country. The president does not object to this declaration in the bill as unconstitutional. He does, however, say that "it does not purport to declare or confer any other right, of citizenship than Federal citizenship." [Mr. Trumbull then made several quotations to show that Mr. Johnson was in error in respect to law and fact in his statements:

espect to law and fact in his statements: The power to confer the right of State cit-The power to confer the right of blue du-izenship is just as exclusively with the sev-eral States as the power to confer the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress. The right of Federal citizenship, thus to be

onferred on the several excepted races, before mentioned, is now for the first time ed to be given by law."]

By these various treaties, resolutions, and acts of Congress, it will be observed that Frenchmen and Spaniards, Mexicans and Indians, have at different times been made citizens of the United States; and among them some of the very classes mentioned in this bill; and yet the president tells us that this right of Federal citizenship is now for he first time proposed to be given by law. THE PRESIDENT'S DILEMMA ANSWERED.

"If," says the President, "as is claimed

by many, all persons who are native born already are, by virtue of the Constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to nake them such." That is true; but is the President to learn now for the first time that rule to be found in the very horn-books of the law, that an act declaring what the law is one of the most common of acts pass-ed by legislative bodies? When there is any question as to what the law is, and for mentor certainty, it is the most common

greater certainty, it is the most common thing in the world to pass a statute declaring it. May opinion is, such was the opin-on of the attorney general, such my opinion of the present Secretary of State; such the opinion of Mr. Lincoln's administration in all its departments; such I believe to be the prevailing opinion in the United States, that

Il native born persons not subject to a preign power, are, by virtue of their birth, tizens of the United States, But some

President, "the grave question presents it-self, whether, when eleven of the thirty-six

such States." Sir, this proposition, that no bill is to be passed because certain States are unrepre-sented, when it is their own fault that they are unrepresented, would, if sanctioned and acted upon, be utterly destructive of the

Government. FOREIGNERS, CHINESE, GYPSIES.

But the President tells us that the bill, in effect, proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy, and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the ne-gro. Is that true? What is the bill? It gro. Is that true? What is the bill? It declares there shall be no distinction in civil rights, between any other race, or color, and the white race. It declares that there shall be no different punishment inflicted on a colored man, in consequence of his col-or, than that which is inflicted on a white man for the same offence. Is that a discrimination in favor of the negro, and against the oreigner,—a bill, the only effect of which s to preserve equality of rights? But perhaps it may be replied to this that

he bill proposes to make a citizen of every person born in the United States; and, herefore, it discriminates in that respect against the foreigner. Not so; foreigners are all upon the same footing, whether black or white. The white child, who is born in the United States a citizen, is not to be presumed at its birth to be the equa intellectually with the worthy, intelligent, and patriotic foreigner who emigrates to this country, and, as is suggested by a senator

behind me, even the infant child of a for-eigner born in this land is a citizen of the United States long before his father. Is this, therefore, a discrimination against for-

The President also has an objection to the The President also has an objection to the making citizens of Chinese and Gypsies. I am told that but few Chinese are born in this country, and where the Gypsies are born I never knew. (Laughter). Like Topsy, it is questionable whether they were born at all, "but just come." (Laughter.) But, sir, perhaps the best answer to this objection, that the bill proposes to make citizens of Chinese and Gypsies, and this reference to foreigner, is to be found in a reference to foreigners, is to be found in a speech delivered in this body by a Senator occupying, I think, the seat now occupied across the chamber by my friend from Ore gon (Mr. Williams), less than six years ago in reply to message sent to this body by Mr. Buchanan, the then President of the United States, returning with his objections what TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWEL-RY, SPECTACLES, &C. Watches, also Sected Pebble Glasses. Gold

de a reason for disapproving it by the seident. "But if such is not the law," says the esident, "the grave question presents it. f, whether, when eleven of the thirty-six

"THE BILL UNNECESSARY.'

"But," says the president, "I do not ap-orehend that the coufficting legislation which the bill seems to contemplate is so likely to occur as to render it necessary at this time to adopt a measure of such doubtful consti-tutionality." That statement makes it neces-sary that I should advert to the facts, and now whether there is any likelihood of such onflicting legislation; and my testimony omes from the President himself, or those comes from the President himself, or those acting under his authority. [Mr. T. then quotes statements in respect to laws in sev-eral States.] Now, sir, what becomes of this declaration that there is no necessity for any measure of this kind? Here are the laws of Texas, of Mississippi, of Virginia, to which I have referred; and laws equally oppressive exist in some of the other States. Is there no necessity to neated a freedman, when he no necessity to protect a freedman, when he is liable to be whipped if caught away from home? No necessity to protect a freedman in his rights, when he is not permitted to hold or lease a piece of ground in a State? No necessity to protect a freedman in his-rights, who will be reduced to a slavery worse

ess in regard to the condition of the rebe us States and the rights to be secured to reedmen.

The President, in his annual message, had denied the Constitutional power of the General Government to extend the elective franchise to negroes; but he was equally desided in the spectrum of the vident of two decided in the assertion of the right of eve-ry man to life. liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This was his language: "But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the General Government to extend the elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their operty." There were some members of ongress who expressed the opinion, that roperty. Congress who expressed the optimol, there is the reorganization of the rebellious. States, the right of suffrage should be extended to the colored man, though this was not the prevailing sentiment of Congress. All were anxious for a reorganization of the ebellious States, and their admission to full articipation in the Federal Government, as on as these relations could be restored with afety to all concerned.

Feeling the importance of harmonious ac-ion between the different departments of the Government, and an axious desire to sustain the President, for whom I had always entertained the highest respect, I had frequent interviews with him during the early part of the session. Without mention-ing any thing said by him, I may with proiety state, that, acting from the consider-ions I have stated, and believing that the passage of a law by Congress, securing quality in civil rights when denied by State authorities to freedmen and all other inhab-tants of the United States would do much o relieve anxity in the North, to induce the Southern States to secure these rights by heir own action, and thereby remove many of the obstacles to an early reconstruction, I prepared the bill substantially as it is now

returned with the President's objections. After the bill was introduced and printed, a ppy was furnished him; and, at a opy was furnished finit; and, at a subse-quent period, when it was reported that he vas hesitating about signing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, he was informed of the coudi-ion of the Civil Rights Bill, then pending the House, and a hope expressed that if e had objections to any of its provisions he rould make them known to its friends, that ney might be remedied, if not destructive f the measure; that there was believed to be no disposition on the part of Congress and certainly none on my part, to have bills presented to him which he could not ap-prove. He never indicated to me, nor, so far as I know, to any of his friends, the least objection to any of the provisions of the bill after its passage. The bill was framd, as was supposed, in entire harmony with his views, and certainly in harmony with what he was then, and has since been doing in protecting freedmen in their eivil rights through the rebellious States. It was in through the robert of the robert of the civil ights belonging to every freeman, the birth ight of every American citizen, and care-

What assumption is those who violate Unity? States laws under color of State authority? a doctrine from which the Rebellion sprung, and in entire harmony with the declaration of Mr. Buchanan that there was no power to coerce a State. But, sir, out of the mouth of Seuator Andrew Johnson I will prove that President Andrew Johnston has violated the spirit of the Constitution, if not its letter, in vetoing this bill. It will be remembered that the bill passed both Houses of Congress by more than a two-thirds majority,—the vote a Directo heing yeas 83, nays 12; and in Net heing heing yeas 83, nays 12; and in the spirit of the Senate. It is inti-mated that there will be other changes in mated that there will be other changes in the bill passed both Houses of Congress by the spirit of the Senate. It is inti-more than a two-thirds majority,—the vote the spirit of the spir

Andrew Johnson on the veto of the Home-stead bill by Mr. Buchanan. "The Presi-dent of the United States presumes—yes, sir, I say presumes—to dictate to the American people and to the two Houses of Congress, in iolation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution, that this measure shall not be-come a law. Why do I say this? I ask, is I ask, is come a law. Why do I say this? I ask, is there any difference in the spirit of the Con-stitution whether a measure is sanctioned by a two-thirds vote before its passage or after-wards? When a measure has been vetoed by

the President, the Constitution requires that it shall be reconsidered, and passed by a two thirds vote in order to become a law. But here in the teeth of the Executive, there was a two-thirds vote in favor of this bill. The vote was 36 to 2 in this body. The two uses have said this bill is constitutional

"In the other House, reflecting the popu-lar sentiment of the nation, the vote was 112 to 51; ten more than two-thirds majority which the Constitution requires; and, when there is a two-thirds vote for a measure, I say it is against the spirit of the Constitution for the Executive to say, "No, you shall not have this measure; I will take all the chances of vetoing it." Apply this language to the facts connected with this bill and then say who has violated the spirit of the Constitu-

tion.

THE AMENDMENT OTHERWISE A CHEAT.

This bill in no manner interferes with the municipal regulations of a State which pro-tects all alike in their rights of person and property. It could have no operation in Mass-achusetts, New York, Illinois, or most of the achusetts, New York, Illinois, or most of the States of the Union. How preposterous then, to charge, that, unless some State can have and exercise the right to punish some-body, or to deny somebody a civil right, on account of his color, its rights as a State will e destroyed. It is manifest, that, unless this ill can be passed, nothing can be done to rotect the freedmen in their liberty and

amendment gives this pawer there can be no question. Some have contended that it gives the power even to confer the right of suffrage. I have not thought so, because I have never thought suffrage any more necessary to the

WAR IN EURORE. - There are threaten-ings of a war between Austria and Prussia. At last accounts each power · was moving troops rapidly to its frontier, and we may ct to hear by every arrival that hostili-have commenced. The strife is for the ties have commenced. The strife is for the possession of the Schleswig-Holstein Duch

A NEW Constitutional amendment on the subject of representation is to be brought before Congress at an early day. for which it is believed a two-thirds vote can be had It is believed a two-thirds vote can be had in both Houses. It denies representation to that portion of the people when males over 21 years of age are denied the right of suffrage, except for crime or participation in Rebellion.

Two bills to equalize the distribution of National currency are pending before the Senate Finance Committee. Both are looking to the same end, though one, introdu-ced by Senator Fessenden, proposes to in-crease the national banking capital \$15,000-000, so as to fill the *pro* rata to which some States and Territories are entitled.

Loyal Republicans are arriving at Washington daily from the South, who strongly oppose any modification of the test oath looking to the admission to Congress of men of men

who were identified with the late Rebellion, but, on the contrary, desire its provisions to be made still more stringent, and assert that in their opinion the Radicals are the truest and best friends of the Southern peo-

SECRETARY STANTON lately wrote to Governos Brownlow requesting that those rebels under indictment by the civil Courts of Tennessee should be left to the disposal of the military authorities, as they had been paroled. Governor Brownlow replied, sta-ting, among other things, that he had no right to interfere with the State Courts,

opinion of the President at one time as to "good faith requiring the security of the freed-men in their liberty and their property." It is now manifest from the character of his ob-jections to this bill that he will approve no measure that will accomplish the object. [That the second clause of the constitutional amendment gives this pawer there can be a security of the secretary in libert. In MIGRATION.—The immigra-tion returns show that 15,010 emigants land-ed at New York during the month of March, a number, 1,105, in excess of the same tim-in libert. in 1864, when there was considered an im-mense immigration, and 8,839 more than arrived last year in March. The total for the three months of this year is \$2,469; for the same time last year it was 13,956, and

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