MERICAN VOLUNTEER. ISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

BRATTON & KENNEDY.

s:-Two Dollars per year if paid strictly nce; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid three months; after which Three D charged. These terms will be rigidly adto in every instance. No subscription dis ed until all arrearages are paid, unless at

professional Cards

I. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY

BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY ND COUNSELOR AT DAW, Carlisle, Penna. In South Hanover street, opposite Bentz's By special arrangement with the Patent uttends to securing Patent Rights.

HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

KENNEDY ATTORNEY AT LAW.

AS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, ATTOR-EY AT LAW. Office in Building formerly ied by Volunteer, a few doors South of Han-

W. FOULK, ATTORNEY AT LAW. flice with Wm. M. Penrose, Esq., Rheem's All business entrusted to him will be by attended to.

F. SADLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Carlisle, Penna. Office in Building foroccupied by Volunteer, South Hanover 1, 1865.

NEWSHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office with Wm. H. Miller, Esq., South-corner of Hanover and Poinfret streets. 1, 1865—tf.

M. B. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT MES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT

w, Carlisle, Penna. f Hannon's Hotel.

HN. C. GRAHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office formerly occupied by Judge ann, South Hanover street, Carlisle, Penna. g. 1, 1865—Jy.

I. WEAKLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. ice on South Hanover street, in the roo r occupied by A. B. Sharpe, Esq. HN LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW orth Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa.,

r. From the Baltimore College of Dental Office at the residence of his mother, other Street, three doors below Bedford

ENTIST.—G. Z. BRETZ, M. D; D. D. S., respectfully offers his professional ser-te the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity.

ENTISTRY-Dr. W. B. Shoemakeractical Dentist, Newville, Pennsylv ne door North of the Post Office.

. I. C. LOOMIS, DENTIST, has rewoved from South Hanover Street to West et Street, opposite the Female High School. le, Penna.

Hardware, Paints. &c.

ARDWARE.-

abscriber has just returned from the Cities with the largest, cheapest, and subscriper his just returned from the a Cities with the largest, cheapest, and lected assortment of Hardware, ever offer his county. Everything kept in a large ale and retail Hardware store, can be had a lower than at any other house in the , at the cheap hardware store of the sub-

NAILS AND SPIKES. ons nails and spikes just received of the st makes, and all warranted. Country s supplied with Nails at manufacturers' indred pair Trace Chains of all kinds, with assortment of CHAINS, HALTER CHAINS, BREAST DO.,

AR CHAINS,
REAST DO.,
FIFTH CHAINS,
LOG CHAINS,
TONGUE CHAINS,
COW CHAINS, &c.

hundred and fifty pair of Hames of all PAINTS AND OILS.

tions White Lead, 1,000 gallons Oil just red, with a large assortment of Varnishes, Turbet, Japan, Putty, Litharage, Whiting, Shellac, Paint Brushes, Fire-proof Paint, ence White, White Zinc, Colored Zinc, Red, Lard Oil, Boiled Oil, Sperm Oil, Fish Oil, Colors of every description, dry and in oil, in and tube

FARM BELLS. received the largest, cheapest, and best went of Farm Belis in the county. Green-Metal and Bell Metal, warranted not to

POWDER. enty-five kegs Dupont Rock and Rifle Powwith a large assortment of Safety Fuse, Picks, bars, Stone Drills, Stone Sledges, Stone

PUMPS AND CEMENT. Fig. barrels of Cement, with a very large association of Chain and Iron Pumps of all kinds, deeper than ever, at the hardware store of HENRY SAXTON.

JILLER & BOWERS, LEWIS F. LYNE. alers in American, English and German HARDWARE,

Addlery,
Coach Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Morocco and Lining Skins,
Lasts,
Boot Trees
and Shoemaker Tools

ery description. Solid and Brass Box Vices, ws, Files, Rasps, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe s, Bar and Rolled Iron of all sizes, HAMES AND TRACES,

age Springs, Axles, Spokes, Fellows, Hubs, Saws of every variety, Carpenters' Tools building Material, Table and Pocket Cutlery, elf Porks and Spoons, with an extensive asient of Hardware of all kinds and of the best affecture, which will be sold wholesale or rett the lowest prices. We are making great ovements in our already heavy stock of s, and invite all persons in want of Hard-of every description to give us a call and we onfident you will be well paid for your troubles the state of the second of oping that by strict attention to business and isposition to please all we will be able to main the reputation of the old stand.

MILLER & BOWERS.

HE CARLISLE COOK! TO NEW AND OLD HOUSEKEEPERS.

and perfect Air-tight Gas Consuming Cooking Stove for Coal or Wood.! CALL AND SEE IT! Foundry and Stove Rooms, Main St., Carlisle paterns of this Stove are new and original sign and gotten up expressly for our use. We fore call it

THE CARLISLE COOK!

combines every new and Valuable Improve-tin Cooking Stoves. It is exceedingly hand-le in appearance—is a perfect Air-tight and Consuming Stove, and may safely be pro-need the cheapest, best and most complete king Stove in the country. We cast two sizes, pried to the wants of both large and small fa-les. Experienced Housekeepers will find a examination that the

SEW CARLISLE COOK bines every requisite for economy and effi-cy in cooking. The public are specially re-ted to call and see it, as we are confident it fully recommend itself. F. GARDNER & CO.

AMPHLETS AND PAPER BOOKS.

have on hand the best selection of type for phlets and Paper Books ever brought to this u; and our Power Press enables us to do all rapidly and accurately, at the VOLUNTEER OFFICE,

American Junnier,

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1866.

VOL. 52.--NO. 41.

THE VETO.

RETURN OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL OBJECTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

WASHINGTON, March 27. To the Senate of the United States—I regret that the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the Constitution of the United Státes. 🕟

I am, therefore, constrained to return i to the Senate, the House in which it ori-ginated, with my objections to it becoming a law. By the first section of the bill all ersons born in the United States, and no subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called Gipsics, as well as the entire race designated blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes and persons of African

Federal Citizenship.

Every individual of these races, born in the United States, is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not purpose to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than "Federal citizenship." It does not purport to give these classes of persons any status as citizens of States, except that which may result 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 power to confer the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress. The right of Federal citizenship thus to be conferred on the several ex cepted races before mentioned, is now for the first time proposed to be given by law. If, as is claimed by many, all persons who are native born are by virtue of the Con-stitution citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such.

If, on the other hand, such 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, i is sound policy to make our entire colored population, and all other excepted classes, eitizens of the United States. Four millions of them have just emerged from slavery into freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the millions and immunities of eitizens. the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States? Have the people of the several States expressed such a conviction? It may also be asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of the civil rights proposed to be conferred by the bill?—Those rights are, by Federal as well as State laws, secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before the completion of the process of naturalization, and it may safely be assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protec-tion and benefits to those for whom this bill provides special legislation.

Besides, the policy of the Government, from its origin to the present time, seems to have been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar with our institu tions and our laws, should pass through a certain probation, at the end of which, before attaining the coveted privilege, they must give evidence of their fitness o receive and to exer citizens, as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States.

The Negro Race.

The bill, in effect, proposes a discrimi nation against a large number of intelli-gent, worthy and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro, to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues of freedom and intelligence have just now been suddenly opened. He must, of necessity from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions, than he who, coming from abroad, has, to ome extent, at least, familiarized himself with the principles of a Government t which he voluntarily intrusts life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Yet it is now proposed, by a single legislative en-actment, to confer the rights of citizens upon all persons of African descent born vithin the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth who make our land their home, must undergo probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof that they are of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

The first section of the bill also contains

an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by these classes so made citizens in every State and Territory of the United States. These rights are to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence; to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is now enjoyed by white citizens. So, too, they are made subject to the same punishment, pains and penalties in common with white citizens, and to none others. Thus a perfect equality of the white and colored races is attempted of the Union over the vast field of State jurisdiction covered by these enumerated rights. In no one of these can any State ever exerciseany power of discrimination between the different races. In the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State, it has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between the two races.

State Enactments.

By the statute of some of the States, Northern as well as Southern, it is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto.— Chancellor Kent says, speaking of the blacks, "that marriages between them and the whites are forbidden in some of the States where slavery does not exist, and they are prohibited in all the slaveholding States: and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting, and are regarded as an offense against public decorum." I do not say that this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriage between the two races, for as the whites are forbidden to intermarry with the blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as the whites themselves are allowed to make, and therefore cannot, under this bill, enter into the marriage contract with the whites.

I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of the State policy as to dis-erimination, and to inquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races in the matter of real estate, of suits, and of contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the contract of marriage between the races; Hitherto every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights contained in this bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States; they all relate to the internal policy and economy of the respective States. They are matters which, in each State, concern the domestic condition of its people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances

and the safety and well-being of its own

Federal Restraints. I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects there are not Federal restraints. As for instance, in the State power of legislation over contracts, there is a Federal limitation that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligations of contracts; and as to crimes that no State shall pass an expect feats have to recover that no an expost facto law; to money, that no state shall make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. But where can we find a Federal prohibition against the power of any State to discriminate as to most of them, between aliens and citizens. between artificial persons, called corporations, and natural persons, in the right to

hold real estate.
If it be granted that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks in the subjects covered whites and blacks in the subjects covered by this bill, why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal, in the same way, all those laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office. If Congress can declare, by kiw, who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a con-tract in a State then Congress can ly law tract in a State, then Congress can by law also declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as a tror or a judge, to hold any office, and finally to vote, in every State and Terriory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they come within the power of Congress, for as to them the law-making power is the Federal power; but as to the States, no similar provision exists, vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

Discriminative Protection The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminative protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them. By the preceding section it declares that "any person who, under color of the law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different pun-isament, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or im-

prisonment not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the court." This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a apply to some existing or little law of a State or Territory, which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for counteracting such forbidden legislation by imposing a fine and imprisonment upon the legislators who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put or attempt to put them into execution. It means an offithem into execution. It means an official offense, not a common crime comcial offense, not a common crime committed against law upon the person or property of the black man. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of the right to hold property. It means a deprivation of this right itself, either by the State judiciary or the State Legislature. It is, therefore, assumed that, under this section, members of State Legislatures who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of laws conflicting with the provisions of this bill, that judges of the State who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should, as ministerial offi-State laws and issued by State judges in execution of their indements could be brought before other tribunals, and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for

the performance of the duties which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State. It says to every State court or judge, " If you decide that this act is unconstituiional; i you refuse, under the prohibition of a State, to allow a negro to testify; if you hold that, over such a subject matter, the State law is paramount, and under color of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment." do not apprehend that the conflicting leg-islation, which the bill seems to contemplate, is likely to occur as to render it

of such doubtful constitutionally. In the next place this provision of the oill seems to be unnecessary, as adequate indicial remedies could be adopted to secure the desired end without involving the immunities of Legislatures always important to be preserved in the interest of public liberty, without the indepen-dence of the judiciary, always essential to the preservation of individual rights, and without impairing the efficiency of ministerial officers, always necessary for the maintenance of public peace and order. The remedy proposed by this sec-tion seems to be in this respect not only anomalous, but unconstitutional, for the Constitution guaranties nothing with certainty if it does not insure to the several States the right of making and executing laws in regard to all matters arising in their jurisdiction; subject only to the re-striction that in cases of conflict with the Constitution and constitutional laws of United States, the latter should be held to be the supreme law of the land.

Legal Jurisdiction. The third section gives the District Courts of the United States exclusive "cognizances of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act." and concurrent jurisdiction with all civil and criminal cases affecting perons who are denied or cannot enforce in the Courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality wherever they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section; and the construction which I have given to the second section is strengthened by this third section, for it makes clear what kind of denial or de-privation of such rights "in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State," It stands, therefore, clear of doubt that the offense and penalties provided in the second sec-tion are intended for the State judge who, in the clear exercise of his function as a udge, not acting ministerially but judicially, shall decide contrary to this Feder

al law.
In other words, when a State judge. acting upon a question involving a con-flict between a State law and a Federal law, and bound, according to his own judgment and responsibility, to give an impartial decision between the two, comes to the conclusion that the State law is valid and the Federal law is invalid, he must not follow the dictates of his own judgment, at the peril of fine and im-prisonment. The legislative department of the Government of the United States thus taken from the judicial department of the States the sacred and exclusive of judicial decision, and converts the State jugde into a mere ministerial officer, bound to decide according to the will of Congreis,

Personal Rights in the States.

It is clear that in the States which deny to persons whose rights are secured by the first section of the bill any one of these rights, all criminal and civil cases affecting them, will, by the provision of the enforcement of this measure over the is for their share of the debt; I have never would have done so. But I knew noth-

the third section come under the exclusive gognizance of the Federal tribunals. Vast region where it is intended to open-heard any one speak in opposition to the payment of taxes or of resistance to their It follows that if in any State which denies to a colored person any one of all those rights, that person should commit a crime against the laws of the State, murder, arson, rape, or any other crime, all protection or punishment through the courts of the State are taken away, and he can only be tried and punished in the Federal courts. How is the criminal to be tried if the offense is provided for and punished by Federal Jaw, that law and not the State law is to govern.

It is only when the offense does not happen to be within the purview of Fed-eral law that the Federal Courts are to try and punish him. Under any other law, then resort is to be had to the comlaw as modified and changed by State legislation, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States. So that over this vast domain of criminal jurisprudence, provided by each State for the protection of its own citizens, and for the punishment of all persons who violate its criminal laws, Federal law, wherever it

can be made to apply, displaces State law. The question here naturally arises, from what source Congress derives the power o transfer to Federal tribunals certain shall extend to all cases in law and equi-ty arising under this Constitution, the ty arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties details of this bill has ever before been made or which shall be made under their | proposed or adopted to establish for the authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime to all cases of admiralty and maritime denoral Covernment has ever provided jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States: between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States: between citizens of the same State clam-ing land under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens there

f, and foreign States, citizens or subject Here the judicial power of the United States is expressly set forth and defined, and the act of September 24th, 1789, establishing the judicial courts of the United States, in conferring upon the Federal courts jurisdiction over cases originating in State tribunals, is careful to con-fine them to the classes enumerated in the above recited clause of the Constitu-tion. This section of the bill undoubtedly comprehends cases and authorizes the exercise of powers that are not, by the Constitution, within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. To transfer them to those courts would be an exereise of authority well calculated to excite distrust and alarm on the part of all the States, for the bill applies alike to all of them, as well to those that have as to those that have not been engaged in rethose that have not been engaged in re-bellion. It may be assumed that this au-thority is incident to the power granted to Congress by the Constitution, as re-cently amended, to enforce, by appropri-ate legislation, the article declaring that neitherslavery nor involuntary savitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States,

or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
It cannot, however, be justly claimed that, with a view to the enforcement of that, with a view to the enforcement of this article of the Constitution, it ere is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which this bill confers. Slavery has been abolished, and at pre-ent nowhere exists within the jurisdicand all incidental powers necessary and

law of freedom. Officers.

The fourth section of the bill providethat officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that other officers may be specially commissioned for that purpose the President of the United States .-It also authorizes circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories, to appoint, without limitation, commissioners, who are to be charged with the performance of quasi-

udicial duties. judicial duties.

The 5th section empowers the commissioners, so to be selected by the Couris, to appoint in writing under their hands, one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute warrants and other prosecutions desired by the bill. These numerous official agents are made to emption and other properties are made to emptions are not possible in addition to the stitute a sort of police in addition to the military, and are authorized to summons a posse commitatus, and even to call io their aid such portions of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged. This extraordinary power is to be conterred upon agents irrespon- ginia, sible to the Government, and to the people to whose number the discretion of he commissioners is the only limit, and in whose hands such anthority might be

made a terrible engine of wrong, oppression and frond sion and fraud. Our Land and Savat Forces.

The general statutes regulating the land and naval forces of the United States, the militia, and the execution of the laws. are believed to be adequate for every emergency which can occur in time of peace. If it should prove otherwise Congress can at any time amend those laws in such a manner as, while subserving the public welfare, not to jeopardise the rights, interests and liberties of the

The seventh section provides that a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each commissioner in every ease brought before him, and a fee of five dollars to his deputy or deputies for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises. All these fees are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, whether there is a conviction or not; but in case of a conviction they are to be re-

essay to prevent, the violation and entendings; it suppose they can't expect to force the due execution of this act. This pay the taxes levied by the government language seems to imply an important. There heard them spark in reference to military force, that is to be always at the payment of takes, and of their client hand, and whose only business is to be to raise money therefor, which I suppose

I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill are frought with evil. The white mee and the black race of the South bave hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave scapital owning labor. Now, saddenly, that relation is changed; and as to ownership, capital airl labor are divorced. They stand now each master of itself, in this new relation one being necessary to the other.

New Adjustments. There will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making har-monious. Each has equal power in set-tling the forms, and if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is con-fidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem. Capital, it is true, has more intelligence, but labor is never so ignorant as not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value.

This bill frustrates this adjustment; it intervenes between capital and labor, and

attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officials, whose interest it will be to ferment discord between the two races, so far as the breach widens their emplo classes of cases embraced in this section? ment will continue, and when it is closed. The Constitution expressly declares that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equiple shall extend to all cases in law and equiple that Constitution, the security of the colored race safe-guards which go infinitely beyond any that the against the white race.

Hanlelpal Legislation. They interfere with the municipal legislation of the States, with the relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same State, an absorption and assumption of power by the General Govern-ment which, if acquiesced in, must sap or destroy our federative system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States.— It is another step or rather strike towards entralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebel-lion and to arrest the progress of those lion and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely draw-the farmers near where I live, to induce

7 My lamented predecessor, in his proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain States and parts of States, therein designated, were and them express their preference for the men thenceforward should be free; and fur-ther, that the Executive Government of them before, and their wish to get them the United States, including the military to return to work. I am not aware and naval authorities thereof, would record any combination among the whites to ognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guaranty has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the Constitution abolimitor rate of wages, but I never heard ishing slavery throughout the United of any combination to keep down wages, States. I therefore fully recognize the or establish a rate which they did not obligation to protect and defend that class (think fair. The means of paying wages of our people whenever and wherever it in Virginia are very limited now, and shall be come necessary, and to the full (these is a difference of opinion as to how extent gampaintle with the Constant ion much each person is able to pay. Q. How

shall be made, it will become the duty of the desire that may no necessary for the blacks should be educated, and they extremely desired to exercise any and all incidental powers necessary and men, as well as those of all other classes. of persons throughout the United states
by judicial process, under equal and inpartial laws, in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Constitution. I proper to maintain inviolate the great of persons throughout the United States regret that in considering the bills and join resolutions, forty-two in number, which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to with-hold my ascent from a second measure that has received the sunction of both

that has received.
Houses of Congress.
ANDIALW JOHN ON, Washin Jon, D. C., March 27.

----isiddel ergitaan awsgriadamoste que, steletow-miaisteletamo etdantasis erste.

Position Condition of the Socthes Additional any combination existing among the in Verginia.—The Presidence Mr. Done Position is deskeof Virginia, anywhere in the State, The Presidence of the Done of Representatives were described in the House of Representatives yesterday, a latter amount of evidence of the condition of the Scathern States. The first State in orients Virginia.

On Endorward Presidence of State of the Scathern Control of the Scathern Control

Lee was sworn and examined.

had but little communication with poli-ticians. I know nothing more than lean my observations and from such facts eshave come to my knowle bee. Q. What is your opinion, from observation among either feels or contemplates any resistance to the government of the United States, or, indeed, any opposition to it. No word has reached me of either purpole. Q. From what you have observed, is a your opinion that they are f.5 may towards the government, and that they will co-operate to susain and upheld it is the future? A. I believe they entite anout of the Treasury of the United States, whether there is a conviction or not; but in case of a conviction they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temptation bad men might convert any law, however beneficent, into an instrument of persecution and fraud.

Migration of Chicers

By the eighth section of the bill, the United States Courts, which sit only in one place for white citizens, must migrate, the marshal and district attorney, and necessarily the clerk, although he is not mentioned, to any part of the district, upon the order of the President, and there hold a court, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and triad of persons charged with a violation of this act; and there the judge and the officers of the Court must remain, on the order of the President, for the time designated. The ninth section authorizes the President, or such person as he may empower for they person as he may empower for they now as to analyze the president of the state. The ninth section authorizes the President of the state, the state. The varieties of the transpart to entire the person as he may empower for they are to be a convenient of the state. The varieties of the person as he may empower for the transpart to entire the person as he may empower for they are to be a convenient of the state. The varieties of the transpart to the person as he may empower for they are to be a convenient of the state. The varieties are the president, and there hold a court, for the purpose of the President, for the time designated. The ninth section authorizes the President and they are to be capacitally and the court of the purpose of the president, for the time designated. The person as he may empower for they are to be a convenient of the state. The varieties of the person as he may empower for the person as he may empower for the person as he may empower the person as h oniesce in the government, and so dent, or such person as he may empower a syparticular particular factor of the count y. (2) for that purpose, to employ such part of those do the sees bottle for the land or naval forces of the United the payment of the Februl debt. (A. I.) States, or of the militia, as shall be need in the payment of the Februl debt. (A. I.)

payment of taxes or of resistance to their payment: their whole effort has been to try and raise money to pay the laxes. Q. From your opinion and knowledge of the people of Vigginia, would they, if the quesion was left to them, repudiate and reject that debt? A, I never heard any one speak on that subject, but from my knowledge of the people. I believe that they would be in favor of the payment of all just debts. Q. Do they, in your opinion, regard that as a just debt? A. I do not know what their opinion is on that subject; I have never heard any opinion expressed contrary to it; indeed, as I said in the beginning, I have had very little discussion or intercourse with the people; I believe the people would pay the debts they are called on to pay; I say that from my knowledge of the people generally. Q. Would they pay that debt, or their portion of it, with as much alacrity as people ordinarily pay their taxes to their government? A. I do not know that they would make any distinction between the two. The taxes laid by the government, so far as I know, they are prepared to pay to the best of their ability. I never heard them make any distinction. Q. What is the feeling of the people of Virginia towards feeling of the people of Virginia towards the payment of the so called Confederate debt? A. I believe, so far as my opinions go—and I have no facts to go upon—they would be willing to pay that, too. Q. You think they would? A. I think they would if they had the power and ability to do so. I have never heard any one in the State with whom I have conversed speak of repudiating debt. Q. I suppose the Confederate debt is valueless, even in the market in Virginia? A. Entirely, so far as I know. I believe the people look upon it as lost entirely. I never heard any question on the subject. Q. Do you recollect when the Confederate bonds were made payable? A. I have a general recollection that they were made payable six months after a declaration of peace. Q. Six months after a ratification of peace between the United States and the Confederate government? A. I think they ran that way. Q. So that the bonds are not due yet by their terms? A. I suppose, unless it is considered that there is peace now, they are not due. Q. How do the people of the State of Virginia—the secessionists, particularly—feel towards the freedmen? A. Every one with whom I have a sociated expresses kind feelings towards the freedmen. They wish to see them get on in the world, and particularly to take up some occupation for a living, and to turn their hands to some work. ing around the States the bonds of union and peace.

Siavery Abolished.

The nature is near state of the year at regular wages. Q. Do you think there's a willingness on the part of their old masters to give them fair wages for their labor?—A. I believe it is so. The farmers generally prefer those servants who have been living with them before. I have heard ent nowhere exists within the jurisdietion of the United States, nor has there been, nor is it likely there will be, any attempt to renew it by the people or the States. If, however, any such attempt shall be made, it will become the duty of the General Gotorman to concern the duty of the blacks should be education of the blacks? It there a general willingness to have them education of the blacks? It there a general willingness to have them education of the blacks? It there a general willingness to have them education of the blacks? It there a general willingness to have them education of the blacks? A. Where I have been the people have exhibited a willingness that the blacks should be educated and thou on the blacks? A. Where I have been the people have exhibited a willingness that the

quiring knowledge as the white man i-There are some more ant than others. have known some to gain knowledge and skill in their trade or profession. I have had servants of my own who learned to read and write very well. show a capacity to obtain a knowledge of

I have no knowledge on that subject. on merely acquainted with those who have learn d the common rudiments o Testimony of the a hee and Juo, M. Gatts. Position Condition of the Socilies Amin's any combination existing among the

On February 17, 1864, Gen. 46 sert 11.

On February 17, 1864, Gen. 46 sert 12.

Lee was sworn and examined.

Other Lee's Research for the present flow on think it has a fine baseks whom I know look it has a fine baseks whom I know look it has a fine baseks whom I know look it has residence? A research flow or the future.

On February 17, 1864, Gen. 46 sert 12.

Substituting 18, 1865, Gen. 46 sert 18.

On February 17, 1864, Gen. 46 sert 12.

Substituting 18, 1865, Gen. 46 sert 18.

On February 17, 1864, Gen. 46 sert 12.

Substituting 18, 1865, Gen. 46 sert 12.

Substituting 18, 1865, Gen. 46 sert 12.

On February 17, 1864, Gen. 46 sert 12.

Substituting 18, 1865, Gen. 46 sert 12.

On February 17, 1864, Gen. 46 sert 12.

Substituting 18, 1865, Gen. 46 sert 18.

On February 18, 1865, Gen. 46 sert 18.

Substituting 18, 1865, Gen. 46 sert 18.

Substi present residence? Answer, Leximaton, Virginia. Question, How long have you been in Lexington. A. Since the first of October last: nearly even months. Q. And you acquainted with the state of the ling among what we call sees don't state or ling among what we call sees don't state or ling. It have been living very refired, and have lead that little communication with mili-fixate event of a war between the United States and any foreign powers ach as English. confort, and, I think, Dok more to their present than their future condition. Q. In the event of a war between the United States and any foreign powers uch as England or France, if there should be held our to the seession portion of the people of Virginia, or the other recently rebel States, a fair prospect of gaining their in-dop indence and shaking off the governthe sees sion people of that State, or the dependence and shaking off the govern-feeling towards this government at this taent of the United States, is it or is it not time? A. So far as came to my knowi-edge, I do not know or a single person who selves of that opportunity? A. I cannot selves of that opportunity? A. I cannot speak with any certainty on that point, I do not know how far they might be actented by their feelings, I have nothing whatever to base an opinion upon. So ar as I know they contemplate nothing of the kind now. What, may happen in the luture I cannot say? Q. Do you not the future I cannot say. Q. Do you not frequently hear in your intercourse with recessionists in Virginia expressions of a hope that such a warfany break out? A. I cannot say that I have heard it. On the contrary, I have he red persons O do you know whether you could calt them assistants or not. The antito-speople The string in the string of th

onation car my? A. It is possible. It depends upon the feeling of the individu-dated in the feeling of the individu-ation of the feeling of the individu-ation of the feeling of the individual assistant control of the feeling of the feeling of the asis an event, might be your own choice? A. I have no disposition now to do it, and I never have had. Q. And you can a strong or that such would be your indion his such an event? A. No. I can justice from the part. I do not know celerum stane - may produce. I can-presend to some convents, so far us I c, the wish of the people of Virginia opened. O. Darlow the war was it intemplated by the government of some total in nation, if possible? At leve it was their wish to do so. It hale with to have the Confederate thoron, regardized as on independovernment. I have no doubt if it e and have made favorable treaties it

ADVERTISING TERMS.

A DVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Ten Cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly advertisements inserted at a liberal reduction on the above rates. Advertisements should be accompanied by the Casif. When sent without any length of time specified for publication, they will be continued until ordered out-and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING

CARDS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, and every other description of Job and Card Printing executed in

ing of the policy of the government. I had no hand or part in it. I merely express my own opinion. Q. The question I am about to put to you you may answer or not, as you choose. "Did you take an oath of fidelity or allegiance to the Confederate government?" A. I do not re-collect having done so, but it is possible when I was commissioned I did. I do not recollect whether it was required. If it was required, I took it, or if it had been required I would have taken it; but I do

not recollect whether it was or not.

By Mr. Blow.—Q. In reference to the effect of President Johnson's policy, if it were adopted, would there be anything like a return of the old feeling? I ask that because you used the expression, "acquiescing in the result." A. I believe it would take time for the feelings of the people to be of that cordial nature to the government that they were formerly. Q. Do you think that their preference for that policy arises from a desire to have good feeling and peace in the country, or from the probability of their regaining po-litical power? A. So far as I know the desire of the people of the South, it is for the restoration of their civil government, and they look upon the policy of Presi-dent Johnson as the one which would most clearly and most surely re-establish it. Q. Do you see any change in reference to the poorer people of Virginia as regards industry? Are they as much, or more interested in developing their manufactures. terial interests than they were? A. I have not observed any change. Every one now has to attend to his business for his support. Q. The poorer classes are generally hard at work, are they? A. So far as I know, they are; I know nothing to the contrary; I have noticed no change in their relations to the colored people; so far as I know, the feelings of all of the people of Virginia are kind to the colored people; I have never heard any blame at-tributed to them as to the present conditributed to them as to the present condi-tion of things or any responsibility. Q. Can capitalists and working men from the North go into Virginia and go to work among the people." A. I do not know anything to prevent them; their peace and pleasure there would depend very much on there conduct; if they confined themselves to their own business, and did not interfere (o provoke controversies with their neighbors, 1 do not believe they would be molested; there is no desire to keep out labor and capital: on the contrary, they are very anxious to get labor and capital into the State; the manner in which they would be received (as I said before) would depend entirely on the individuals; they might make themselves bnoxious, as we can understand.

By Mr. Howard .- Is there not a general dislike of Northern men among secessionists? A. I suppose they would prefer not to associate with them. I do not know that they would select them as associates. Q. Do they avoid and ostracise them socially? A. They might avoid them. They would not select them as associates unless there was some reason. I do not know that they would associate

do not know that they would associate intil they became acquainted. I think it probable that they would not admit them into their social circles.

By Mr. Blow.—Do you think the colorof persons would rather work for a Northern than a Southern man? A. I think it very probable that they would prefer the Northern man, although I have no facts. I know numbers of the blacks engaging with their old masters, and I know of a good many who prefer to go off and look for new homes. Whether it is from any delike to their former masters, or from a desire to change, or that they feel more What is your opinion in regard to the material interests of Virginia—do you think they will be equal to what they were tefore the rebellion under the changed aspect of affairs? A. It will take a long time for them to reach their former standard. I think that after the lapse of some years they will reach it. I hope they will excred it—but it can't be immediately, in my opinion. It will take a number of years. Q. On the whole, the condition of things in Virginia is hopeful, both in reand to its material interests and the fuare peace of the country? A. I have card great hope expressed, and great deerfulness and willingness to labor. suppose that this policy of President Johnson should be all you anticipated, and that you should also realize all that you expect in the improvement of your material interests, do you think that the result of that will be the gradual restoration of the old feeling? A. That would be the natural result, I think; and I can see no other way in which that result can be brought about. Q. There is a fear in the public mind that the friends of the policy in the South adopt it because they position which they lost in the recent contest. Do you think that that is the nonin idea with them, or that they merely book to it, as you say, as the best means of coroning the civil government and the

perce and prosperity of their respective States? A. As to the first point you make, I do not think that I ever heard my person speak upon it. I never heard be points separated. I have heard them speak generally as to the effect of the policy of President Johnson. The feeling, so are as I know, now is that there is not that equality extended to the Southern States as it is enjoyed by the North. Q. You do not feel down there that while not accept the result, we are as generous is we ought to be under the circum-A. They think that the can afford to be generous. Q. That is the feeling down there? A. Yes, and they think it is the best policy—those who reflect on the subject and are able to judge.). I understand it to be your opinion that cosity and liberality towards the enin · South would be the surest means of gaining their gool opinion? A. Yes, and the speediest. Q. I understood you to

as generally that you had no apprehen-

ing secessionists to renew the war or anything of the kind? A. I have no reason

on of any combination among the lead-

in the world to think so. Q. Have you head that subject talked over among the polificians? A. No, sir, I have not. I have not heard that matter suggested. Q. Let me put another hypothetical case: uppose the Executive of the United eared the right of coercion, so called ad suppose a Congress should exist here at staining the same political opinions has presenting to the once rebei States the opportunity to again secode from the Vaion; would they or not, in your opinon, avail themselves of that opportunity, some of them? A: I suppose it would is pend upon the circumstances existing the time. If their feelings should remain embittered and their affections alimated from the rest of the States, I think it very probable they might do so, provided they thought it was to their interest. I do not know that there is a deep scated feeling of dislike towards the government. I think it probable some animosity may exist among some of the peo-I think at the same time that pte. I think at the same time that they were disappointed as to the result of the war. I know of no condition of discon-tent against the government among the secessionists. I believe the people will perform towards the government all of the duties they are required to perform. I think that is the general feeling. Q. Do you think it would be practicable to conciet a man in Virginia of treason for having taken part in this rebellion against the government by a Virginia jury, without packing it with direct reference to a

verdict of guilty? A. On that point I Concluded on fourth page.