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GEORGE H. MOORE, Editor of the COLUMBIAN. ourg, Columbia County, Pa.

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Columbian.

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THY SOUL. V WATTER SE EINTHICAY.

I is linked by slender chains angel in a dream appears, lds thee rise and home return: e to the for and cloudless skies, Sorrow droops no sable vell,

als wide-spread earth is unto thee A guarded court and darkened cell; Yet in its dreary spaces are The waters of the mystic well

Which cleanse the garments of thy soul, Until in white-robed caim it stands, Are opened by thy FATHER'S hands,

VENING BEFORE MARRIAGE,

WE shall be certainly very happy gether," said Louise to her Aunt on e evening before marriage, and her cek glowed with a deeper red, and er eyes shone with delight. When a ide says we, it may be easily guessed hom, of all persons in the world, she neans thereby

"I do not doubt it, dear Louise," replied her Aunt; "see only that you outinue to be happy together."

Oh, who can doubt that we shall oitinue so! I know myself. I have failts, indeed, but my love for him will creet them. And so long as we love h other we cannot be unhappy. Our will never grow old."

Alas!" sighed her Aunt, "thou dost eak like a maiden of nineteen, on the y before her marriage, in the intoxition of wishes fulfilled, of fair hopes, ad happy omens. Dear child, rememer this-even the heart in time grows d. Days will come when the magic ecomes evident whether we are truly ade familiar the charms that are most serving feminine attractions." tractive; when youthful freshness has ed away, and with the brightness of emestic life more and more shadows n, can the wife say of the husband, sband say of his wife, 'She blooms day before marriage, such expresons sound laughable to me."

"I understand you, dear Aunt. You d say that our mutual virtues alone in earlier years give us worth for other. But is not he to whom I am ong-for of myself I can boast noth-

ing but the best intentions-is he not the noblest, worthiest of all the young men in the city? Blooms not in his soul

"My child," replied her Aunt, "I grant it. Virtues bloom in thee as well soms deceive the expectations more than concealed depths of the heart?"

"So much the better, Louise, Such fear is right; such fear is as it should be on the evening before marriage. Hove thre tenderly, and will therefore declare all my thoughts to thee on this subject without disguise. I am not as yet an ges were happier than, alas, they are!" old aunt. At seven-and-twenty years tion to a secret which perhaps thou dost ness. And now, Aun. he best preservnot yet know, one which is not often ative of female beauty ?"

iness. ssess; these never become old."

teful with age."

How, dearest Aunt? what is it you y? Name me a virtue which can be

me bateful with years," When they have become so we no when time has changed her to an old and wrinkled woman,'

"But, Aunt, the virtues are nothing earthly."

"Perhaps." "How can gentleness and mildne ever become hateful?"

So soon as they degenerate into in sipid insolence and listlessness," 'And manly courage?"

"Becomes imperious rudeness."

"And modest diffidence?"

"Turns to fawning humility." And noble pride?"

"To vulgar haughtiness." "And readiness to oblige?"

" Becames a habit of too ready friendhip and ervility."

everything that is great, and good, and yes, as grandmother, be still beautiful." no one of these can any State ever exer- the State. It says to every State court | Here the judicial power of the United owning labor. Now suddenly that renoble, dwells in me also, I hope, as well as in him. This is the innate pledge and security for our happiness,"

"But if it should grow old with you; if it should change to hateful excitability; and excitability is the worst enemy of matrimony. You both possess sensibility. That I do not deny; but beware lest this grace should degenerate into an irritable and quarrelsome mor-

"Ah, dearest, if I might never become old! Wert thou always as fresh and beautiful as to-day, still thy husband's eyes would by custom of years become indifferent to these advantages. Custom is the greatest enchantress in the world, and in the house one of the most benevolent fairles. She renders that which is the most beautiful, as well as the ugliest, familiar. The wife is young and becomes old; it is custom which hinders the husband from perceiving the change. On the contrary, it might bring consequences, and render the man in years jealous. It is better as kind Providence has ordered it. Imagine that thou hadst grown to be an old woman and thy husband were a blooming youth, how wouldst thou then feel?" Louise rubbed her chin, and replied,

I cannot tell." Her Aunt continued: "But I will call thy attention to a secret, which-"

"That is it," interrupted Louise, hastily, "that is it which I long so much to Her Aunt said: "Listen to me atten-

tively. What I now tell thee I have proved. It consists of two parts. The first part, of the means to render a marriage happy, of itself prevents every possibilithe scenes shall fade. And when ty of dissension, and would even at last is enchantment has fled, then it first make the spider and the fly the best of friends with each other. The second part orthy of love. When custom has is the best and the surest method of pre-

"Ah!" exclaimed Louise.

"The former half means, then: In the first solitary hour after the ceremony, ve mingled, then, Louise, and not till take thy bridegroom and demand a solemn vow of him, and give him a vow in Ie is worthy of love; then first the return. Promise one another sacredly, never, not even in jest, to wrangle with imperishable beauty.' But truly, on each other; never to bandy words, or indulge in the least ill-humor. Never! I say; never wrangle in jest, and putting on an air of ill-humor merely to tease, becomes earnest by practice. Mark that ! Next, promise each other, sincerely and solemnly, never to have a secret from each other, under whatever pretext, with whatever excuse it may be. You must United States. Four millions of them into each other's bosom. Even when freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed every virtue that tends to make life one of you have committed a fault, wait that they possess the requisite qualificagrant it. Virtues bloom in thee as well as in him; I can say thus to thee without fattery. But, dear heart, they bloom of your house, marriage state, and heart may also be asked whether it is necessarily to give an imonly, and are not yet ripened neath the from father, mother, brother, sister, ry that they should be declared citizens only, and are not yet ripened heath the aunt, and all the rest of the world. You in order that they may be secured in by law also declare who, without two, with God's help, build your own the enjoyment proposed to be conferred these. We can never tell in what soil quiet world; every third or fourth one by the bill? Those rights are by Federal right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to they have taken root. Who knows the you draw into it will form a party, and as well as State laws secured to all domistand between you two. That should "Ah, dear Auat, you really frighten never be. Promise this to each other. the completion of the process of natural-Renew the vow at each temptation. You will find your own account in it. Your souls will grow as it were together, and will at last become as one. Ah! if many a young pair had on their wedding day known this secret, how many marria-

Louise kissed her Aunt's hand with one looks forward into life with pleasure ardor. "I feel that it must be so. When -the world still presents a bright side this confidence is absent, the married. to us. I have an excellent husband. I even after wedlock, are tv *strangers am happy. Therefore I have the right who do not know each of gr. atshould to speak thus to thee, to call thy atten-

spoken of to a young and pretty maiden, Her Aunt smiled, and said: "We may tion of the United States. que, indeed, which does not greatly oc- not conceal from ourselves that a handcupy the thoughts of a young man, and some man pleases us a hundred times

maiden can no longer be called beautiful is plety, that walketh with God, so pure, moral character, attached to the princi-means an official offence, not a common Jear Aunt, you make me almost an | no bigot, no fanatic, I am thy Aunt of Thus a perfect equality of the white and | before other tribunals, and there subject-My fagre husband can never deserven-and-twenty. I love all innocent colored races is attempted to be fixed by ed to fine and imprisonment for the pererate thus. He has one virtue which and rational amusements. But for this Federal law in every State of the Union formance of the duties which such State

thank thee, Angel!"

VETO CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

To the Senate of the United States: I REGRET that the bill which has pas ed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the Constitution of the United States.

This provision comprehends the Chi-United States is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not zenship." It does not purport to give these classes of persons any status as citiresult from their status as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the zenship is with Congress. The right of Federal citizenship thus to be conferred on the several excepted races before menmany, all persons who are native born are by virtue of the Constitution citizens persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself whether, when eleven of the thirty-six States are unrepresented in Congress at this time, it is sound policy to make our entire colored populaton, and all other excepted classes, citizens of the continually, and every moment, see clear have just emerged from slavery into not an instant, but confess it freely; let tions to entitle them to all the privileges ciled aliens and foreigners, even before

> legislation. Besides, the policy of the Government, lations for them. from its origin to the present time, seems to have been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar with our institua certain probation, at the end of which, before affaining the coveted privilege,

citizens, as contemplated by the Constination against large numbers of intelli-ties, on account of such person having still is of the utmost importance in every more than an ill-looking one, and the gent, worthy, and patriotic foreigners, at any time been held in a condition of household; a secret from which alone men are pleased with us when we are and in favor of the negro, to whom, after slavery or involuntary servitude, except springs lasting love and unalterable hap- pretty. But what we call beautiful, long years of bondage, the avenues to as a panishment for crimes whereof the what in the woman pleases the man, is freedom and intelligence have just now party shall have been duly convicted, or Louise selzed the hand of her Aunt in not skin and hair, the shape and color, been suddenly opened. He must of ne- by reason of his color or race, than is oth of hers. "Dear Aunt! you know as in a picture or statue; it is the charcessity, from his previous unfortunate prescribed for the punishment of white believe you in everything. You mean acter, it is the soul that is within these, condition of servitude, be less informed persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misat enduring happiness is not insured that enchants us by looks and words, as to the nature and character of our in- demeaner, and on conviction shall be us by accidental qualities, by fleeting earnestness, and joy, and sorrow. The stitutions than he who, coming from punished by fine not exceeding one thouharms, but only by those virtues of the men admire us the more they suppose abroad, to some extent, at least, fami-sand dollars, or imprisonment not exmind which we bring to each other. those virtues of the mind to exist in us fiarized himself with the principles of ceeding one year, or both, in the discre-These are the best dowry which we can which theoutside promises; and we think a government to which he voluntarily tion of the Court." This section seem a malicious man disagreeable, however entrusts life, liberty, and the pursuit of to be designed to apply to some existing 'As it happens, Louise. The virtues graceful and handsome he may be. Let a happiness. Yet it is now proposed, by or future law of a State or Territory so, like the beauties of the body, can young maiden, then, preserve that puri- a single legislative enactment, to confer which may conflict with the provisions ow old, and become repulsive and ty of soul, those sweet qualities of the the rights of citizens upon all persons of of the bill now under consideration. I mind, those virtues, in short, by which African descent born within the extend- provides for counteracting such forbidshe first drew her lover to her feet. And ed limits of the United States, while per- den legislation by imposing a fine and the best preservation of virtue, to ren- sons of foreign birth, who make our land imprisonment upon the legislators who der it unchanged and keep it ever their home, must undergo a probation may pass such conflicting laws, or upon young, is religion-that inward union of five years, and can only then become the officers or agents who shall put or at larger call them virtues, as a beautiful with the Deity and eternity and faith- citizens upon proof that they are of good tempt to put them into execution. I peaceful, so beneficent with mortals." | ples of the Constitution of the United | crime committed against law upon the "See dear heart," continued the Aunt, States, and well disposed to the good or- persons or property of the black race there are virtues which arise out of der and happiness of the same. The first Such an act may deprive the black may mere experience. These grow old with section of the bill also contains an enu- of his property, but not of the right to time, and alter, because, by change of meration of the rights to be enjoyed by hold property. It means a deprivation circumstances and inclinations, prudence these classes so made citizens in every of this right itself, either by the State alters her rules of action, and because State and Territory of the United States. Judiciary or the State Legislatures. It her growth does not always keep pace These rights are to make and enforce is, therefore, assumed that, under this see with that of our years and passions, contracts, to sue, be parties, give evi-tion, members of State Legislatures who But religious virtues can never change; dence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, should vote for laws conflicting with the these remain eternally the same, because | hold, and convey real and personal pro- provisions of this bill; that judges of the our God is always the same, and that perty, and to have full and equal bene. State Courts who should render judgeternity the same which we and all who fit of all laws and proceedings for the sements in antagonism with its terms; love us are hastening to enter. Pre- curity of person and property as is now and that marshals and sheriffs wh serve, then, a mind impartial and pure, enjoyed by white citizens. So, too, they should, as ministerial officers, execute looking for everything from God; thus are made subject to the same punish- the processes sanctioned by State law. will the beauty of soul remain for which ment, pains, and penalties in common and issued by State judges in execution the bridegroom to-day adores thee. I am with white citizens, and to mone others. o their judgments, could be brought reserve in as he is forever. A very reason I say to thee—be a good, over the vast field of State jurisdiction laws might impose. The legislation thusens, and thou will as mother, covered by these enumerated rights. In proposed invades the judicial power of jects.

Louise threw her arms about her neck and wept in silence, and whispered, "I tween the different races. In the exer-

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

not exist, and they are prohibited in all doubtful constitutionality, the slaveholding States; and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are reagainst public decorum." I do not say I am, therefore, constrained to return that this bill repeals State laws on the ing the immunitive of Legislatures, as to those that have not been engaged through the agency of numerous officials, it to the Senate, the House in which it subject of marriage between the two raoriginated, with my objections to its becoming a law. By the first section of termarry with the blacks, the blacks can the bill all persons born in the United only make such contracts as the whites ry, always essential to the preservation as recently amended, to enforce by apdid she remain young while he grewold States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are detherefore cannot, under this bill, enter pairing the efficiency of ministerial offiing that neither slavery nor involuntaour history, in all our experience as a clared to be citizens of the United States. into the marriage contract with the nese of the Pacific States, Indians subject ever, as an instance of the State policy to taxation, the people called Gipsies, as as to discrimination, and to inquire to be in this respect not only anomalous, the United States, or any place subject security of the colored race safeguards well as the entire race designated as whether, if Congress can abrogate all blacks, people of color, negroes, mullatState laws of discrimination between the guarantees nothing with certainty if it It cannot, however, be justly claimed General Government has ever provided toes, and persons of African blood. Ev- two races in the matter of real estate, of does not ensure to the several States the that with a view to the enforcement of for the white race. In fact, the distinction gress may not also repeal the State laws purpose to declare or confer any other the two races. Hitherto every subject that in cases of conflict with the Constias exclusively belonging to the States; zens of States, except that which may they all relate to the internal policy and economy of the respective States. They are matters which, in each State, concern

> rying in each-according to its own pecupower to confer the right of Federal citi- liar circumstances and the safety and well-boing of its own citizens. I do not mean to say that upon all them such. If, on the other hand, such to money that no State shall make anybition against the power of any State to "in the courts or Judicial tribunals of of quasi-judicial duties. peal all State laws discriminating becovered by this bill, why, it may be ask- law, ed, may not Congress repeal, in the make a contract in a State, then Congress regard to race or color, shall have the hold any office, and finally to vote, in ization; and it may safely be assumed come within the power of Congress, for that the same enactments are sufficient as to them the law-making power is the to give like protection and benefits to those for whom this bill provides special similar provision exists vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regu-

to colored persons in the full enjoyment preceding section it declares that "any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, to receive and to exercise the rights of shall subject any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the 'deprivation of any The bill in effect proposes a discrimito different punishment, pains, or penal-

eise of State policy over matters exclu- der the prohibition of a State law, to al- tablishing the judicial courts of the Uni- stand now each master of itself-in this sively affecting the people of each State, low a negro to testify; if you hold that, ted States, in conferring upon the Fed-relation one being necessary to the other. it has frequently been thought expedient over such a subject matter, the State law eral Courts jurisdiction over cases origito discriminate between the two races. is paramount, and under color of a nating in State tribunals, is careful to both are deeply interested in making By the statutes of some of the States, State law refuse the exercise of the right confine them to the classes enumerated harmonious. Each has equal power in Northern as well as Southern, it is enact- to the negro, your error of judgment in the above recited clause of the Con- settling the forms, and if left to the laws ed, for instance, that no white person however conscientious, shall subject you stitution. This section of the bill unthat regulate capital and labor, it is conshall intermarry with a negro or mullat- to fine and imprisonment." I do not doubtedly comprehends cases and auto. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of apprehend that the conflicting legisla- thorizes the exercise of power that are torily work out the problem. Capital, the blacks, "that marriages between tion which the bill seems to contemplate not, by the Constitution, within the ju- it is true, has more intelligence; but

In the next place this provision of the cise of authority well calculated to ex- tal must pay that value. This bill frusbill seems to be unnecessary, as adequate cite distrust and alarm on the part of all trates this adjustment, it intervenes bevolting, and regarded as an offence judicial remedies could be adopted to the States, for the bill applies alike to tween capital and labor, and attempts always important to be preserved in the in rebellion. It may be assumed that whose interest it will be to ferment disces; for as the whites are forbidden to in- interests of public liberty; without as- this authority is incident to the power cord between the two races. So far as sailing the independence of the judicia- granted to Congress by the Constitution, the breach widens, their employment of individual rights; and without im- propriate legislation the article declar- their occupation will terminate. In all cers, always necessary for the mainten- ry servitude, except as a punishment people living under Federal and State whites. I cite this discrimination, how- ance of public peace and order. The for crime, whereof the party shall have law, no such system has ever before been remedy proposed by this section seems been duly convicted, shall exist within proposed or adopted to establish for the suits, and of contracts generally, Con- right of making and executing laws in this article of the Constitution there is tion of race and color is by the bill made regard to all matters arising in their ju- at present any necessity for the exercise to operate in favor of the colored and as to the contract of marriage between risdiction, subject only to the restriction of all the powers which this bill confers. embraced in the enumeration of rights tution and constitutional laws of the sent nowhere exists within the jurisdic- islation of the States, with the relations contained in this bill has been considered United States, the latter should be held tion of the United States, nor has there existing exclusively between a State and to be the supreme law of the land.

of all civil and criminal cases affecting great law of freedom.

In other words, when a State judge, actduty of judicial decision, and converts will of Congress.

It is clear that in the States which de-The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminative protection by to persons whose rights are secured by the first section of the bill any one tions and our laws, should pass through of all the rights secured to them. By the of these rights, all criminal and civil exclusive cognizance of the Federal tri- people. which denies to a colored person any one fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each right secured or protected by this act, or of all those rights, that person should commissioner in every case brought belaw is to govern?

and punish him. Under the other law, then, resort is to be had to the common law as modified and changed by State ment of prosecution and fraud. egislation, so far as the same is not inonsistent with the Constitution and laws ie ministers, and consuls; to all cases es between two or more States; bcween a State and eltizens of another tate: between citizens of the same State claiming land under grants of different States; and between a State or the citi-

them and the whites are forbidden in is likely to occur as to render it necessa- risdiction of the Courts of the United labor is never so ignorant as not to unsome of the States where slavery does ry at this time to adopt a measure of such States. To transfer them to the Courts derstand its own interests, not to know of the United States would be an exer- its own value, and not to see that capi-

the Circuit Courts of the United States and proper to maintain inviolate the

persons who are denied, or cannot en- The fourth section of the bill provides of the United States, the passage of the tions of contracts; and as to crimes that tion is strengthened by this third sec- States. It also authorizes Circuit Courts around the States the bonds of Union and no State shall pass an expost facto law; tion, for it makes clear what kind of de- of the United States, and the Supreme peace. nial or deprivation of the rights secured Courts of the Territories, to appoint, thing but gold and silver a legal tender. by the first section was in contemplation. without limitation, commissioners, who lamation of the 1st of January, 1863, or-But where can we find a Federal probi- It is a denial or deprivation of such rights are to be charged with the performance dered and declared that all persons held

discriminate as to most of them, between the State." It stands, therefore, clear The fifth section empowers the com- of States therein designated, were and aliens and citizens, between artificial per- of doubt that the offence and penalties missioners, so to be selected by the thenceforward should be free; and fursons called corporations, and national provided in the second section are in- Courts, to appoint in writing under their ther, that the Executive Government of persons, in the right to hold real estate? tended for the State judge, who, in the hands one or more suitable persons, the United States, including the milita-If it be granted that Congress shall re-clear exercise of his functions as a judge, from time to time, to execute warrants ry and naval authorities thereof, would not acting ministerially, but judicially, and other prosecutions desired by the recognize and maintain the freedom of tween whites and blacks in the subjects shall decide eccent and this Federal bill. These numerous official agents are such persons. This guarantee has been made to constitute a sort of police in advantage of the subjects shall decide eccent and the subject shall decide eccent and same way, all those laws discriminating ing upon a proposition involving a conflict cd to summon a posse comitatus, and tion abolishing slavery throughout the it cost tears, but confess it. And as you keep nothing secret from each other, so, the method and immunities of citizens of the United same way, all those laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office? If Congress can describe the land and naval forces of the United states? Have the people of the several suffrage and office? If Congress can describe the land and naval forces of the United states. I therefore fully recognize the land and naval forces of the United states. It has a law and a Federal law, and bound, according to his own judgether land and naval forces of the United states. It has a law and a federal law, and bound, according to his own judgether land and naval forces of the United states. partial decision between the two, comesto | necessary to the performance of the duty | wherever it shall become necessary, and the conclusion that the State law is valid with which they are charged. This ex- to the full extent compatible with the and the Federal law is invalid, he must traordinary power is to be conferred up- Constitution of the United States. not follow the dictates of his own Judg. on agents irresponsible to the Government, at the peril of fine and imprison- ment and to the people, to whose num- remains for me to say that I will cheerment. The legislative department of ber the discretion of the commissioners fully co-operate with Congress in any every State and Territory of the United the Government of the United States is the only limit, and in whose hands measure that may be necessary for the States. As respects the Territories, they the Government of the United States such authority might be made a terrible promotion of the civil rights of the freed-

Federal power; but as to the States, no the States, no the State judge into a mere ministerial land and naval forces of the United by judicial process, under equal and imofficer, bound to decide according to the States, the militia, and the execution of partial laws, in conformity with the proevery emergency which can occur in time | now return the bill to the Senate, and of peace. If it should prove otherwise regret that in considering the bills and Congress can at any time amend those joint resolutions, forty-two in number, laws in such a manner as, while subserve which have been thus far submitted for cases affecting them will, by the provis- ing the public welfare, not to jeopardize my approval, I am compelled to withion of the third section, come under the the rights, interests, and liberties of the hold my assent from a second measure

unals. It follows that if any State The seventh section provides that a Houses of Congress. commit a crime against the laws of the fore him, and a fee of five dollars to his state, murder, arson, rape, or any other deputy or deputies for each person he or rime, all protection or punishment they may arrest and take before any such brough all the courts of the State are commissioner, with such other fees as taken away, and be can only be tried may be deemed reasonable by such com-

By the eighth section of the bill the United States Courts, which sit only in of the United States. So that over this one place for white citizens, must micast domain of criminal jurisprudence grate, the marshal and district-attorney, provided by each State for the protection and necessarily the clerk, although he of its citizens, and for the punishment of is not mentioned, to any part of the disill persons who violate its criminal laws, trict, upon the order of the President, Federal law, wherever it can be made to and there hold a court, for the purpose apply, displaces State law. The quest of the more speedy arrest and trial of on here naturally arises, from what persons charged with a violation of this ource Congress derives the power to | net; and there the judge and the officers ransfer the power to the Federal tri- of the court must remain, on the order sunals certain classes of cases embrac- of the President, for the time designated. ed in this section? The Constitution ex- The ninth section authorizes the Presipressly declares that the judicial power dent, or such person as he may empowof the United States shall extend to all | or for that purpose, to employ such part uses in law and equity arising under of the land or naval force of the United ais Constitution, and laws of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be ne-States, and treaties made or which shall bessury to prevent the violation and ene made under their authority; to all force the due exception of this act. This ases affecting embassadors, other publianguage seems to imply an important military force, that is to be always at of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; hand, and whose only business is to be controversies to which the United the enforcement of this measure over dates shall be a party; to controver- the vast region where it is intended to

> race and the black race of the South relation of master and shave -capital ing his head, "let us thank God.".

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against the white race. They interfere with the municipal legbeen, nor is it likely there will be, any its citizens, or between inhabitants of the The third section gives the District attempt to renew it by the people of the same State-anabsorption, an assumption Courts of the United States exclusive States. If, however, any such attempt of power by the General Government 'cognizance of all crimes and offenses shall be made, it will become the duty which, if acquiesced in, must sap or decommitted against the provisions of this of the General Government to exercise stroy our federative system of limited act," and concurrent jurisdiction with any and all incidental powers necessary powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step or rather stride toward centralization, and the concentration of these subjects there are not Federal re- force in the courts or judicial tribunals that officers and agents of the Freed- all legislative powers in the National tioned is now for the first time proposed straints. As, for instance, in the State of the State power of legislation over contracts there | may be, any of the rights secured to them | make arrests, and also that other officers | must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebelis a Federal limitation that no State by the first section; and the construction may be specially commissioned for that lion, and to arrest the progress of those inshall pass a law impairing the obligat which I have given to the second section purpose by the President of the United fluences which are more closely drawing

> My lamented predecessor, in his procas slaves within certain States, and parts made to constitute a sort of police in ad- rendered especially obligatory and sadition to the military, and are authoriz- ered by the amendment of the Constitu-

Entertaining these sentiments, it only of the States the sacred and exclusive engine of wrong, oppression, and fraud. men, as well as those of all other classes The general statutes regulating the of persons throughout the United States, the laws, are believed to be adequate for visions of the Federal Constitution. I that has received the sanction of both

> ANDREW JOHNSON. Washington, D. C., March 27, 1866.

TRUE POLITENESS.

THE "first gentleman in Europe," George IV, of England, while Regent, and punished in the Federal courts, missioner in general for performing such on one of his Haroun Al Rasched excur-How is the criminal to be tried if the other duties as may be required in the sions, or, in other words, on an excuroffense is provided for and punished by premise. All these fees are to be paid sion when he could "sink the shop," Federal law, that law and not the State out of the Treasury of the United States, happened to be in a company the memwhether there is a conviction or not; bers of which were not at all au fail to It is only when the offence does not but in case of conviction they are to be the latest canons in polite intercourse, happen to be within the purview of Fed-recoverable from the defendant. It seems One or two of the ladies actually drank eral law that the Federal Courts are to try to me that under the influence of such tea out of their saucers! Some of the temptation bad men might convert any | small souls present were inclined to titlaw, however beneficent, into an instru-ter, whereupon George, the gentleman, instantly supported the ladies offending by drinking the royal tea in the same manner and mode. This was "the stamp of fate, the sanction of a"-Regent, and the titterers were put in a shame-faced minority. We don't youch for this story or remember where we read it. Perhaps it is in that book of soleron nonsense, "Crely's Life of George," as impudent a specimen of flattery to a royal sinner as ever a courtly preacher was guilty of. This, by the way. The story is a good one, come from where it may, and very much to George's credit. True politeness, as we understand it, consists in putting other people at their ease, and making them comfortable, How little this is taught in the so-called codes of ctiquette everybody knows, and how little it is practised by some of those who think themselves "the fashon," many of us have painfully realized.

> AT a dinner table, among number of guests, Charles Larcets, crayat caused a mistake to be if Arch Streets, taken for a clergyman, and he wa I do not propose to consider the poli- on to "say grace." Looking usy of this bill. To me the details of the down the table, he asked, in his inimitabill are fraught with evil. The white ble lisping manner: "Is there no cl-clclergyman present?" "No, sir," answerhave hitherto lived together under the edaguest, "Th-then," said Lamb, bow-