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ANOTHER VETO.

The President Vetoes the New Freedman's Bureau Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1866.

The following is the veto message of the President, communicated to the House to-day: To the House of Representatives: A careful examination of the bill passed by the two Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to continue in force and amend an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees and for other purposes," has convinced me that the legislation which it proposes would not be consistent with the welfare of the country, and that it is clearly within the reasons assigned in my message of the 19th of February last, returning, without my signature, a similar measure which originated in the Senate.

It is not my purpose to repeat the objections which I then urged. They are yet fresh in your recollection, and need not be re-examined as a part of the records of one branch of the National Legislature. Adhering to the principles set forth in that message, I now re-affirm them and the line of policy therein indicated. The only ground upon which this kind of legislation can be justified is that of the war-making power. The act of which this bill is amendatory was passed during the existence of the war. By its own provisions it is to terminate within one year from the cessation of hostilities and the declaration of peace. It is, therefore, yet in existence, and it is likely that it will continue in force as long as the freedmen may require the benefit of its provisions. It will certainly remain in operation as a law until some months subsequent to the meeting of the next session of Congress, when, if experience shall make evident the necessity of additional legislation, the two Houses will have ample time to mature and pass the several measures. In the meantime the questions arise, why should this war measure be continued beyond the period designated in the original act? And why, in time of peace, should military tribunals be created to continue until each State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations to the Government, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States? It was manifest, with respect to the act approved March 3d, 1865, that prudent and wisdom alike required that jurisdiction over all cases concerning the free enjoyment of the immunities and rights of citizenship, as well as the protection of persons and property, should be conferred upon some tribunal in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings was interrupted by the rebellion, and until the same should be fully restored; at that time, therefore, an urgent necessity existed for the passage of some such law.

Now, however, war has substantially ceased; the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is no longer interrupted; the courts, both State and Federal are in full, complete and successful operation, and through them every person, regardless of race and color, is entitled to and can be heard. The protection granted to the white citizen is already conferred by law upon the freedman. Strong and stringent guards by way of penalties and punishments are thrown around his person and property, and it is believed that ample protection will be afforded him by due process of law, without resort to the dangerous expedient of "military tribunals," now that the war has been brought to a close.

The necessity no longer existing for such tribunals, which had their origin in the war, grave objections to their continuance must present themselves to the minds of all reflecting and dispassionate men. Independently of the danger to representative republicanism or conferring upon the military in time of peace extraordinary powers so carefully guarded against by the patriots and statesmen of the earlier days of the Republic, so frequently the ruin of governments founded upon the same free principles, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the citizens, the question of practical economy earnestly commends itself to the consideration of the law-making power. With an immense debt already burdening the incomes of the industrial and laboring classes, and a regard for their interests, so inseparably connected with the welfare of the country, should prompt us to rigid economy and retrenchment, and influence us to abstain from all legislation that would unnecessarily increase the public indebtedness.

Tested by this rule of sound political wisdom, I can see no reason for the establishment of the "military jurisdiction" conferred upon the officials of the bureau by the fourteenth section of the bill. By the laws of the United States, and of the different States, competent courts, Federal and State, have been established, and are now in full practical operation. By means of these civil tribunals, ample redress is afforded for all private wrongs, whether to the person or property of the citizen, and without denial or unnecessary delay. They are open to all, without regard to color or race. I feel well assured that it will be better to trust the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizen to tribunals thus established and presided over by competent and impartial judges, bound by fixed rules of law and evidence, and where the right of trial by jury is guaranteed and secured, than to the caprice or judgment of an officer of the bureau, who, it is possible, may be entirely ignorant of the principles that underlie the just administration of the law. There is danger, too, that conflict of jurisdiction will frequently arise between the civil courts and those military tribunals, each having concurrent jurisdiction over the person and the cause of action; the one judicature administered and controlled by civil law, the other by military. How is the conflict to be settled, and who is to determine between the two tribunals when it arises? In my opinion, it is wise to guard against such conflict by leaving to the courts and juries the protection of all civil rights and the redress of all civil grievances.

The fact cannot be denied that since the actual cessation of hostilities many acts of violence, such, perhaps, as had never been witnessed in their previous history, have occurred in the States involved in the recent rebellion. I believe, however, that public sentiment will sustain me in the assertion that such deeds of wrong are not confined to any particular State or section, but are manifested over the entire country, demonstrating that the cause they produced them is not confined to any particular locality, but is the result of the agitation or derangement incident to a long and bloody civil war. While the prevalence of such disorders must be greatly deplored, their occasional and temporary occurrence would seem to furnish no necessity for the extension of the bureau beyond the period fixed in the original act.

Besides the objections which I have thus briefly stated, I may urge upon your consideration one additional reason that recent developments in regard to the practical operations of the bureau in many of the States show that in numerous instances it is used by its agents as a means of promoting their individual advantage, and that the freedmen are employed for the advancement of the personal ends of the officers, instead of their own improvement and welfare, thus confirming the fears originally entertained by many that the continuation of such a bureau for any unnecessary length of time would inevitably result in fraud, corruption and oppression. It is proper to state in cases of this character investigations have been promptly ordered, and the offender punished, whenever his guilt has been satisfactorily established.

As another reason against the necessity of the legislation contemplated by this measure, reference may be had to the civil-rights bill, now a law of the land, and which will be faithfully executed, so long as it shall remain unrevoked, and not be declared unconstitutional by courts of competent jurisdiction. By that act it is enacted "that all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue the parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by a white citizen, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other; any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

By the provisions of the act full protection is afforded, through the district courts of the United States, to all persons injured, and whose privileges, as thus declared, are in any way impaired, and heavy penalties are denounced against the person who willfully violates the law. I need not state that that law did not receive my approval, and I feel more than ever more preferable than those proposed in the present bill, the one being civil and the other military.

By the sixth section of the bill heretofore returned, certain proceedings by which the lands in the "parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, South Carolina," were sold and bid in, and afterwards disposed of by the tax commissioners, are ratified and confirmed. By the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections, provisions by law are made for the disposal of the lands thus acquired to a particular class of citizens; while the quieting of titles is deemed very important and desirable, the discrimination made in the bill seems objectionable, as does also the attempt to confer upon the commissioners judicial powers, by which citizens of the United States are to be deprived of their property in a mode contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." As a general principle, such legislation is unsafe, unwise, partial and unconstitutional. It may deprive persons of their property who are equally deserving objects of the nation's bounty as those whom, by this legislation, Congress seeks to benefit.

The title to the land thus to be portioned out to a favored class of citizens must depend upon the regularity of the tax sales under the law as it existed at the time of the sale, and no subsequent legislation can give validity to the rights thus acquired as against the original claimants. The attention of Congress is therefore invited to a more mature consideration of the measure proposed in these sections of the bill.

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

The bill is herewith returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, for its final action. ANDREW JOHNSON. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1866.

Philadelphia National Convention. With a view to give the proper information the following circular, emanating from the National Union Committee, has just been issued and sent into all the States and Territories: CIRCULAR. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1866.

Your immediate and earnest attention is invited to the annexed call for a National Convention, issued by the National Union Executive Committee, and the accompanying endorsement thereof by prominent gentlemen who are well known to the country.

The undersigned have been duly appointed a committee to facilitate and expedite, by correspondence and otherwise, such action as may seem necessary to bring together at Philadelphia a convention of the ablest men of the nation, without regard to their party antecedents, who favor, generally, the restoration policy President Johnson has advocated as against the dangerous course pursued by the majority of Congress.

We deem it proper to suggest that it is desirable that there be sent from each State four delegates at large, and two from each congressional district who favor the principles set forth in the call, to be taken from the supporters of Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, and a like number from their opponents. Also four delegates from each Territory and four from the District of Columbia. In those States whereof a portion of the people were lately in rebellion, a corresponding number of delegates may be chosen by the people generally who accept the principles stated in the call. It is not intended, however, that these suggestions shall interfere with any arrangements already made for the selection of delegates. It is left entirely to the political organizations in the different States and districts that concur in the principles of the call to decide whether they will choose their delegates by joint or separate meetings, or by their executive committees.

We have been authorized to appoint temporary executive committees in the States where the same are presumed to be necessary. You are therefore requested to act as such committee, and to adopt immediate measures to secure a full delegation to the proposed convention, not interfering, however, with the action which existing organizations may have taken for the same object. Your action will be such as to aid such movements—the purpose of your appointment being to provide for the selection of delegates if no adequate preliminary measures have yet been made.

The day fixed for the National Convention is near, and we desire to impress on you and on all friends of this cause, that it is of the first importance that district or State conventions, or State executive committees, immediately appoint delegates. And it is particularly requested that a list of delegates and committees appointed be speedily forwarded to the chairman of this committee.

In conclusion we have to add that the paramount object of this movement is to bring into a great National Conference from all parts of our distracted country, diverse and patriotic men, who may devise a plan of political action calculated to restore national unity, fraternity and harmony, and secure to an afflicted people that which is so sincerely desired by all good men, the practical blessings of an enduring peace.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

The Constitutional Amendment. Important Letter from Governor Curtin. Union State Central Committee Rooms 1105 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, July 4, 1866.

To His Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania: Dear Sir—I saw in the newspapers some weeks ago that you had initiated measures for a call of the Legislatures of the several States in extra session, to take action upon the amendments recently proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States. From the time since elapsed it is inferred no general concert of action has been had, and presuming this to be so, many of our friends have grave doubts of the policy of a special session for our State.

As your action in the premises is likely in some things to modify my own, I hope you will be kind enough to inform me, if consistent with your views of official propriety, what action you contemplate on this important matter. Very respectfully your obedient servant, FRANK JORDAN, Chairman Union State Central Committee.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, HARRISBURG, Pa. July 11, 1866. Sir—Your favor of the 4th inst., has been received. The question of calling an extra session of the Legislature to ratify the amendments proposed by the Congress of the United States has been carefully considered. As soon as Congress finally passed the amendments I consulted with the Governors of several of the States by telegraph, with the view of securing immediate and concerted action in ratifying them; believing that such a course might have the great end to be attained by their incorporation into their organic law. But the proposition was not received with the favor anticipated, and it now seems settled that there will be no general action of the States to ratify the amendments proposed, even if Pennsylvania should do so. To call an extra session in this State, therefore, would not in any degree hasten the adoption of the amendments by a sufficient number of the States.

The issues involved in the adoption of the amendments proposed for the ratification of the States are not new. They are questions which were considered and discussed during the whole progress of the war. The people have had abundant opportunity to consider them, and I do not doubt have definitely made up their minds on them. After it was ascertained that there could be peace and union only by the utter destruction of the military power of traitors, who, while there was the remotest hope of the dismemberment of the Government, would entertain no terms of adjustment other than the severance of the States, and peace was restored only after the valor of our armies and the fidelity of people had disarmed treason by the capture of its military forces, and the complete overthrow of those who had usurped the forms of government in the rebellious States, and thus compelling us to accept the terrible arbitrament of the sword to rescue the republic from those who had committed eight millions of people to complete destruction, and having saved it at an incalculable sacrifice of blood and treasure, it will become the people to provide for its welfare in the future, so that those who shall live after us may enjoy the blessings of our free Government without the recurrence of discord and fraternal strife. In this we should be magnanimous to a reclaimed people, who are to form an integral part of our nation, who should stand all sections against the possibility of renewed attempts to dismember the Union. There must be some penalty for a crime that has desolated our land, ridged it with untimely graves, bereaved almost every household, and staggered us with debt. For a crime so heinous there must be some monuments of justice as a warning to mankind of the fate which awaits those who, actuated by passion or ambition may hereafter seek to destroy the noblest and best Government on earth.

Congress has no more than met the demands of a loyal people in the proposed amendments. As a basis of reconstruction, they must be regarded by all dispassionate men as remarkable only for their magnanimity and generous terms on which it is proposed to admit to full citizenship ninety-one one-hundredths of those who crisscrossed their hands in the blood of their brethren to give anarchy to a continent. To provide that those who have added perjury to treason, in the sanctuary of military and civil power shall hereafter be unable to repeat their treason against our institutions, while all others are restored to full citizenship, is a policy whose generosity could emanate only from a Government as free and as strong as ours. To put all the States upon an equality as to the basis of representation is not only reasonable but necessary. Before the Rebellion three-fifths of the slaves were counted in estimating representative population.

Slavery having been abolished, the slave States, unless the Constitution be amended as proposed, will be entitled to add two-fifths of their late slaves to estimating their representative population. Surely, we have not carried on a bloody war of four years merely to give the rebellious States an increase of political power. That these States shall have no more representation, in proportion to their voting population, than the old free States have, is a proposition so just that it would seem to be impossible for any freedman of Pennsylvania to object to an amendment to prevent such a result.

THE MOTHER OF GENERAL GRANT. Mrs. Grant is a nice old lady of medium height and size, with a face remarkable not only because still showing the traces of exceeding beauty, but as exhibiting the facial characteristics of the Lieutenant General. The size and contour of his head, color of the eyes, shape of the nose, and general expression, are inherited from his mother, from whom, however, he differs in manner and deportment. General Grant seems stolid and unimpassioned; his mother is supremely calm, yet at times, she is vivacious and sprightly to the degree which, in early life, no doubt, entitled her to, and won for her, the social compliment of a "charming woman." Mrs. Grant wears spectacles, and dresses in plain, rich fabrics, with becoming taste. She is quite affable, highly intelligent, and converses with ease and grace. Her opinions are clearly and decidedly expressed, and it is quite manifest to a casual observer even, that the hero of the war for the Union took from his mother the impress of character, as well as the mould of face and form, that made him all he is.

It is just and equitable in every sense, and while it leaves the question of suffrage wholly to the States, where it properly belongs, it makes every appeal to the interests and pride of the States to liberalize their policy, and give to all classes the benefit of American civilization.

That all persons of whatsoever class, conditions or color, should be equal in civil rights before the law is demanded by the very form of our Government; and it is a blighting stain upon our national glory that slavery has been enabled, even until the noontide of the nineteenth century, to deform our civil policy, and in many States to deny equal justice to a large class of people. To maintain our national credit, our faith with our wounded and brave soldiers and to forbid the assumption of any part of the debt contracted for the rebellion, it is imperative that we clearly in harmony with the purposes of the people and the solemn duty of the Government to require elucidation.

These are the issues involved in the proposed amendments. They are intended as guarantees in the future against the renewal of wrongs already long suffered. But they are, in fact elements which should have entered into our organic law when the Government was framed, in express terms as they did in its true spirit. To effect their adoption, and the restoration of the State to its full rights, upon the terms proposed, at the earliest possible period, is my earnest desire, and to that end my humble efforts will be given with untiring zeal to the advocacy of the candidates who are identified with them. I am glad to know that the great Union party that has guided the Government so faithfully, even in the darkest hour of the war, and through whose instrumentality the measures were devised to preserve our beloved Union, is cordially united in the support of these amendments, and also our distinguished candidate for Governor—General Gury.

Yielding to no one in veneration for the great charter of our liberties, I should not favor changes in its text for light or trivial causes, but the late Rebellion against the Government has made it our duty to incorporate into the organic law such provisions for the future safety and prosperity of the republic as have been indicated by the light of recent experience. The issue is fairly before the people.

Other issues, which in past struggles divided us, have passed away. Slavery is dead. After a career of mingled power and arrogance, it died amidst the theories of the cruel war which it originated, and our Constitution has already been so amended as to prohibit it forever in the United States. The last great struggle to gather the liberal and just fruits of the sacrifices of the late war will be decided by the verdict of the people of the several States in the coming elections, and I cannot doubt the issue after the fidelity they have shown in the past—since the failure of the States to act in concert and at once on the amendments, I do not regret that the question of reconstruction goes to the highest tribunal known to our institutions—the people. And when they shall have declared, million-tongued, in favor of the amendments, as I must believe they will, their admissions to the States still struggling to make the war fruitless will be too potent to be disregarded, and the issue will be accepted promptly by friends and foes in the late war.

Should the loyal States, or indeed, any considerable number of them, unite in calling extra sessions of their legislative bodies to ratify the amendments, I shall very heartily unite with them, regarding, as I do, the speedy adoption of the amendments as the greatest blessing that can be bestowed upon our whole country. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. G. CURTIN, Colonel F. Jordan, Chairman Union State Central Com.

A BOY STRUCK BLIND FOR BLASPHEMY.—The Brighton [England] Observer relates a case where the vengeance of the Almighty was visited on a youth named Richards. The youth was 19 years of age, and had been playing for some time with his companions, when a dispute arose between them as to the "notches" Richards had scored. He declared that he had made more than twenty, and his opponents protested that he had not made so many. High words and bad language were freely used on both sides. Each boy accused the other of falsehood, and at length Richards, failing to convince his companions of the truthfulness of his statements, flew into a rage and emphatically shouted, "May God strike me blind if I haven't made more than twenty." He had scarcely uttered the adjuration before he let the "dog" fall out of his hands, and, throwing up his arms, exclaimed, "Oh! dear, I can not see." His companions ran to him, and finding what he said was true, at his request led him home, where, on examination, it was found that a thick film had overspread each of his eyes. In this miserable condition the unhappy youth has remained ever since, and we are informed that there is little or no prospect of his sight being restored.

THE RADICALS IN CONGRESS can unite on any question extending the privileges of the negro, but they cannot unite on the tariff interest of the white people of the north. "Two hard things to do: First, to talk of yourself without being vainglorious; second, to talk of others without slander." We don't advise you to try. "The patient household's motto: 'It is never too late to mend.'"

COURT AFFAIRS. AUGUST TERM, 1866.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, Pa. the 25th day of July, 1866, with the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Chambers counties; and the Hon. Hon. P. Patton and Andrew G. Weaver, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, Justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all civil and criminal causes made or taken for or concerning all debts, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or forfeiture of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, and for other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, to do those things which to their office respectively appertain.

TRIAL LIST. AUGUST TERM, 1866. FIRST TERM. (Com. of Penna. at Philadelphia.)

Jackson Beaver, farmer, Penn Wesley Crosley, farmer, Cass Daniel Conrad, farmer, Franklin Francis Campbell, farmer, Shirley John R. Dean, farmer, Juniata Jacob Eastop, laborer, Union Jacob Goodman, millwright, Brady Joel Kauffman, farmer, Brady Robert King, tailor, Huntingdon Simon Locke, blacksmith, Dublin John Love, J. P., Barrow Edward McLaugh, manager, Carbon Percy Moore, farmer, Morris Jacob Miller, farmer, West Samuel Mussor, farmer, West Jno. Potter, pump maker, Huntingdon Levi Patt, farmer, Hopewell John Shinson, farmer, Carbon Peter Shafer of John, farmer, Morris Jacob Taylor, farmer, Tod Isaac Taylor, farmer, Tod Jonathan Walls, farmer, West David Whitsett, farmer, Onida Josiah Curfman, farmer, Cass

DAVID ASHTON, farmer, Springfield William Brewster, M. D., Huntingdon David Bowman, farmer, Shirley Joseph Bears, farmer, Cromwell Oliver Curfman, farmer, Tod Richard Colgate, farmer, Cromwell Joseph Curfman, farmer, Cass Robert Cammus, farmer, Onida M. F. Campbell, farmer, Onida Oliver Evans, farmer, Shirley Levi Evans, J. P., Coalport David Foster, distiller, Brady David Gates, farmer, Franklin James Gifford, farmer, Tod Joshua Greenland, farmer, Huntingdon Samuel Grove, farmer, Brady Abraham Grubb, carpenter, Walker William Hughes, farmer, Onida Hays Hamilton, manager, Franklin Hans Heffner, miller, Walker William Harrison, mechanic, Shirley Henry Harris, farmer, Brady John Ingrain, farmer, Franklin Samuel Kessinger, farmer, Penn Lewis Knode, farmer, Porter John M. Leach, millwright, Franklin Adam Lightner, farmer, West Christian Miller, farmer, Cass Jona. McWilliams, farmer, Franklin John Morrow, farmer, Dublin William Neff, laborer, Porter Henry G. Neff, farmer, Porter Samuel Neff, farmer, Porter Jacob Neff, farmer, Porter Jacob Neff, farmer, Porter David Peterson, farmer, Dublin Henry Pott, farmer, Hopewell John Pott, gentleman, Alexandria Samuel Steffy, farmer, Jackson James Stewart, farmer, Jackson Michael Sprankle, farmer, Morris David Shoup, farmer, Hopewell George Stever, farmer, Cass Wilson Watson, plasterer, Walker Elijah Weston, farmer, Warriormark John Warfel, farmer, Henderson A. A. White, farmer, Onida Leo Wilson, farmer, Barrow J. D. Boren, inn-keeper, Cassville

A new article of trade is beginning to come into market. This is felt, made of cow hair, after a process patented by a Lowell (Mass.) mechanic several years ago, and now owned by a stock company. The new substance is elastic, a non-conductor of heat, durable, impervious to water and uncombustible. It is already used in sheathing ships, (being placed between the wood and the copper) for underlayment for carpeting, for stuffing cushions and mattresses, for roofing, for interposing between boilers and wood-work, and for a hundred other purposes, and bids fair to have as many uses as gutta serena. A factory is in process of erection in Lowell for the manufacture of this fabric. The navy department has found it useful in lining the monitors, to prevent the concussion when a shot strikes the iron walls, from injuring the inside.

A lady at Atlanta, a few days ago, poisoned three sick children by giving them laudanum, supposing it to be paragon. Before the mistake was discovered they were long gone, and saved their lives. The lady is rich, and these children would have been her heirs. Fool play is believed to have occurred, and suspicion rests on a young man, a distant relative of the lady, to whom her property will now descend. He is thought to have changed the bottle of paragon for laudanum, knowing it would be administered to them. No proof, however exists strong enough to justify his arrest.