The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, July 24, 1867. WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, } Editors.

nen. Congress adjourned on Saturday last to meet again on the 21st November. No movement was made toward the impeachment of the President.

So WE Go .- We find the following in the Washington news of last Friday: "The House closed the day's proceedings by passing a bill prohibiting any distinction on account of color in hold-ing office or in sitting on the jury in this city. Nothing else of importance

Trouble Ahead.

was done."

We publish to-day the Supplementary Reby the President and Cabinet and a large porthe following:

"Whilst I hold the Chief Executive authority of the United states; whilst the obligation rests upon me to see that all the laws are faitfully exceeded, I can never willingly surrender that trust, or the powers given for its oxecution; I can never given as seen to be made responsible for the faithful execution of laws, and, at the same time, surrender that trust and the powers which accom-

delayed.

'With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful of the fature, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved." Read the bill and the vete and think and

act for vourselves. The opinions and actions of the mere partisan leaders have too long controlled the people. The storm is coming, and the innocent must suffer most.

Wendell Phillips on Negro Office Holders.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, in the Anti a majority "to see ere long the offices in their keeping." "This," says Phillips, "is the logical sequence of their omanicipation and enfranchisement."

He then flogs the editor of the Tribuno and other logical size. Redicals into

wide open the doors of official station government of the rebel States," passact, these "governments," it is true, to the blacks upon equal terms with ed Meh. 2, 1807; "and to facilitate res. were made subject to absolute military to the blacks upon equal terms with ed Meh. 2, 1807; "and to facilitate rest were made subject to absolute military the whites in both State and national toration," passed March 23, 1867, shall authority in many important respects governments despite the protestations have power, and it shall be their duty, but not in all, the language of the act before allowing the registration of any being "subject to the military authority of the despite the protestation of the registration of any being "subject to the military authority of the despite the protestation of the registration of any being "subject to the military authority of the registration of any being "subject to the military authority of the registration of the Tribune and the weak kneed before allowing the registration of any being "subject to the military authoriand blindly selfish politicians. Two person, to ascertain, upon such fact or ty of the United States as hereinafter colored men have served Massachu-information as they can obtain, whethconsist of a Massachusetts President son shall the national Capitol. To this goal we administered by any member of such prescribed," but meant to make it board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registra
States, this military government is now

ed in Georgia, the Board of Officers

ing them to guffaw by a droll look

Supplemental Reconstruction Act.

ject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of

Congress. SEC. 2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the army of the United States, and to have effect till disapproved, whenever, in the opinion o such commander, the proper adminisconstruction Bill, and the President's veto tration of said act shall require it, to of the same. The bill was immediately suspend or remove from office, or from | bill: passed, by a party vote, over the veto, and the performance of official duties, and is now a law, believed to be unconstitutional the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, tion of the people. The passages in the voto eivil or military office or duty in such most objected to by the Republican press are district, under any power, election, from, or granted by, or claimed under, wish for the faithful execution or laws, and, at the same that we will be a superior that the state of the superior that the superior of executive officers.

If a remedy must come from the people themselves.

They know what it is, and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot recording to the forms of the Genstitution, repeal these laws. They cannot remove the constitution, repeal these laws. They cannot remove the superior the Genstitution, repeal these laws. They cannot remove the superior the superior the superior that the superior the superior the superior that the superior that the superior the superior that the su sioned by death, resignation, or otherwise.

my of the United States shall be inves- some points peculiar to this bill which ted with all the powers of suspension, [I will proceed at once to consider." romoval, appointment, and detail grantod in the preceding section to district the true intent and meaning, in some commanders.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, in the Anti ing in said districts persons exercising ting governments in the ten rebel the functions of civil officers, and appropriate week, is proposed to obtain an increasing inpointing others in their stead, are ments; and second, "That thereafter pointing others in their stead, are ments; and second, "That thereafter pointing others in their stead, are ments; and second, "That thereafter proposed in the second in the se the South to claim share in the future person heretofore or hereafter appoint to be continued subject in all respects management of public affairs," and he | ted by any district commander to ex. | to the military commanders of the renotes with satisfaction that the mayor-alty of Richmond is claimed for a cell may be removed either by the military authority of Congress." Congress may, ored shoomaler, with three places out of five for blacks in the City Council, by the General of the army; and it act a construction altogether at variand says, "this is as it should be; we shall be the duty of such commander trust they will be elected." He also to remove from office as aforesaid all from the time at least when such continued to remove from office as aforesaid all from the time at least when such continued to remove from office as aforesaid. hopes wherever the blacks will be in persons who are disloyal to the Gov- struction is fixed the original act will

publican party, or a more worthy successor, must, at an early period, throw an act to provide for the more efficient relations stood before the declaratory sotts in the capacity of legislators with cr such person is entitled to be regcredit to the State and honor to them- istered under said act, and the oath selves. We shall not object to an required by said act shall not be con- all respects subject to the paramount "arm-in-arm" spectacle, whon it shall clusive on such question; and no per authority of the United States." Now, and a South Carolina Vice President, board shall decide shat he is entitled | Congress did not, by the original act, white and colored respectively, to be thereto; and such board shall also have intend to limit the military authority duly inaugurated in official position in power to examine under oath, to be to any particulars or subjects therein unturned to hasten the day.

MAD An amusing account is given, by the correspondent of the Times, of a registration scene which he witness and in Coords the Parad of Coords. the board shall make a note or memo- tion of voters, and the superintendence randum, which shall be returned with of elections, but in all respects is asserconsisting of two white and one color- the registration list to the command- ted to be paramount to the existing ed man. Seven negroes were called ing general of the district, setting forth | civil governments. It is impossible to and listened attentively to the reading the ground of such refusal or such striction conceive any state of society more in-of the oath. We can best give it in king from the list: Provided that no tolerable than this, and yet it is to this person be disqualified as a member of condition that twelve millions of Amer-

"The reader threw in for their bonefit a running exegosis of the oath, causing them to guitaw by a droll look

Sec. 6. That the true intent and joot of the immense territory occupied when he recited that part of it which | meaning of the oath presented in said by these American citizens the Constimakes them swear that they had never held any 'executive or judicial office in any State;' while, when he came to many state; while, when he came to read the prohibition against register. Ing by those who had been disfranching by the gloss 'such as cow-stealing,' by the gloss 'such by the drollery of the interpretation that their hodies of the production of the warrant? Of the production of the warrant? Of the warrant? Of the production of the warrant? Of the warrant? Of the production of the warrant? Of the warrant of t the interpretation that their bodies bent and swayed in uncontrollable of the commencement of the robert and swayed in uncontrollable bellion, or had held it before, and who avail to ask for the privilege of bail merriment. Throughout all the recition or rebellion against the United no such thing as bail? Of what avail perate mental effort to keep their 'holt' of the meaning, and during the reading of the main body of the earth the onth the istered or to vote; and the words "extended to demand a trial by jury, process for witnesses, a copy of the indictment, ing of the main body of the earth the original and the words "extended or to vote; and the words "extended or

WASHINGTON, July 19. - The followng is the message of the President vetoing the amendatory reconstruction

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1867.

To the House of Representatives of the United States: I return berewith the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act enti-tled an act to provide for the more effiappointment, or authority derived cient government of the rebel States," passed on the 2d day of March, 1867, any so called State, or the government and the act supplementary thereto, thereof, or any municipal or other dipassed on the 23d day of March, 1867, vision thereof; and upon such suspended will state, as briefly as possible, some of the reasons which prevent me from giving it my approval. This is one of a series of measures

passed by Congress during the last four months on the subject of reconstruction. The message returning the act ed by the detail of some compotent of- of the 2d of March last states at length ficor or soldier of the army, or by ap- my objections to the passage of that point of some other person to perform measure; they apply equally well to the same, and to fill vacancies occatent merely to refer to them, and to

The first section purports to declare particulars, of the prior acts upon this Sec. 4. That the nots of the officers subject. It is declared that the intent of the army already done, in remove of those acts was, first, "That the exis bune and other lagging Radicals into the ranks in the following paragraph:

Whether voluntarily or not, the Re-

By the sixth section of the original

act these governments were made "in y this de z net il annear

quired to take and subscribe to the eath | concort or separately, have not dared | the holding. of district courts of the | ies direct taxes and its internal revolute | federal system, but it is not the worst Supplemental Reconstruction Act,

Sucrios I. That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, 1867, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed the twenty-third of March, 1867, that the governments to the rebel States, and the act supplemental Reconstruction Act,

Guired to take and subscribe to the cath of office prescribed by law for the office oxercise, is here attempted to be to exercise, is here attempted to be districted. The last act on the property in these States, in clading the productions of the United States, as States of the Union the property in these States, in clading the productions of the lands within their territorial limits, not by way of levy and contribution in the officer of any officer or appointee acting unitary force." to remove efficient government, was arranged into districts and circuits; by was arranged into districts and its interval revoluce to be claimed to the variation. The both to exercise, is here attempted to be claimed to the constitution on the to exercise the uni third of March, 1867, that the governments the construction of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Lonisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arand that thereafter said governments, and that thereafter said governments, and that thereafter said governments, in such board of registration, and appoint an interest of the construction of the same of the fill the vacancy by the detail of an officient is authorized to then of the United States; as States and the civil officer, is authorized to then of the United States; as States and the united States; as States and the construction of the United States; as States and the unity of the United States; as States and since the united one amendment, they have ratified one amendment, which required the vote of twenty-and policity of seach of these States to the lands which required the vote of twenty-and policity of seach of these States of the United States; as States and since the united States; as States and since the united of the United States; as States and since the united of the United States; as States and since the united of the United States; as States and since the united of the United States; as States and since the united of the United States; as States and since the united of the United States; as States and since the united of the United States; as States and since the united of the United States; as States and since the united of the United States; as States and since the united of the United States; as States and since the united of the United States; as States and since the united of the United States; as States and since the united of the United States; as States and since the united of t other in his stead, and fill any vacancy is to perform the duties of such one of in such board.

Sec. 11. That all the previsions of ther words, an officer or soldier of the States, it was proclaimed to be a part this act, and of the acts to which this army is thus transformed into a civil of the Constitution of the United States, ask the attention of Congress to the this act, and of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed is supplementary, shall be construed officer. He may be made a Governor, liberally to the end, that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

The may deem himself for such civil duties, he must obey the order. The officer of the army must, if detailed, go upon the Supreme bench of the States were not logal States of the United States or any locally carried out.

They know what it is, and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot according to the forms of the United States or any must, if detailed, go upon the Supreme bench of the States were not logal States of the United States, an unlimited they cannot according to the forms of the United States, and who it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot according to the forms of the United States, and unlimited they cannot according to the Constitution of the United States, and show it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot according to the Constitution of the United States, and show it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot according to the Constitution of the United States, and show it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot according to the Constitution of the United States, and show it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot according to the Constitution of the United States, and show it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot according to the Constitution, repeat they cannot according to the Constitution of the united States, and show it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot according to the Constitution of the united States, and show it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot according to the Constitution of the United States, and show it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot according to the Constitution of the united States, and the united States of the United States o he were detailed to go upon a court-martial. The soldier, if detailed to act abolished it also in their own States are justice of the peace, must oboy as quickly as if he were detailed for pick. quickly as if he were detailed for pick- ing done so, would still remain in that the United States to perform the du- if not controlled by fraud, averawed et duty. What is the character of such state. But, in truth, if this assumption ties of the officers so removed, and to by arbitrary power, or from a military-civil officer? This bill de that these States have no logal State fill all vacancies occurring in those their part too long delayed. olares that he shall perform the duties governments be true, then the aboli-of the civil office to which he is detailed. It is clear, however, that he does ments binds no one; for Congress now not less his position in the military ser- denies to these States the power to vice. He is still an officer or soldier of abolish slavery by denying to them the army. He is still subject to the the power to elect a legal State Legisrules and regulations which govern it, lature, or to frame a Constitution for and must yield due deference, respect, any purpose, even for such a purpose

ment of the State.

chieffed his son to reach a window, and, purbling him from it, earlt fact, each mark. The body was badly burned, and no person thall at any time be reach. The body was badly burned, and whon the fire was gathered. The body was badly burned, and whon the fire was gathered from nearly, would when the form nearly form of any excentive pardon or amnesty, would when the form nearly form of any excentive pardon or amnesty, would when the form nearly form of any excentive pardon or amnesty, would when the form nearly form of any excentive pardon or amnesty, would when the form nearly form of any excentive pardon or amnesty, would singularly him from registration or vo-day as went as one middly and no person thall at any time be rether power to "suspend or remove individuals who dompose it. It is not found the powers which on the to say that these ten political and no person thall at any time be rether power to "suspend or remove individuals who dompose it. It is not found the powers which of suspend or remove individuals who dompose it. It is not found the powers which of suspend or remove individuals who dompose it. It is not found the powers which of suspend or remove individuals who dompose it. It is not found the powers which of suspend or remove individuals who dompose it. It is not found the powers which of suspend or remove individuals who dompose it. It is not found the powers which of suspend or remove itself of forts, easted he justly and communities are not States of this Union. Declarations to the contrary of the net trust and the powers which the powers which of the powers to "suspend or remove itself of forts, easted he justly and communities are not States of the Union. Declarations to the contrary of the powers, any officer or preparation and and powers, any officer or preparation or the regular mode. At these ten political gain and again by reposassed" them. If we remove the power is used to the power to "suspend or remove the power is used to the power to "suspend or remove the contrary of the power

and obedience towards his superiors. as the abolition of slavery.

The clear intent of this section is, that

As to the other constitutional amondthe officer or soldier detailed to fill a ment, having reference to suffrage, it civil office must execute its duties ac- bappens that these States have not according to the laws of the State. If he cepted it. The consequence is that it is appointed a Governor of a State he has never been proclaimed or underis to execute the duties as provided by stood even by Congress to be a part the laws of that State, and for the time of the Constitution of the United being his military character is to be States. The Senate of the United suspended in his new civil capacity. If States has repeatedly given its sanetion? The power of appointment of Secretary of War and the Attorney
he is appointed a State Treasurer he tion to the appointment of judges, disall officers of the United States, civil General, containing the information must at once assume the custody and trict attorneys, and marshals, for every or military, where not provided for in called for by the resolution of the Sendisbursement of the funds of the State, one of these States, and yet if they are the Constitution, is vested in the ate of the 2d inst., requesting the Prosreiterate my conviction that they are disbursement of the funds of the State, one of these States, and yet if they are and must perform these duties precise. one of these States and yet if they are and must perform these duties precise. ly according to the laws of the State, is authorized to hold a court. So, too, consent of the Senate, with this exception: that Congress may, by law, consent of the office of treaspropriation bills to pay these judges, vest the appointment of such inferior to the company of the several cial power. Holding the office of treas-urer, and entrusted with funds, it hap-attorneys, and officers of the United pens that he is required by the State States for exercising their functions in laws to enter into bond with security, these States. Again, in the machinery and to take an oath of office; yet from of the internal revenue laws all these the beginning of the bill to the end States are districted, not as Territor-Slavery Standard for last week, is the functions of civil officers, and apwery glad to obtain an increasing inclination among the colored mon of hereby confirmed; provided that any
the functions of civil officers, and apments; and second, "That thereafter oath of office, or for any single qualification required under the State law, stances cited, however, fall far short cation required under the State law, stances cited, however, fall far short alone, or by the courts of law, or by to him by the Attornoy General of the such as residence, citizenship, or any- of all that might be constructed. Exething else. The only oath is that pro- cutive recognition as is well known the appointment in one subordinate tion and interpretation of said acts, thing clsc. The only onth is that pro- cutive recognition as is well known the appointment in one subordinate vided for in the ninth section, by the has been frequent and unwavering. executive officer, subject to the approterms of which every one detailed or appointed to any civil office in the cognition through the Supremo Court office; so that if we put this question the of the United States: That august and fix the character to this military place between himself and any of said scribe the oath of office prescribed by tribunal, from first to last, in the ad-appointee, either way this provision of law for the officers of the United States." ministration of its duties, in bane and the bill is equally opposed to the Conministration of its duties, in bane and the bill is equally opposed to the Con-Thus an officer of the army of the apon the circuit, has never failed to stitution. United States, detailed to fill a civil recognize these ten communities as leoffice in one of these States, gives no gal States of the Union. The cases official bond and takes no official oath depending in that court upon any apfor the performance of his new duties, peal and writ or error from these such to administer the proper laws of of said acts, or either of them; also but as a civil-officer of the State only States when the rebellion began, have the State, where is the authority to be that he inform the Senate what protakes the same oath which he had all not been dismissed upon any idea of found in the Constitution for vesting gress has been made in the matter of found in the Constitution for vesting the same of the same o ready taken as a military officer of the the cossation of jurisdiction. They in a military or an executive officer United States. He is at last a military were carefully continued from term to strict judicial functions to be exercisofficer performing civil duties, and the term until the rebellion was entirely ed under State law? It has been again priated for earrying them out is probauthority under which he acts is Fed subdued and pence re-established, and and again decided, by the Supreme ably sufficient.

eral authority only, and the inevitable then they were called for argument Court of the United States, that acts In answer to result is that the Pederal Government, and consideration, as if no insurrection of Congress which have attempted to olution which inquires whether the

> officers by this illocal State authority.
>
> It cortainly would be a novel spectacle if Congress should attempt to carry on a logal State government by the agen.
>
> The object and body other body of the finding for the finding at the state of the United States, passed March 2, 1867, and State officer, executive or judicial, to circuits made by the judges at the perform any duty enjoined upon him a logal State government by the agen.
>
> December term, 1865, every one of by a law of the United States. How, by the commanders of the general mila logal State government by the agency effice officers. It is yet more strange
> that Congress attempts to sustain and
> carry on an illegal State government
> by the same Federal agency.
>
> In this connection, I must call attention to the tenth and eleventh sections of the bill, which provides that
> none of the officers or appointees of
> these military commanders "shall be
> bound in their action by any opinion"
>
> December term, 1865, every one of
> the same footing of legality with the same footing of legality with the other States
> of the Union. Virginia and North
> Carolina, being a part of the fourth
> circuit, are allotted to the Chief Justice. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabound in their action by any opinion
>
> The same thing indirectly by removing the
> bound in their action by any opinion
>
> December term, 1865, every one of
> the same footing of legality with the other States
> of the United States. How,
> these States is put on the same footing of legality with the other States
> of the United States. How,
> these States is put on the same footing of legality with the other States
> of the Union. Virginia and North
> Carolina, being a part of the fourth
> circuit, are allotted to the Chief Justice. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, contice. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, contitude States is put on the same footing of legality with the other States
> of the United States. How,
> these Cangling states is put on the same footing of the United States. How,
> these States is put on the same contive officer the United States
> of the United States.
>
> It is exceedingly difficult at the presont furn to states of the fourth
> concurrence of the United States.
>
> It is exceedingly difficult at the probable exing the provides that in addition the
> an executive officer the United States in a State? If
> Congress could not vest in a judge of
> cont purposes.
>
> It is exceedingly difficult at the presity under the United States in the provide the too provide the too provide the prov bound in their action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States, and the act and that all the provisions of the act.
>
> To me these considerations are continuous and the consideration of the act and the consideration of the act. The Chief Justice, in the exercise of the part of the bill now before me, and the consideration of the consideration are continuous and the consideration are continuous and the consideration are continuous and the continuous an shall be construed liberally, to the end his circuit duties, has recently held a that all the intents thereof may be fulcircuit court in the State of North tien to the deliberate judgment of expenditures incident to the adminisly and perfectly carried out." It sooms | Carolina. If North Carolina is not a Congress supposed that this bill might State of this Union, the Chief Justice

vice, perhaps the most important in a State, with the duties of which he is altogether unfamiliar. This bill says he shall not be bound in his action by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

construction acts are attempted to be ded in it, devolves upon the President the power and duty to see that the lars—the aggregate amount expended the power and duty to see that the prior to the rebellion in the administration of these respective governments this power, gives him the choice of the prior to the rebellion has given agents, and makes them subject to his vision of these acts. The sum would no doubt be considerably augmented The duties of the office are altogether civil, but when he asks for an opinion be can only ask the oninion of another. The state in the civil, but when he asks for an opinion be can only ask the oninion of another. of the meaning, and during the reading of the meaning, and during the reading of the meaning of the fertification of any state, the powers of the self-cated privilege, the writ of habeas corpus!

The veto of the original bill of the struction of the powers of the meaning of the powers of the self-cated privilege, the writ of habeas corpus!

The veto of the original bill of the struction of the meaning of the and they lapsed into more outer darkness and collapso."

A FATHER DIES FOR HIS SON.—There
has been a terrible fire in Evansville, in
which some of the best morehants or of the severe strain, and they lapsed into more outer darkthe time for completing the original the trial of citizens in time of peace."

The debt of the land as of the land in any one of the constitutional power may, under the severe well and in any one of the severe well say, even when accurately asmaterial and they lapsed into more outer darkthe time for completing the trial of citizens in time of peace."

The debt of these States thus legitimaterial and accurately asmaterial and as did not belong to either of that these military despotthe severe well and a sect that of the liver of the large well and in any one of the constitutional power may, under the sevents with the time for completing the trial of citizens in time of peace."

The debt of these States thus legitimaterial and accurately asconstituted and in any one of the sevent way and the time for completing the trial of citizens in time of peace."

The debt of these States thus legitimaterial and accurately aswhen the time for completing the trial of citizens in time of peace."

The debt of these States thus legitimaterial and accurately asconditions.

The debt of these States thus of constitutional power may, under the time for constitutional power on the sevent way.

The debt of the liver and the time of constitution and in any on oite of the land in any on oit these trial and the time for completing the trial of citizens in time of peace."

The debt of these States thus of constitution and in any on oite of the land in any on oit the trial of citizens in time of peace."

The debt of the liver and the time for constitution and in any on oit the trial of citizens in time of peace."

The debt of the liver and the time for constitution and in any one of the sevent way.

The debt of the liver and the time for constitution and in any one of the sevent way.

The de "that court is composed of civil officers owner. I mean such lands as did behouses were burned down. The Evans | er, and it shall be their duty, com- the district commanders to displace the of the United States, and we are not long to the pretended government callville "Courier" says, and it is nobler or the Constitution, will easily complete days prior to any or immales to displace the ville "Courier" says, and it is nobler or the Constitution to any or than Casabianca:

We regret to chronicle the loss of a useful man, a loving and kind husband, a brave father—for in the act of says and we are not states, and we are not long to the pretended government and to inspire to any or the displace the commanders to displace the confidence of the Union, but of the Union, but of the Union, but of the Union, but of the Casabianca:

We may olaim to hold by conquest; as of the district and the union four teen days prior to any or remained loyal to the Union, but of the Union to any such authority." This we may olaim to hold by conquest; as of the district and the union for the Union, but of the Union to any old the Union to any old the Confirm on action to any old the Union of the Union, but of the Union, but of the Union of the Union, but of the Union of the Union, but of the Union of the Union of the Union, but of the Union a brave father—for in the act of saving bis son's life the father was buried beneath the burning ruins. Mr. Magon not entitled the rotted has been registered, and save series of the father was buried beneath the burning ruins. Mr. Magon not entitled the rotted has been registered, and save series of the father was buried beneath the burning ruins. Mr. Magon not entitled the rotted has been registered, and save series with a littary authority of the father was buried beneath the burning ruins. Mr. Magon not entitled the rotted has been registered, the the intent was to confer such military authority of the fath any person form not only declares that the indicate a cut off the fath any person form more title or right to it than not not little distres; white the name of such person form the list, and such person shall not other the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person for sates, and that their existing government has to confer the their distance person to the fath any person form not only declares that the induction to xisting upon being satisfied that any person for the fath any person for sates, and that their existing upon being satisfied that any person for the fath any person for the fath any person for the fath and such person for the fath and the property when the last, and sore all the other hands of such person in the list, and so confer unlimited the rotted has been register. Whilst I then was to confer such that their existing upon being satisfied that any person for the states; white distinct in those states, and that their existing upon being satisfied the name of such person the list, and other Federal Government has to that that the person to the United States; white authority of the United States; white authority of the United States; white authority of the United States; white the name of such person double and other faths. And in the list, and other Federal government has to them the their distance, which it had before the rebellion. Our oth this time the rotted has an oth

States by death, resignation, or otherwise. The military appointed thus required to perform the duties of a civil office, according to the laws of the State, and as such required to take an broken, the armed heel of power lifted oath, is for the time being, a civil officer. What is his character? Is he a civil officer of the United States ? he is a civil officer of the State, where is the federal power under our Constitution which nuthorizes his appoint ment by any federal officer? If, how ever, he is to be considered a civil officer of the United States, as his appointment and oath would seem to indicate, where is the authority for his States. appointment vested by the Constitu-tion? The power of appointment of this bill, if these are be considered in-ferior officers within the meaning of of the rebel states, and the act supplethe Constitution, does not provide for mentary thereto," passed March 23, their appointment by the President 1867; also copies of all opinions given

appointed to perform the office of of all orders issued by any of said com-judge in one of these States, and as manders in carrying out the provisions by the agency of its own sworn offi- had intervened. Now cases occurring vest executive power in the indicial sum of money heretefore appropriated cors, in effect assumes the civil govern- since the rebellion have come from courts or judges of the United States for carrying these acts into effect is

nent of the State.

A singular contradiction is apparent or error and appeal, and even by ori
A singular contradiction is apparent or error and appeal, and even by orihero. Congress declares those local ginal suit, where only a State can bring with morely executive duties, how can retary of War. It will be seen from State governments to be illegal gov. such a suit. These cases are entered they clothe an officer or soldier of the that report that the appropriation of ernments, and then provides that the tained by that tribunal in the exercise army with judicial duties, over citizens \$500,000 made in the approved

Congress.

officers, looking to the authority giv.

en by these laws, rather than to the letter of the Constitution, will recog-

ties of the officers so removed, and to by arbitrary power, or from apathy on

With abiding confidence in their pafrom the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution If preserved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The follow-

ing is the message transmitted to-day, addressed to the Senate of the United I transmit herewith reports from the

Secretary of War and the Attorney President, by and with the advice and ident to communicate to the Senate officers as they think proper, in the assigned to the command of the several President alone, in the courts of law. military districts under the act passed or in the heads of departments." But March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to proand of all correspondence relating to commanders, or between him and the General of the army, or between the latter and any of the said commanders Take the case of a soldier or officer touching the same subjects; also copies registration under said acts, and whether the sum of money heretofore appro-

In answer to that portion of the resillegal governments shall be carried on of its acknowledged jurisdiction, which of the United States, who are not in March 30, 1807, for the purpose of carby Federal officers, who are to perform the very duties imposed on its own the many political bedy other. So, too, it has been repeatedly do the more efficient government of the

the United States in his place?

To me these considerations are conUnion are to be deposed, and their ontration of such governments must nec-Within a period less than a year the essarily be incurred by the Federal require construction, and they fix, had no authority to hold a court there, the rule to be applied. But and every order, judgment and decree to strip the executive department of addition to the two million one hunwhere is the construction to come from? ed or estimated for, the sum which will The Constitution, and oath provi- be required for the purpose would not