B, L, FORSTER, Secretary. DEHOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Com

At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County, held at the Committee Rooms, in Carlisle, on Saturday, February 23d, it was unanimously

\*\*Resolved.\*\* That in accordance with the published call of the Democratic State Central Committee, 169 at 174 END MIN ATING CONVENTION the Democratic State Central Committee, 169 at 174 END MIN ATING CONVENTION on TATATE MASS CONVENTION, the Democratic County are requested to assemble at the usual places of holding their dolegate elections, at the usual hour, on Saturday the 4th day of March, 1807, and elect two delegates to represent them in a Democratic County Convention to be held in the Court House, at Carlisle, on Monday the 11th day of March, 1807, at eleven o'clock, A. M., there to select one delegate to represent the Democrate o'c Cumberland County, in the Democrate State Nominating Convention to be held on the second Tuesday of June, 1837; and one-Senatorial and two representative delegates to represent them in the Mass Convention to be held at the call of the Chairman of the State Central Committee, and to transact such there business as may seen to them expedient and proper.

W. KENNEDY, Chairman.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS 500 BOOKS TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

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We will present to every old subscriber who sends us the name of A NEW YEARLY SUB-SCRIBER to THE VOLUNTEER, accompanied by the price of subscription, a copy of the

## Democratic Almanac for 1867

AND WILL PRESENT THE SAME TO EACH NEW SUBSCRIBER HIMSELF. This valuable little volume, published in New York, contains EIGH-TY PAGES of closely printed, interesting and useful reading matter-embracing astronomics calculations and calendars; tabular statements of the National Debt extracts from the Constitutional history of the country, a list of the arbitrary and illegal arrests made by order of Abraham Lincoln from 1861 to 1865, statistics of pauperism and crime in the United States, the Presilential proclamations of the last year, all the veto messages of President Johnson, the Negro Bureau and Civil Rights Bill, the Negro legislation of Congress, a list of the officers of the United States Government, members of Congress and Foreign Ministers, official election returns from all the States for the years 1856, 1860, 1861 and 1866, together with able articles on prominent political topics.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC is a complete com pendium of the political history of the last year, and will be found invaluable as a book of reference, as will readily be seen from the brief synonsis we have given of its contents. It should have a place in the abrary of every Democratic household. It will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price of subscription to THE VOLUNTEER. Ad-BRATTON & KENNEDY, March 7, 1867,

## THE VETO.

To the exclusion of a variety of interesting matter prepared for this issue. we give President Johnson's veto of the infamous Military Bill in full. We have merely room to express our earst conviction that it will rank in his tory as one of the ablest. if not indeed the very ablest State paper ever submitted to the consideration of the American people. It is courteous and dignified in tone, calm; comprehensive and statesmanlike in its views of national affairs, and overwhelming in the force of its logic. Of all that has been said and written upon the important questions involved in the Sherman Bill, this message is the most cogent, exhaustive and unanswerable; and if there were nothing else in his public career worthy of praise, would of itself stamp Andrew Johnson as a devoted patriot, a most powerful logician and a far-seeing and sagacious statesman.

WILLIAMS

"It was better that the rebel States should remain outside of the Union for a generation, than that they should come back now when they could form political alliances."—Tom Williams. We clip the above extract from speech recently delivered in the House, at Washington, by Tom Williams, of the Allegheny district, in this State .--Williams, like many other Radical ranters, is an insane man, and rather than see his accursed party endangered, he would prefer dissolution, anarchy, des potism, anything. We knew Williams when he was a State Senator, more than twenty years ago. He was a disunionist then; he is a disunionist now; and if instice could be done, a traitor's doom would be his. We don't know whether Williams is a Massachusetts Yankee or not, but we judge he is, for he has all the characteristics—looks, smell and demeanor of a blue-belly. He is as venomous as a toad, and indeed, resembles that interesting quadruped. He spoke the sentiments of his festering heart, as well as the sentiments of his treasonable party, when he said he would rather see ten sovereign States "remain outside of the Union for a generation." He talked in this same strain when he was a very young man, and he signed treasonable petitions to Congress praying for a dissolution of the Union. Party is everything with Williams; he would send the country to perdition to save his party. He is as cold-blooded as a lizard, and as remorseless as a Bengal tiger. Like an elephant in a china shop, he goes in for breaking things, without stopping to inquire about damages.-Some of these days the people will get their eyes opened to the villainies and and treason of the negro-equality-disunion party, of which Tom Williams is one of the lights, and then let him and those who act with him look out for their necks, for they will hang them like cats to the limbs of the trees, as a warning, in all future time, to those who dare utter the wish that ten States should "remain outside the Union for a generation." Let Williams and his traitor colleagues beware. The yeomanry of the country—the hard-fisted boys—are beginning to show anger, and God help

the disunionists if a break takes place. Piye members of Henry Ward Beecher's church have been arrested for distilling contravand whisky. It is lucky Henry was not among them, as he is with them in spirit strik.

GEORGETOWN ELECTION FIRST NE-

The election for Mayor and Common Council of Georgetown, D. C., took place on the 25th ult. For the first time the negroes were allowed to vote. The registry showed 1,350 white voters and 971 negro voters. Charles D. Welsh, the negro candidate for Mayor, was elected by a majority of 96 over Henry Addison, the Conservative or white man's candidate. A majority of piebald Councilmen were also elected.

Henceforth the city of Georgetown is to be under the control of the negroes and a few New England Yankees, calling themselves white men, nearly all of whom are Government employees, and therefore mere squatters in the city.-The property holders—the men who own the city-are thus deprived of a voice in the management of its affairs.

The negroes and their friends-the white negro-equality-disunionists-are rejoicing over the result of the Georgetown election. Sumner referred to it in a speech in the Senate a few days ago, and congratulated his friends "on the rogress of the great progressive party." Bully Chandler, too, the miserable sot who occupies the seat once occupied by the great and good Lewis Cass, spoke of the election in rapturous strains, and predicted that this was "but the begining of what is to follow in all sections of the country."

Let sober-minded men—men of sense

and honor—reflect for a moment on the outrage perpetrated upon the property olders of Georgetown, by the operation of the negro-suffrage bill made applicable to that city. Previous to the war the whole number of male negroes over 21 years of age in Georgetown did not reach quite 300. Now, this same class of negroes number nearly 1,000. Some 700 of them, then, are strangers—negroes from other States-who emigrated there during the rebellion, to receive rations and clothing from the Freedmen's Bureau. These 700 voted at the recent election, and so did the 300 native negroes, and by their votes the mulatto, Charles D. Welsh, is elected Mayor, and the nen who own the property of the city

have no say in its government. Vagabond blacks, who are not even natives of the place, and nearly all of whom have been loafing there at the expense of the government, are the rulers in Georgetown! This is "but the beginning of what is to follow," says drunken Chandler of Michigan. That is, the negross are soon to rule all over the land, and the white men who made the country what it is are to stand aside and ook on I What are we coming to? Are the

white men of this nation sleeping, or have they yielded up all manly independence, all pride of character, to a niserable party spirit that requires them to recognize a negro as their equal; nay more, that requires them to recognize a negro as their master and ruler and the guardian of their property? If the white men of America permit this state of things-this negro-fobia and fanatieism to go on much longer-instead of being a white man's government, this will be a negro government to all intents and purposes. Radicalism is determined to bring this about, and the rejoicings of the negro-equality advocates over the result of the Georgetown election, is because they think they see the commencement of what is to follow

in all the States.

THE "STATE OF NEBRASIKA," Having accepted the negro-equality plank dictated by the Rump Congress, her Senators elect and member of the House have taken their seats. At the dence in the case, and do report that there is not 9,000 votes were cast—about the same as we cast in Cumberland county. New York, with her more than seven hundred thousand votes, and Pennsylvania. with her six hundred thousand, are placed on an equality in the U.S. Senate with Nebraska-each State having two votes! What an outrage is thiswhat a burlesque on our system of Government? Nine thousand voters of seven hundred thousand New York voters have! The Rumpers in Congress dictated the Constitution for Nebraska, the main feature being negro-suffrage. Her peoplé were informed, in express terms, that if they agreed to confer on the negro the privilege of voting, they would be admitted as a State and placed on an equality with New York and Pennsylvania, but if they refused to do this they would not be admitted. By the efforts of those who now occupy seats as Senators and Representatives. this disgraceful demand was complied with and Nebraska was made a "State." What will not the Rump Congress do

to retain power? : REJECTING THE WIDOWS OF SOL-DIERS.-The "soldiers friends" of the Rump Senate appear to entertain very little respect for soldiers' widows.-Among the batch of rejections by that dignified body on Friday last, was Mrs. Elizabeth P. Humphreys, as Post Mistress at Coatesville, this State. Mrs. H's husband was a soldier, who was killed at the battle of Bull Run. She is a most estimable lady, with four small children, and is very poor. There were no complaints against her official capacity, for there could be none, but a few negro-equality politicians of Coatesville demanded her rejection, basing their demand on the fact that "she received her appointment from President Johnson." and the Rump made haste to obey the demand. The Democratic Senators tried their best to save the soldier's widow, but their efforts were unavailing. and Mrs. Humphreys was rejected and deprived of the little office the President had given her. Was there ever a more heartless set of political demagogues than those who compose the majority of the Rump Senate?

NIGGERS IN THE JURY BOX .- Pennsylvania is progressing along the road of fanaticism. A few more strides and she will stand alongside of Massachusetts, its equal, in every respect, so far as Cuffee is concerned. But a few weeks since, the Legislature made it a criminal offence for railroad companies, or their employees, to attempt to keep negroes out of the cars set apart for ladies, groes out of the cars set apart for ladies, or to request the "coming man" to take a seat even at one end of the car. Now the Jury Bill is before the House—a bill to provide for the election of two Jury Commissioners, one from each party, who, with the Sheriff of each county, are to select the jurors. A provise to the bill requiring these commissioners, one from the county of the bill requiring these commissioners. viso to the bill requiring these commissioners to take the jurors from the white portion of our population, was voted down by a strict party vote; every abolitionist voting against it, and in favor of making negroes jurors.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Closing Scenes of Congress-The Dance of Despotisms-The Voto of the Military Sub-jugation Bill-of Office Bills-- What Came of the Impendement-Forncy on the Ramp-nge--The New Officers-- A Speech from Mr. Glossbreuser. Correspondence American Volunteer

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1867. "The closing scenes of the ever memorable Tik-ty-ninth Congress could be more easily imagined than described. The usual excitement, turnul and disorder of such occasions was heightened by the reception of two yeto messages on Satur day—one by the House, the veto of the Millitary Subjugation Bill and the other by the Senate, the veto of the Tenure of Office Bill. During the sessions of Saturday and Sunday, (for Congress h theoretically and practically abolished the same tity of the Sabbath,) the galleries were crowded to suffication, by a mixed crowd of blacks and whites, (I place the blacks first, for they were rather in the ascendency, both as to number and the favored positions they had secured for them solves.) Yot the beauty and talout of the Capital were there likewise—refined and beautiful ladies— gentlemen of education and position—all as-sembled to witness the close of a Congress which in history will compete for the palm with th French "National Assembly"—a Congress who nfamy will be heralded to the latest syllable of recorded time—the last Congress of "the United States of America," Which doomed four millions of its fellow-countrymen to a despotism more ab

ject than that of Poland.

ject than that of Poland.

At half past one o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the President's private Secretary appeared at the door of the House, with the veto of the Military Subjugation Bill. It was at once taken up and read by Mr. McPherson. When the reading ha been completed. Stevens offered a resolution sus pending all the rules of the House, in order to reach a direct vote upon the bill, the President's objections to the contrary, notwithstanding. By the decision of the Speaker, the question of sus pending the rules had priority over any other mo pending the rates and priority over any tente inci-tion, and, after an appeal from that decision had been voted down, the resolution was adopted by a strict party vote. The rules having been suspended, there was no chance for the Democrat to defeat the bill by dilatory motions, although Messrs, Le Blond, Finch, Boyer, and others ex Mossrs, Le Mond, Finch, Boyer, and others ex-pressed themselves ready to sit out to the end of the session, if they could by any means prevent the passage of the infiguitous measure. But they were powerless. The Speaker was against them, and so was the whole Radical side of the House. Shortly after three o'cluck, the Clerk commer ced to call the roll on the final passage of the bill.
As the call progressed it became evident, that the
Radients were united, and the bill would receive
a full party vote. When the result (yeas 135, nays 48) was appounced there were some manifesta tions of applause mingled with hisses from the galleries. A message was immediately sent to the Senate amounting the action of the House.— The bill, however, was not taken up until the evening session. The galleries were then densely crowded, and even the corridors and lobbles wer filled with anxious-looking individuals, awaitin an opportunity to hear what was going on inside The debate was rather limited. At twenty min utes to eleven o'clock the question was take and resulted in the passage of the measure, by nore than the necessary two-thirds voic. The President pro tempore (Mr. Foster) announced the enactment of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President. And thus this meas jections of the Trasident. And thus this means ure, enacting the permanent and final dissolution of the Union, became the law of the land,—
Oh judgment thou artified to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason!"

During all this time—the carousal and debayed.

n each wing of the Capitol continued. In near in each wing of the Capitol continued. In near-ity all the leading committee rooms a substantial repast was served up, and whisky and other strong drink was abundant. Bills passed and conference committees were appointed every few minutes. The hubbub and confusion were indescribable, and altogether, the scene was anythir but creditable to the legislation and legislators of the country. The Tenure of Office Bill met a similar fate, and then, at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, both Houses adjourned until Sun-day evening. The scene on Sunday night was but a repetition of that of Saturday. A foreigner wouldn't have been very apt to infer that this was the highest legislative tribunal of a Christian

cople. Late on Saturday night the Judiciary Commit tee made a report on the impeachment resclu-tion, in which they say: "If the investigation had even approached completeness, the committee would not feel authorized to present the result to the House at this late period of the session, un less the charges had been so entirely negatived, as to admit of no discussion, which, in the opin-lon of the committee, is not the case; certainly no affirmative report could be properly considered in the expiring hours of this Congress. The committee not having fully investigated all the charges preferred against the President of the United States, it is deemed inexpedient to submit any correlation beyond the mixed with milliplication beyond the mixed with a milliplication beyond the mixed with the milliplication between the milliplication because it is notice to ustify and demand a further prosecution of the

In reply to this, Representative Rogers, the minority of the committee, made a report, in which he says: "I have carefully examined all the cyio investigate, and that the case is wholly without a particle of evidence upon which impeach-ment could be founded, and that with all the effort that has been made, and the mass of evi denot that has been taken, the case is entirely bald of proof. He furthermore reports that the most of the testimony that has been taken is of a secondary character, and such as would not be dmitted in a court of justice. In view of this onclusion, he can see no good in a continuation the investigation. He is convinced that a he proof that could be produced has been before little Nebraska have the same weight, give the case a full investigation. Why, then, the same work in the Sanate that over the committee, as no pains have been spared to apon the question any longer, as it is sure to end, in his opinion, in a complete vindication of the President, if justice be done to him by the com-mittee, of which he has no doubt." Thus end he grand impeachment movement, at least fo

And thus, too, ends the Thirty-ninth Congres tends with a veto message from the President great alarm-bell arousing the people to the dan-gers which threaten their liberty. If it fails to produce conviction, it cannot be for lack of argu-ment. Its clear and eogent reasoning, demod-strating the irreconclibble repugnance of the Military Bill to the Constitution, and showing the galling and intolerable evils and oppressio t inflicts upon its victims, leaves nothing to be supplied. The President has done his duty, he stands as firm as the granite hills against the waves of wild fanatleism which have been dashing around him. And now let the coming Congress do its worst. There is but little left of the grand old fabric of our Government to tear down, let them play the part of blind old Sampson, tear down the last topling pillars and bury them-solves and all else in the mighty ruips.

Forney grows more blood-thirsty than ever, is view of a possible nibble at future Govern printing. His Chronicle of yestorialy had a dou-ble-leaded sensation article on the impeachment question and the voto messages. In reference to the latter, he says that the feeling the reading created in both Houses cannot be described, and that emanation was soon succeeded by the reso lute and almost universal demand for the Presi

office. Ben Wade, of Obio, is to be elected President of he Senate, for the purpose of taking the Presi-lential Chair, should the Radicals determine to go on with the impeachment. Colfax will be re-elected Speaker of the House and McPherson

Mr. Glossbrenner of Pennsylvania made a most palpable hit in his remarks on the resolution to investigate the rumors of certain overtures of compromise between the President and certain veek-kneed Republicans. Mr. Glossbrenner was one of the committee, and before making a m tion to discharge them from the consideration of the subject, read a few telling remarks, portraying, in very amusing terms, the efforts of the Committee to find something "terrible;" and amenting their ill success. He suggested if the committee had only been able to get at "Sanford Conover" they might have been able to prove alnost anything they wished against the Presi lent. His remarks were well received by all, and he was warmly congratulated upon his tellin hits at some of the absurdities of Radical legisla CAUCASIAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

-At a late fashionable wedding in New York the trains of the bridesmaids' dresses were so

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MILITARY BECONSTRUCTION BILL

To the House of Representatives:

Thave examined the bill "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states," with the care and anxiety which its transcendant importance is calculated to awaken. I am unable to give it my assent for reasons so grave that I hope a statement of them may have some influence on the minds of the patriotic and enightened men with whom the decision ightened men with whom the decision

must ultimately rest.

The bill places all the people of the ten states therein named under the absolute identification of military rulers, and the presumble undertakes to give the reasons upon which the measure is based and the ound upon which it is instified. It declares that there exists in those States no. egal governments, and no adequate pro-ection for life or property, and asserts the eccessity of enforcing peace and good or-er within their limits. Is this true as natter of fact? matter of fact?

It is denied that the States in question have each of them an actual government, with all the powers—executive, judicial and legislative—which properly belong the state of the constant of the state of the stat

to a free State. They are organized like the other States of the Union, and, like them, they make, administer and execute the laws which concern their domestic affairs. An existing de facto government, exercising such functions as these, is itself a law of the State upon all matters within its jurisdiction. To pronounce the supreme law-making power of an established State illegal is to say that law itself is unlawful.

is unlawful.

The provisions which these governments have made for the preservation of order, the suppression of crime, and the redress of private injuries, are in substance and private injuries, are in substance and private in the suppression of crimes, which provides the suppression of the suppr is unlawful. principle the same as those which prevail in the Northern States and in other civilized countries. They certainly have not succeeded in preventing the commission of all crime, nor has this been accomplish-ed anywhere in the world. There, as ed anywhere in the world. There, as well as elsewhere, offenders sometimes escape for want of vigorous prosecution, and occasionally, perhaps, by the inefficiency of courts or the prejudice of jurors. It is undoubtedly true that these evils have been much increased and aggravated, North and South, by the demoralizing influences of civil war, and by the rancorous passions which the contest has engendered. But that these people are maintaining local governments for themselves which habitually defeat the object selves which habitually defeat the object selves which habitually defeat the object of all government, and render their own lives and property insecure, is in itself utterly improbable, and the averment of the bill to that effect is not supported by any evidence which has come to my knowledge. All the information I have on the subject convinces me that the masses of the Southern people and those who control their public acts, while they entertain diverse on pinions, on questions of Federal liverse opinions on questions of Federal policy, are completely united in the effort to reorganize their society on the basis of peace, and to restore their mutual prosperity as rapidly and as completely as their circumstances will permit.

The bill, however, would seem to show upon its face that the establishment of peace and good order is not its real object. The fifth section declares that the preceding statement of the section of ing sections shall cease to operate in any State where certain events shall have

happened. These events are:
First. The selection of delegates to a
State convention by an election, at which
negroes shall be allowed to vote.
Second. The formation of a State Contitution by the convention so chosen.
Third. The insertion into the State Constitution of a provision which will secure the right of voting at all elections to nemes, and to such white men as may not be disfranchised for rebellion or felony. Fourth. The submission of the Constiution for ratification to negroes and white nen not disfranchised, and its actual ratiication by their votes.

Fifth. The submission of the State Con-

Fifth. The submission of the batte con-stitution to Congress for examination and approval, and the actual approval of it by that body.

Sixth. The adoption of a certain amend-ment to the Federal Constitution by a

vote of the Legislature elected under the new Constitution.

wote of the Legislature elected under the new Constitution.

Seventh. The adoption of said amendment by a sufficient number of other States to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States.

All these conditions must be fulfilled before the representation of the United States.

All these conditions must be fulfilled before the representation of the United States.

All these conditions must be fulfilled before the representation with the named intelly the pains and penalties of the bill are to cease, no matter whether there be peace and order or not, and without any reference to the security of life or property. The excuse given for the bill in the preamble is admitted by the bill itself not to be real. The military rule which it not to be real. The military rule which it establishes is plainly to be used, not for any purpose of order or for the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coercing the people into the adoption of principles and measures to which it is known that they are opposed, and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their

own judgment:

I submit to Congress whether this measure is not, in its whole character, scope and object, without precedent and without authority, in palpable conflict with the plainest provisions of the Constitution. plainest provisions of the Constitution, and utterly destructive to those great principles of liberty and humanity for principles of liberty and humanity for which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic have shed so much blood

the Atlantic have shed so much blood and expended so much treasure.

The ten States named in the bill are divided into five districts. For each district an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadior General is to be appointed to rule over the people, and he is to be supported with an efficient military force to take he have to expend a light the state of the o cuable him to perform his duties and enforce his authority.

Those duties and that authority, as defined by the third section of the bill, are "to protect all persons in their rights of "to protect all persons in their rights ofperson and property, to suppress instrrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers
of the public peace or criminals."

The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people of each district is that of an absolute menarch. His
mere will is to take the place of all law.
The law of the Strees is now the only rule.

The law of the States is now the only rule applicable to the subjects placed under his control, and that is completely dis-placed by the clause which declares all interference of State authority to be null and void.

He alone is permitted to determine what are rights of person or property, and he may protect them in such way as, in his discretion, may seem proper. It places at his free disposal all the lands and goods in his district, and he may distribute them without let or hindrance to when he places. Being bound by no whom he pleases. Being bound by no State law, and there being no other law to State law, and there being no other law to regulate the subject, he may make a criminal code of his own, and he can make it as bloody as any recorded in history, or he can reserve the privilege of acting upon the impulse of his private pussions in each case that arises. He is bound by ano rules of evidence; there is indeed no provision by which he is authorized or required to take any evidence at all. Everything is a crime which he chooses to rything is a crime which he chooses to call so, and all persons are condemned whom he pronounces to be guilty. He is not bound to keep any record or make any report of his proceedings. He may arrest his victims wherever he finds them, without warrant, accusation or proof of probable cause. If he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives it of his grace and mercy—not because he is combunded at the

s commanded so to do. To a casual reader of the bill it might eem that some kind of trial was secured seem that some kind of trial was secured by it to persons accused of crime, but such is not the case. The officer "may allow local civil tribunals to try offenders;" but, of course, this does not require that he shall do so. If any State or Federal court shall do so. If any State or Federal court presumes to exercise its legal jurisdiction by the trial of a malefactor without his special permission, he can break it up and punish the judges and jurors as being themselves malefactors. He can save his friends from justice, and despoil his enemies contrary to justice.

It is also provided that "he shall have power to organize military commissions

bingle will, such a tribuind would be used much more probably to divide the responsibility of making it more cruel and

unjust.
Several provisions, dictated by the husers of Congress, have been inserted in the bill apparently to restrain the power of the commanding officer, but it seems to me that they are of no avail for that purpose. The fourth section prothat purpose. The fourth section pro-vides, first, that trials shall not be unnec-essarily delayed, but I think I have shown that the power is given to punish without trial, and, if so, this provision is practi-

that and, if so, this provision is practically inoperative.

Second. Cruel or unusual punishment is not to be inflicted; but who is to decide what is cruel and what is unusual? The words have acquired a legal meaning by long use in the courts. Can it be expected that military officers will understand or follow a rule expressed in language so purely technical, and not pertaining, in the last degree, to their profession? If not, then each officer may define cruelty according to his own temper, and if it is not usual, he will make it usual. Corporal punishment, imprisonment, the gag, the ball and chain and the almost insupportable forms of torture invented for military punishment, lie within the range of choice. range of choice.

Third. The sentence of a commission is not to be executed without being approved by the commander, if it affects life or lib-

erty, and a sentence of death must be ap-proved by the President. This applies to cases in which there has been a trial and sentence.

I take it to be clear under this bill that the military commander may condemn to death without even the form of a trial by a military commission. So that the ire of the condemned may depend upon the will of two men instead of one.

It is plain that the authority here given o the military officers amounts to absolute despotism. But to make it still more unendurable, the bill provides that it may

unendurable, the bill provides that it may be delegated to as many subordinates as he chooses to appoint, for it declares that he shall "punish or cause to be punished." Such a power has not been wielded by any monarch in England for, more than five hundred years. In all that time, no people who speak the English language have borne such servitude. It reduces the whole population of the ten States the whole population of the ten States— all persons of every color, sex and condi-tion, and every stranger within their limits, to the most abject and degrading slavery. No master ever had a control so absolute over his slaves as this bill gives o the military officers over both white and colored persons.

It may be answered to this last that the

filters of the army arr too magnanimous just and humane to oppress and trample upon a subjugated people. I'do not doubt that army officers are as well entitled to this kind of confidence as any other class of men. But the history of the world has been written in vain if it does not teach us that unrestrained authority can never be safely trusted in human hands. It is almost sure to be more or less abused un-der any circumstances, and it has always esulted in gross tyranny where the ruresulted in gross tyranny where the rulers who exercise it are strangers to their
subjects, and come among them as the
representatives of a distant power, and
more especially when the power that
sends them is unfriendly. Governments
closely resembling that here proposed
have been fairly tried in Hungary and
Poland, and the suffering endured by
those peoples roused the sympathies of
the entire world. It was tried in Ireland,
and though tempered at first by princiand though tempered at first by principles of English law, it gave birth to cruel-ties so atrocious that they are never re-counted without just indignation. The French Convention armed its deputies with this power, and sent them to the southern departments of the Republic.—The massacres, murders and other atrocities which they committed show what the passions of the ablest men in the most

the passions of the holest men in the most civilized society will tempt them to do when wholly unrestrained by law.

The men of our rare in every age have struggled to the up the hands of their government and keep them within the law, because their own experience of all mankind taught them that rulers could not be relied on to concede those rights which they were not legally bound to respect.—
The head of a great empire has sometimes

certainly not, if we derive our authority from the Constitution, and if we are bound by the limitations which it imposes.

This proposition is perfectly clear, that no branch of the Federal Government,

executive, legislative or judicial, can have any just powers except those which it derives through and exercises under the organic law of the Union. Outside of the Constitution we have no legal authority constitutor. We have no legal authority more than private citizens, and without it we have only so much as that instrument gives us. This broad principle limits all our functions and applies to all subjects. It protects not only the citizens of

treat their people in a way which the fundamental law forbids. Some persons assume that the success

Some persons assume that the success of our arms in crushing the opposition which was made in some of the States to the execution of the Federal law reduced those States, and all their people, the innocent, as well as the guilty, to the condition of vassalage, and gave us a power over them which the Constitution does not bestow, or define, or limit. No fallacy can be more transparent than

gents to legal obedience, not to the voke of an arbitrary despotism. When an ab-solute sovereign reduces his rebellions subjects, he may deal with them accordng to his pleasure, because he had that. arch puts down an Jusurrection, he must still govern according to law. If an in-surrection should take place in one of our surrection should take place in one of our States against the sovereignty of the State government, and end in the overthrow of those who planned it, would that take away the rights of all the people of the counties where it was favored by a part or a majority of the population? Could they for such a reason be wholly outlawed, and deprived of their representation in the Legislature? I have always contended that the Government of the United States was sovereign within its constied States was sovereign within its consti tutional sphere, that it executed its laws, like the States themselves, by applying its coercive power directly to individuals, and that it could put down insurrection with the same effect as a State, and no other. The opposite doctrine is the worst heresy of those who advocated secession, and cannot be agreed to without admit-ting that heresy to be right. Invasion, insurrection, rebellion and domestic violence were anticipated when the Govern-ment was framed, and the means of repelling and suppressing them were wisely provided for in the Constitution; but it was not thought necessary to declare that the States in which they might occur should be expelled from the Union. Rebellions, which were invariably sup-

pressed, occurred prior to that out of which these questions grow. But the States con-tinued to exist and the Union remained unbroken. In Massachusetts, in Penn-sylvania, in Rhode Island, and in New York, at different periods in our history, violent and armed opposition to the United States was carried on. But the relations of those States with the Federal Government were not supposed to be interrupted or changed thereby after the The ratinated the bridesmatics dresses were careful to male depend on the trains of the bridesmatics dresses were careful to make the door until the other hadyconesome distance up the also.

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Can it be pretended that this obligation of government is not paintly broken if it is not paintly bro

operation either war or insurrection.—
The laws of the States and of the Federal Government are all in undisturbed and harmonious operation. The courts, State and Federal, are open and in the full extended of their proper authority. Over overy State comprised in those five military districts life, liberty and property are secured by State laws and Federal laws, and the National Constitution to the very state comprised in those five military districts life, liberty and property are secured by State laws and Federal laws, and the National Constitution for the convertible for any person in this country to be constitutionally punished for any crime by a legislative proceeding of any sort; nevertheless, here is a bill of attainder.

It is received by State laws and Federal laws, and the National Constitution that no State should pass any bill of attainder.

It is country to be constitutionally punished for any crime by a legislative proceeding of any sort; nevertheless, here is a bill of attainder.

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It is country to be constitutionally punished operation, either war, or insurrection.

It is recited, by way of preamble, that no legal State Governments nor adequate protection for life or property exist in those States, and that peace and good order should be thus enforced.

The first thing which arrests attention, upon these recitals, which prepare the way for martial law is this: That the only foundation upon which martial law can exist, under our form of government, is not stated or so much as pretended; actual war, foreign invasion, domestic insurrection--none of these appear, and none way for martial law is this: That the only foundation upon which martial law can exist, under our form of government, is not stated or so much as pretended; actual war, foreign invasion, domestic insurrection-none of these appear, and none of these, in fact, exist. It is not even recited that any sort of war or insurrection is threatemed. Let us pause here to consider, upon this question of constitutional law and the power of Congress, a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in exparte Milligan. I will first quote from the opinion of the majority of the Court: "Martial law cannot arise from a threatened invasion. The arise from a threatened invasion. The necessity must be actual and present, the invasion real, such as effectually closes the courts and deposes the civil administration." We see that martial law comes in only when actual invasion closes the

only when actual invasion closes the courts and deposes the civil authority.—
But this bill, in time of peace, makes martial law operate as though we were in actual war, and become the cause instead of the consequence of the abrogation of of the consequence of the program of civil authority. One more quotation:

"It follows from what has been said on this subject that there are occasions when martial law can be properly applied. If in foreign invasion or civil war the courts are actually closed, and it is impossible to are actually closed, and it is impossible to administer criminal justice according to law, then, on the theatre of active military operations, where war really prevails, there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority thus overthrown, to preserve the safety of the army and society; and as no power is left but the military, it is allowed to govern by martial rule until the laws can have their tree course." I now quote from the opinion rule until the laws can have their free course." I now quote from the opinion of the majority of the court, delivered by Chief Justice Chase: "We by no means assert that Congress can establish and apply the laws of war where no war has been declared or exists. Where peace exists the laws of peace must prevail."—This is sufficiently explicit. Peace exists in all the territory to which this bill applies. It asserts a power in Coursess happlies. It asserts a power in Congress in time of peace to set aside the laws of peace and to substitute the laws of war. The minority concurring with the major-ity declares Congress does not possess

Again, and if possible more emphatically, the Chief Justice with remarkable clearness and condensation sums up the whole matter as follows: "There are un-der the Constitution three kinds of military jurisdiction; one to be exercised both in peace and war, another to be exercised in time of foreign war without the boundaries of the United States, or in time of rebellion and civil war within States or districts acquisited by rebust trouched on listricts occupied by rebels, treated as belligerents, and a third to be exercised in time of invasion or insurrection within the limits of the United States, or during rebellion within the limits of the States maintaining adhesion to the National Government, when the public danger requires its exercise. The first of these may be called jurisdiction under military law, and is found in acts of Congress prescribing rules and articles of war, or otherwise mobility for the representation. ing rules and articles of war, or otherwise providing for the government of the national forces. The second may be distinguished as military governments, superceding, as far as may be deemed expedient, the local law, and exercised by the military commander, under the direction of the President, with the express or implied sanction of Congress. With the third may be denominated martial law proper, and is called into action by Congress, or, temporarily, when the action of Congress cannot be invited, and in the case of justifying or excusing peril, by the President: tifying or excusing peril, by the Precident in times of insurrection or invasion; or o civit or foreign war within districts or to calities where ordinary law no longer ad-

calities where ordinary law no longer adequately secures public safety and private rights."

It will be observed that of the three kinds of military jurisdiction which can be exercised or created under our Constitution, there is but one that can prevail in time of peace, and that is the code of laws enacted by Congress for the government. enacted by Congress for the government of the national forces. That body of mili-tary law has no application to the citizen nor even to the citizen soldier enrolled in nor even to the citizen soldier enrolled in the milita in time of peace. But this bill is not a part of that sort of military law, for that applies only to the soldier, and not to the citizen, whilst contrariwise the military law provided by this bill applies only to the citizen and not to the soldier. I need not say to the representatives of the American people that their Constitution forbids the exercise of judicial power in any way but one—that is, by the ordained and established courts. It is equally well known that in all criminal cases a trial by tury is made judispensable by States that are within the Union, but it shields every human being who comes or is brought under our jurisdiction.

We have no right to do in one place more than in another that which the Constitution says we shall not do at all. If, therefore, the Southern States were, in truth, out of the Union, we could not treat their people in a way which the surface and ential of it anywhere or upon any prefernce.

any pretence. A very recent decision of the Supreme Court has traced the history, vindicated the dignify, and made known the value of this great privilegeso clearly that nothing more is needed. To what extent a violation of it might be excused, in time of war or public danger, may admit of discussion. But we are providing now-for a time of profound peace, where there is not an armed soldier within our borders, except those who are in the service of the Government. It is in such a condition of this case of the service of the condition of this case of the service. Government. It is in such a condition of things that an act of Congress is proposed which, if carried out, would deny a trial by the lawful courts and juries to nine millions of American citizens and to their posterity for an indefinite period. It seems to be scarcely possible that any one should seriously believe this consistent with a Constitution which declares in simple, plain and unambiguous language that all persons shall have that right, and that no person shall ever, in any case, be that no person shall ever, in any case, be deprived of it. The Constitution also forbids the arrest of the citizen without judicial warrant founded on probable cause. This bill authorizes an arrest without probable cause. warrant, at the pleasure of a military com-mander. The Constitution declares that no person shall be held to answer for

capital or otherwise infamous crime, un-less on presentment by a grand jury."

This bill holds every person not a soldier answerable for all crimes and all charges without any presentment. The Constitution declares that "no man shall be de tution declares that "no man shall be de-prived of life, liberty, or property, with-out due process of law." This bill sets aside all process of law and makes the citizen answerable, in his person and pro-perty, to the will of one man, and as to his life, to the will of two. Finally, the Constitution declares that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebel-lion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" whereas this bill declares martial law, which of itself suspends this great writ in time of peace, and author-izes the military to make the arrest, and great writ in time of peace, and authorizes the military to make the arrest, and give to the prisoner only one privilege, and that is a trial without unnecessary delay. He has no hope of release from custody; except the hope, such as it is, of release by acquittal before a military conmission. The United States are bound to

guarantee to each State a republican form of government.

from Congress, and thus forbade its exer-cise by that body, and they provided in

ties were excluded from all participation in the trial. The conviction is to be followed by the most ignominious punishment ever inflicted on large masses of men. It disfranchised them by hundreds of thousands, and degrades them all, even those who are admitted to be guiltless, from the rank of freemen to the condition of slayes.

lar way.

If they do not form a constitution with prescribed articles in it, and afterwards elect a Legislature which will act upon certain measures in a prescribed way, neither blacks nor whites can be relieved. neither blacks nor whites can be relieved from the slavery which the bill imposes upon them. Without pausing to consider the policy of Africanizing the Southern part of our territory, I would simply ask the attention of Congress to that manifest, well-known, and universally acknowledged rule of constitutional law which declares that the Federal Government has point rediction authority or power to ed rule of constitutional law which declares that the Federal Government has no jurisdiction, authority or power to regulate such subjects for any State. To force the right of suffrage out of the hands of the white people, and into the hands of the negroes, is an arbritray violation of this principle. This bill'imposes martial law at once, and its operations will begin as soon as the general and his troops can be put in place. The dread alternative between its harsh rule and compliance with the terms of this ineasure is not suspended, nor the people afforded any time for free deliberation. The bill says to them: Take martial law first, then deliberate. And when they have done all that this measure requires them to do, other conditions and contingencies over which they have no control yet remain to be fulfilled; before they can be relieved from martial law another Congress must first approve the constitutions made in conformity with the will of this Congress, and must declare these States entitled to representation in both Houses. The whole question thus remains open and unsettled, and must again occupy the attention of Congress; and in the meanunsettled, and must again occupy the attention of Congress; and in the meantime the agitation which now prevails will continue to disturb all portions of the

will continue to disturb all portions of the people. The bill also denies the legality of the governments of ten of the States which participated in the ratification of other amendmens to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the jurisdiction of the United States, and practically excludes them from the Union. If this assumption of the bill be correct, their concurrence cannot be considered as as having been legally given; and the important fact is made to appear that the consent of three-fourths of the States, the consent not is made to appear that the consent of three-fourths of the States, the requisite number, has not been constitutionally obtained to the ratification of that amendment, thus leaving the question of slavery where it shood before the amendment was officially declared to have become a part of the Constitution.—
That the measure proposed by this bill does violate the Constitution in the particulars mentioned, and in many other ways, which I forbear to enumerate, is too clear to admit of the least doubt. It only remains to consider whether the injunctions of that instrument ought to be obeyed, for reasons which I will proceed to give as briefly as possible. In the first place, it is the only system of free government which we can hope to have as a nation. When it ceases to be the rule of our conduct, we may, perhaps, take our choice between complete manchy, a consolidated despotlam and a total dissolution of the usent of three-fourths of the States, the conduct, we may, perhaps, take our choice between complete anarchy, a consolidated despotism-and a total dissolution of the Union. But national liberty, regulated by law, will have passed beyond our reach. It is the best frame of government the world ever saw; no other is, or can be, so well adapted to the genius, habits, or wants of the American people, combining the strength of a great empire with unspeakable biessings of local solf-government, having a central power to defend the general interests, and recovdefend the general interests, and recog-nizing the authority of the States as the guardians of industrial rights. It is

guardians of industrial rights. It is "the sheet-anchor of our safety abroad and our peace at home," It was ordained "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity." These great ends have been attained heretofore, and will be again by fathful obedience to it, but they are certain to be lost if we treat with disregard its sacred obligations. It was to punish tain to be lost if we treat with disregard its sacred obligations. It was to punish the gross orime of defying the Constitution, and to vindicate its supreme authority, that we carried on a bloody war of four years' duration. Shall we now acknowledge that we sacrificed a million of lives, and expended billions of treusure, to enforce a Constitution which is not worthy of respect and preservation?—Those who advocated the right of secession alleged, in their own justification, that we had no regard for law, and that their rights of property, life and liberty would be safe under the Constitution as administered by us: If we now verify dministered by us. If we now verify this assertion, we prove that they were truth and in fact fighting for their liberty. And, instead of branding their leaders with the disonoring name of traitors against a righteous and legal Government, we devate them in history to the rank of self sacrificing patriots; consecrate them to the admiration of the world, and place them by the side of Washington, Hamplen and Sydney. No. Let us leave them to the infamy they desery. Punish them as they should be pinished, according to law, and take upon ourselyes no share of the odium which they should bear alone. It is a part of our public history, which can never be forgotten; that both Houses of Congress, in July; 1861, declared, in the form of a solemn resolution, that the war was and should be carried on for no introduction of the control of the contr purpose of subjugation, but solely to enorce the Constitution and laws, and that when this was yielded by the parties in rebellion the contest should cease, with the constitutional rights of the States, and of individuals, unimpaired.

The evils which spring from the unset-tled state of our Government will be ac-knowledged by all. Commercial intercourse is impeded, capital is in constant peril, public securities fluctuate in value, peace itself is not secure, and the sense of moral and political duty is impaired. To avert these calamities from our country it is imperatively required that we should immediately decide upon some course of administration which can be steadiastly This resolution was adopted and sent

forth to the world, maninously by the Senate, and, with only two dissenting voices by the House. It was accepted by the friends of the Union in the South as well as in the North, as expressing lon-estly and truly the object of the war. On the fath of it many thousands of persons in both sections gaye their lives and their in both sections gave their lives and their fortunes to the cause. To repudiate it now, by refusing to the States, and to the individuals within them, the rights which the Constitution and laws of the Union would secure to them is a breach of our plighted honor, for which I can imagine no excuse, and to which I cannot voluntarily become a party.

I am thoroughly convinced that any settlement or compromise, or plan of action which is inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution will not only be

of a protracted civil war. Among the most sacred guarantees of that instrument are those which declare that "each State shall have at least one representative," and that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of the equal suffing in the Senate." Each House: is made the "judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members," and "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a inember," Thus, as heretofore urged, in the admission of Senators and presentatives from any and all the States, there can be no just grounds of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation, for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at ones be any question as to his oligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted or a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he this becomes a member, that he possessed an expense of the requisite constitutional and legal contents. satisfactory to the House of which be this becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyal ty to the Govornment and fidelity to the Union; and is it not far better that the work of restoration should be accomplished by simple compliance with the plain requirements of the Constitution than by a recourse to measures which in effectives. ed by simple compilance with the plain requirements of the Constitution than by a recourse to measures which in effect destroy the States and threaten the subversion of the General Government? All that is necessary to settle this simple but important question, without further agitation or delay, is a willingness on the part of all to sustain the Constitution and carry its provisions into practical operation. If, to-morrow, either branch of Congress would declare that upon the presentation of their credentials, members Congress would declare that upon the presentation of their credentials, members constitutionally elected and loyal to the General Government would be admitted to seats in Congress, while all others would be excluded and their places remains the salaging by the would be excluded and their places remain vacant until the selection by the people of loyal, qualified persons, and if at the same time assurance were given that this policy would be continued until all the States were represented in Congress, it would send a thrill of joy throughout the entire land, as indicating the inauguration of a system which must speedily bring tranquility to the public mind. "While we are legislating upon subjects which are of great importance to the whole people, and which must affect all parts of the country, not only during the life of the present generation, but for ages to come, we should remember that all men are entitled at least to a hearing in the councils which decide upon the destiny of themselves and their children. As present ton States are denied repre-

of a protracted civil war. Among the

destiny of themselves and their children. A. present ten States are denied representation, and when the Forlich Congress assembles on the fourth day of the present month, sixteen States will be without a voice in the House of Representatives. This grave fact, with the import and questions before us, should induce us to pause in a career of legislation which, looking solely to the attainment of political ends, fails to consider the rights it transgresses, the law which it violates, or the Constitution which it imperis.

Andrew Jöhnson.

Washington, March 2, 1867. WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867. THE XLTH CONGRESS.

The xith Congress, which assembled on the th of March, according to a law passed by the resent Congress, will be composed amplows:

SENATE. SENATE. California,
John Conness, R.
Cornelius Cole, R.
Connecticut,
James Dixon, D.
Orris S. Ferry, R.
Delaware. Minnesoto Alexandera Rmsey, Daniel S. Norton, D James W. Nye, R.

New Hampshire,
Anron H. Cragin, R.
Jas, W. Patterson, R.

New Jersey,
A. G. Cattlell, R.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, R.

New York,
Edwin D. Morgan, R.

Roscoo Conkling, R.

Chico. George Read Riddle, D Willard Saulsbury, D Richard Yates, R Lyman Trumbull, R Indiana, Thos. A. Hendricks, D Oliver P. Morton, R Benjamin F. Wade, R John Sherman Kansas, Edmund G. Ross, R Samuel C. Pomeroy, Kentuaku Oregon. eorge H. Williams, lenry W. Corbit, R Kentucky,
James Guthrie, D
Garret Davis, D
Maine,
Lot M. Morrill, R
Wm. P. Fessenden,
Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Chas, R. Buckniew, Simon Cameron, R Rhode Island, Illiam Sprague, enry B. Anthony

John B. Henderson, R. Poter G. Van Wipkle, R. Uharles D. Dralke, R. Waitman T. Wiley, R. Zachariah Chandler, R. James R. Doolittle, D. Timothy O. Howe, R. Republicans, 40 : Democrats, 12. From the above it will be seen that in the Sente the Republicans will have a majority of eventure-fourths—an addition of three to the trength in the XXXIXth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives will be compose follows: Three members to be elected in September.]

Connecticut.

[Four members to be elected in April.]

Delmacre. J. A. Nicholson, D J. A. Nicholson, D.

\*\*Blinois\*\*,
N. B. Judd, R.
J. F. Farnsworth, R.
E. L. Wasshburne,
Aaron C. Harding, J.

Ebon C. Ingersoli, R.

Burton, C. Cook, R.

H. P. H. Bromwell, I.

S. M. Cullom, R.

Lewis W. Ross, D.

A. G. Bur, D.

S. S. Marshall, D.

Jehu Baker, R.

G. B. Raum, R.

Barre, J. A. Logan, I.

Barre, J. A. Logan, I. Roscoe Conkling
J. C. Churchill, I
Dennis McCarth
T. M. Pomeroy, I
Wm. M. Kelsey,
Wm. S. Lincoln,
Hamilton Ward
Lewis Selve, Ind Lewis Selye, Ind. Burt Van Horn, J. M. Humphrey H. Van Aernain 10. Wm. Williams, R. 11. J. P. C. Shanks, R. Iowa. 1 Jas. F. Wilson, R. 2 Miram Price, R. 3 Wm. B. Allison, R. J. H. P. Buckland, R. James M. Ashley, John T. Wilson, R. P. Van Trunp, D. G. W. Morgau, D. G. H. Markin, Welker, R. Toblas-A. Plants, F. John A. Binghain, Eph. R. Eckley, R. G. Toblas-A. Plants, F. P. P. Spaulding, R. G. P. Spaulding, R. G. P. Spaulding, R. G. R. G. G. G. G. G. Rufus Mullory, R. Pennsylvania. Kansas. Sidney Clarke, R Kentucky:

Rufus Mallory, R. Pennsylcania (S. J. Randall, D. Gharles O'Nell, I. Leonard Myers, I. Leonard Myers, Eul. Mr. D. Kelley, I. Caleb N. Taylor, Benj. M. Royer, I. John M. Broomal J. Lawrence Gent Thaddeu Steven Henry L. Cake, R. D. M. VanAulch, Charles Denison, Ulysses F. Mercu Geo. F. Miller, B. A. J. Glossbrenn, Wirt. H. Kooalz, Daniel J. Hoone, G. W. Schoffield, Thomas William G. V. Lawrence, J. K. Moorhed, Thomas William G. V. Lawrence, W. Merchet M. R. Medel Rund, W. Mendel M. Merchet G. V. Lawrence, W. Themsel M. G. W. Lawrence, W. Mendel Rund, W. Eight member-elected in August Vermont, Woodbri 2. Ignatius Donneuty, R. Mewada.

Delos R. Ashley, R. Mewada.

Per Manpshire ...

[Three members to be elicided in March].

1. William Moore, R. 2. Charles Haight, D. 8. Chas, Stigrawes, D. 4. John Hui, R. 6. G. A. Haisey, R. Papublicanis 128. Dair

8. Onns. Staterarces.
4. John Hill, R.
5. G. A. Halsey, R.
6. G. C. C. Waghburn, R.
Republicans, I.S. Daniorate, Bai Independent
Republicans, I.S. Daniorate, Bai Independent
Republicans, I. (C.) Contested.
The new House is almost a combinete copy of the
present House. There are twenty-hite members
to be detected in the springs and autumn from the
following States; Connections. Rhode and Calfornia. The question has arisen whether the
elections in these States will deprive the Republicans of a two-thirds vote. Judging from the
questions of the day white the House of Representatives will probably stand as follows.
This of election.
States. Rep. Dem.
Jate of election.
Jate of of States. Rep. Dem.
Jate Wednesundy in April. Kentucky.
Jate Wednesundy in April. Rep. Connected.
Jate Thursday in Medical States.