CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

potism, more tyrannical than any which preceded it, the Rump Congress has again dispersed. Its proceedings were characterized by more real devilish malignity, a more ruthless disregard of the Constitution and of the rights and liberties of the people, and a more shameless invasion of the courtesies of debate and the ordinary decencies of life, than were ever before witnessed in any deliberative body assembled within the limits of the United States. It opened its session by offering a deliberate insult to one of the sovereign States of the Union-a State which remained true in its fealty to the national cause during the darkest hours of the war, and furnished more white troops to the Federal armies than any single New England State-a State whose traditions and history have always given it a place in the front rank of the Union. Actuated by the meanest partisan bigotry, it closed its doors against the representatives of the State of Kentucky, sent there by sixty thousand majority of her voting population. This was but the initial in long catalogue of outrages—ten States of the Union are annihilated... their judiciary overthrown-the doors of their legislatures closed-and the lives, liberty and property of their citizens left to the tender mercies of : drum-head court-martial, subject to the endorsement of an irresponsible military satrap, whose continuance in office depends upon the alacrity with which he carries out the bloody programme of his Radical masters. And as if this were not enough, the President is virtually deposed from the command of the army, and shorn of his executive power overnearly one-half of the Union. the law officers of the government are declared no longer to be the rightful interpretors of the laws, but Congressthe Congress of Thad Stevens-is de clared to be the Supreme power in the nation, higher than all Presidents, above all Constitutions and courts and laws And at every new usurpation-every additional act of violence done to the spirit of our government-every new manacle riveted around the wrists of the genius of our liberty, already bound hand and foot to the car of Radical "progress"-the people, who seem to be driven mad by some wild spell. shout their acclamations to the mer who are consigning them to a slavery more abject than was ever endured by the serfs of Russia or the negroes of the South. While all this is going on, the Mephistopheles of the scene—the Lucifer of Lancaster-jabbers his feeble as tempts at wit and malice which sound like the incoherent laughter of an inebriate on the bed of death.

President Johnson is powerless for good. He means well, but he is tied hand and foot. In another column will be found his masterly yeto of the latest Radical outrage. It is courteous and dignified in tone, and overwhelming in the force of its argument. His earnest and indignant protest against the usurpation by Congress of the executive preroga tive, should abuse the whole nation like some great alarm bell summoning us to the final struggle. Andrew Johnson cannot under his oath permit these usurpations of executive authority, and we believe he will not. We believe he fully realizes what his sworn duty and the responsibilities of the occasion demand of him. What he needs now is the earnest, cordial support of every man who sympathizes with him in his struggle with the usurpers. Andrew Johnson does n't get half enough out spoken encouragement from the men who profess to be his friends. What we want is that men shall speak out everywhere with the boldness of freemen. If we are willing that a factious minority shall rule the majority of this country by force, then let it be so. But if we are determined that the majority shall rule, under the provisions of a be neficent Constitution, if we know our rights and knowing dare maintain them, let us organize our forces in every city and county and township, and put down this traitorous crew at the ballot-box, or wherever else or in whatever relation they may choose to meet

Amidst all this carnival of infamy,

It is about time the people of this country would begin to inquire into the legality of the acts of the Rump Congress. On Friday last, the Senate pass ed the despotism bill over the veto by a vote of 30-seven less than half a lawful Senate-to 6. In the Honse the veto stood yeas 100-less than half a lawful House-nays 24. Do the bills thus passed become valid laws? Are these the two-third votes which are required by lish it, and urge that, as it has already Presidential veto? Can a minority party-representing but a section of the country-pass laws (which require a two-thirds vote of a full Congress,) by a vote which is not even a majority of either House? It would be well for the people of the country to look into didntes for the Supreme Judgeship of this matter, before these Radical usurpers have taken away from the masses the power to redress their grievances.

A WRITER for Forney's Press says Juarez "resembles the late lamented Lincoln in many points, and, like Lincoln, he is fond of a joke." We suppose so, from the one he perpetrated upon Maximilian and his officers. That sounds very much like one of Lincoln's.

THE following judges were "in harmony with the political sentiments" of | Chambersburg, on the first of Septem

JUDGE SHARSWOOD AND LEGAL TENDER

Some of "the little creatures" whom Greeley says "an inscrutable Providence permits to edit some of the mino Republican journals," have undertaken to make a little capital for their bankrupt organization out of a decision once endered by Judge Sharswood, which hey attempt to torture into a declaration that greenbacks are unconstitutionand not a legal tender for debts.

The facts of the case are simply and riefly these: A man held a ground rent mortgage, given in 1782, in which it was stipulated that the annual rent should be paid in Spanish milled dollars, by weight. After the passage of the law naking greenbacks a legal tender for debt, the holder of the ground-rent mortgage agreed to extinguish the mortgage for a consideration, and the purchaser, (the owner of the ground) tentered both the principal and interest in reenbacks. The holder agreed to acept greenbacks for the principal, but isisted that the contract demanded the After enacting a new measure of des payment of Spanish milled dollars for the interest. The other party main-tained that the greenback law made greenbacks a legal tender for all debts, thether contracted since the act was assed or before. The case was taken into court and Judge Sharswood decided that the interest upon the ground rent mortgage of 1732 would have to be paid according to the demands of the

> With their usual unfairness, the Radical journals decline to publish this opinion in full, but confine their attacks to innuendos. If they did publish it, we venture the opinion that the sound ness of that decision would be endorse by every intelligent man of their party. In fact a prominent Republican o this town a day or two since, declared that that decision would be the very best electioneering document the friends of Judge Sharswood could use. It is not true that opinion pretended to vitiate greenbacks as a legal tender for debts contracted since the enactment of the national currency law, nor in any case of indebtedness contracted prior t the passage of that law, except in case where a special contract stipulated that payment should be made in a certain escribed manner.

contract.

If the Radicals of Pennsylvania desir to make this an issue in the coming judicial contest in this State, the friend of Judge Sharswood will have no ob jection. Let us see how it will work. The United States Government has agreed to pay certain of its bonds in coin. Judge Sharswood says it must abide by its obligations. This is the e-sence of the contract, and it must be performed to the letter. The Radicals say the doctrine is treasonable. They assert that an individual can discharge his indebtedness by offering to pay is currency, when he has promised to pay in coin; and why cannot the Govern ment do this as well as an individua They tried this game, two years ago, ir regard to the State debt. The faith of our State stood solemnly pledged that the interest on certain bonds should be paid in coin. This pledge was deliber ately violated and the interest paid i paper money. So may the pledge of the national Government be violated. the Radicals find it convenient to do so and under Radical law the bondholde will have no redress in the courts. Who do the holders of national securities say to this? Are they willing to endorse the doctrine that an agreement to pay a certain sum in gold or "Spanish miller lolturs" may be canceled by the tender of paper currency? If they do, let them vote for Henry W. Williams, and submit to a discount of \$1.39 on the in-

Radical Party. The Radio as a stab at the credit of the nation. It this be so, the Radical leaders are responsible for the first stab themselves, for they have set the first example of repudiation of their own currency, by leclaring that it would not be acknowledged as a legal tender in payment of interest upon certain of its bonds. The principles of Judge Sharswood's decision will keep the national faith inviolate with the nation's boudholders and will maintain the national credit. It simply endorses that plain principle of common honesty, upon which rests the credit of the whole business worldthat a man shall do what he agrees to do, and shall not be released by the law upon doing less than he has promised to do. It simply declares that a man who has agreed to pay one hundred dollars in gold, shall not have fulfilled his contract by payment of one hundred dollars in paper, which is only worth sixty-one dollars in gold. This is what Judge Sharswood's decision means and we are willing to accept the issue in all its length and breadth

terest of their bonds, at the hands of the

THE Radical candidate for Governor of California is a Connecticut Yankee. This is all proper enough. The Radical party everywhere gets its rules and regulations from New England, and why not its candidates. In Pennsylvania, although about a dozen native Radicals wanted to be nominated for the Supreme Court, the Radical convention was compelled to obey orders from Boston and nominate a Connecticut Yankee. The "down easters" consider the 'Pennsylvania Dutch" too slow as candidates for their party of "progress."

THE impeachment testimony has cost the Government \$30,000. Of course this does not include the amounts that may have been paid to induce witnesses to be more than ordinarily communicacost so much, it "ought to go to the country." Going to the country, however, will cost from one-third to onehalf as much more.

It is a noteworthy, and at the same time gratifying fact, that both the can-Pennsylvania, to be voted for at the October election, are not only professing Christians, but office-bearers in the church. Judge Williams, the Republican candidate, is an elder in the Old School Branch of the Presbyterian Church, and Judge Sharswood, the Democratic nominee, is an elder in the New School branch.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.—Messrs Hamsher & Keyser will retire from the management of the Valley Spirit, their times: Pontius Pilate, Judge Jef- ber next, and be succeeded by John M. freys, Lord Ellenborough, and Fou- Cooper, William S. Stenger and Augusquier Tinville, and these are the kind tus Duncan, Esqs., who have recently of judges the Radicals want in our day.

A Negro for Vice-President. , The New York Tribune tries to throve old water on the demand of the South rn negroes to have as candidate for the Vice-Presidency a man of their own col or. But the demand is pressed in a maner which the Tribune people will find difficult to withstand. Those who have supposed that the negroes would be satisfied with "the ballot," or any other mark of equality, will find themselves much mistaken. Mr. Charles E. Moss in the Anti Slavery Standard, puts the case very forcibly, thus:

in the Anti Stavery Standard, puts the case very forcibly, thus:

"Speaking of the Vice-Presidency, certain distinguished Senators and Representatives in Congress who have been counting the negro vote, in the expectation of getting that position, will wake up some fine morning and find themselves wonderfully mistaken. The-African vote will be the ruling vote in eleven States of this Union. By the ruling vote, I mean the vote that will determine the election. That the intelligent African understands, and is laying his plans. He understands well that, without the negro vote, a Republican candidate for President cannot be elected. Understanding that fact, the Africans begin to declare emphatically that the Republican party shall not use them as material for carrying elections and then turn them aside in the disposition of the public patronage. They say that furnishing votes must be reciprocated by receiving a just share of the offices. And in that they are right. It is but simple justice to those men who do the voting to grant them a fair proportion of the official positions. There are several negroes fitted for the position of Vice-President, and that race claim that the second office in the gift of the nation shall be filled by a negro.—That, they say, must be accorded to the black race by the Republican party as a proof of the honesty of its profession of attachment to the principles of equal rights to all men, regardless of race or color. If the demand is refused, they will consider the Republican party dishonest in its professions and vote against it in the Presidential election. onest in its professions and vote agains in the Presidential election.

honest in its professions and vote against it in the Presidential election.

"In that view, the negro is right, and it is to be hoped he will hold the party to that test. John M. Langston of Ohio is well qualified to fill the position of Vice-President, and the negro need never be ashamed of insisting upon the Republican party placing him upon the ticket as the condition of receiving their support. Such an act would complete the triumph of right and justice so far as the equality of race is concerned. It would also put an end to the trimming, intriguing conduct of white seekers for that position, and leave them at liberty to act honestly for the next four years.

"Such a demand, resolutely backed up by the negro will be sure to succed, as the Republican party could not do without that vote. The negro vote in 1888 will number about 650,000, so scattered over eleven States as to turn the elections in such direction as they shall see fit.—There are also about 600,000, votes in the North that would join in supporting such a nomination into whatever direction.

There are also about 600,000, votes in the North that would join in supporting such a nomination into whatever direction they choose in eight or nine other States. The Republican party, therefore, dare not refuse to nominate Mr. Langston, or some other member of the African race if that people resolutely require it. That they will require it, I have the best of reasons for believing. Strange and infinitely more disreputable things have happened in this nation than would be the election of Wendell Phillips as President and John M. Langston as Vice-President in 1898. The Republican party would not dare refuse the nominaton of this tloket if resolutely pressed."

The negro knows his strength and

his ticket if resolutely pressed."

The negro knows his strength and now to use it. He not only means to vote, butto be voted for. THE Democratic State Central Com mittee assembled on the 18th inst., at he Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield, Pa., in the chair. Messrs. Church, of Crawford, and Strickland of Chester, were unanimously elected Secretaries. The roll of members was called, when a majority answered to their names. A permanent organization having been

effected, remarks were made by gentlemen composing the committee, The remainder of the proceedings was of a private character. Among the gentlenen present, were Hon, S. J. Randall and General M'Candless An exchange says that over forty thousand Republican voters of Philadelphia supported Judge Sharswood when a candidate on the Democratic ticket for his present position, and that he was then considered sound on all constitutional questions. Judge Sharswood has not changed since that time,

ability, integrity and patriotism, do so yet. THE Boston Post pointedly remarks, how much quicker than by impeachment would it be to get rid of the President to put the City of Washington under martial law, appoint a military commander of the District, when he could remove Mr. Johnson, and appoint Ben. Wade or John Covode in his place."

and those who relied then upon his

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

and "the Ghost of the Constitution"—A Few More Privileges for the Negroes—The Ve to Message—Old Thad, Again—The Adjourn-ment—A Screende. rrespondence American Volunteer

Correspondence American Volunteer.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1867.

John Matthews, the actor, who was a witness in the Surratt trial, but was not permitted to testify in regard to the letter written by Booth to the editor of the National Intelligencer, publishes a card in that paper of Thursday in self-justification. He says the letter which was handed to him by Booth was written on a sheet of commercial note paper covering three was a statement. cial note paper covering three pages; the first two pages were written in the spirit and style of the Philadelphia letter, and it was only at the concluding paragraph that anything was said bearing upon what had transpired, which was to this effect and in these works.

bearing upon what had transpired, which was to this effect and in these words:

For a long time I have devoted my energies, my time and my money to the accomplishment of a certain end. I have been disappointed. The moment has now arrived when I must change my plans. Many will blame me for what I am about to do, but posterity, I am sure, will justify me. Men who love their country better than their

(Signed) JOHN W. BOOTH, PAYNE, HARROLD, ATZEROTT.

Thaddeus Stevens is getting to be a bold man his declining years. In his speech on the Conin his declining years. In his speech on the Conference report upon the new despotism bill, he
spoke as follows: "Bome fragments of the old
shattered Constitution had stuck, perhaps, in
the kidneys of some Senators, Juapher, and
troubled them at night. When they tried to
progress, the ghost of the past Constitution was
found in their way, and obstructed them. Perhaps that was natural enough. He did not find
any fault with it." Those who are afflicted with
Stevens' disease of the kidneys have reason to be
thankful they are no worse. It is kind in him to itovens' disease of the kidneys have reason to be hankful they are no worse. It is kind in him to nake allowance for the frailities of human nature. The Constitution is pronounced to be dead by the leader of the dominant party, and it is only its ghost that now and then stalks through the state of Constant and the stalks are respectively.

ly its ghost that now and then stalks through
the halls of Congress, complaining, perchance,
like the ghost of Hamlet's father of "Murder
most foul, strange and unnatural?"
The Senate passed Summer's bill giving negroes
the right to hold office in the District of Columbia, and the House tacked on an amendment
giving the negroes the right to sit on juries,
which was afterwards adopted by the Senate.—
So you will perceive that Sambo is pretty nicely
fixed now. With Government rations, equality
in the public schools, the ballot, the right to hold
office and sit on juries, he is a little bit better off
than any of the poor whites in the District. With
a view to carrying out the same system of negro
elevation in all the States, Wilson has introduced
an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting olevation in all the States, Wilson has introduced an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting any State from making "any discrimination in civil or political rights on account of race or color." There were fifteen votes in its favor, notwithstanding the Senate had resolved to consider no other question than that of reconstruction. The question goes over, and it is expected it will be adopted early in Desember. Will your mongrets of Pennsylvania even then awake to the fact that negro voting and office holding is an issue?

The President's veto of the new destructi y. The Radicals were as wrathy over it as a set wild beasts, and Stevens and Boutwell and of, wild beasts, and Stevens and Bouwell and Williams goured forth a torrent of Invective.— Bouwen demanded that Congress should remain in session, and at once proceed with the threat-endd impeachment. Mr. Randall arose upon the Democratic side and deliberately, throw down the challenge by declaring that the Radicals dare not impeach President Johnson, which Steven and Butler endorsed as the truth. Stevens sadi and Butler endorsed as the truth. Stovens sadly said he looked upon the impeachment movement as dead, and sneeringly alluded to what he called "invisible influences" operating upon cortain Republicans. This brought Wilson, of Iowa, hairman of the Judiciary Committee, to his feet, who declared that he would not be driven from the conscientious discharge of his fauty by the sneers of Stovens and the whole Radient near. he sneers of Stevens and the whole Radical paci-

the sneers of Stevens and the whole Radical pack at his back. Although politically differing from Andrew Johnsen, he avowed that the President should not thus be condemned without a hearing. This brought down a round of piplause from the Democratic side; and after a little further skirmishing the question went over!

In the course of his remarks upon the veto, while altuding to the expression of the President that "the Constitution is still the supreme law of the land; North and South," Stevens declared. "If this be true, then all "ro have done here is sank usurpation." This is the point which the addicals have reached. They must either deny that the Constitution has any binding force whatat the Constitution has any binding force what ver, or they must admit that their whole con or legislation has been a series of unblushing usurpations. What will the people of the courtry say to this deplaration of the leading spirit of the Radicals? Afe they too willing to admit thit the Constitution is a thing of the past, and this we are at the mercy of an unbridled and unscriptions declar whose could have it to answer. pulous faction, whose only law is its own malic and selfishness.

and selfshness.

In conformity with a joint resolution both
Houses adjourned at half-past four on Saturday
afternoon, until November 21st. In the Sennic
there was a lively spat between Fessenden and
Chandler, each of whom entertained the acdience with a list of the other's relatives in the olvand military service of the Government. In the House the impeachment question was up again, and a resolution was finally passed that the Judiciary Committee should report the evidence taken by them and that it should be finited; but before the report was made the Speaker's gavel fell and the House was declared adjourned, so the impeachment myddle gog cover. o the impeachment muddle goes over to rext

Saturday evening old Thad. Stevens were care saturary overlag out Trad. Stevens was series, anded at his residence. He was too ill to respond, but speeches were made by McPherson, Yates and others. 'Yates declared that the laws conferring the elective franchise, and the right to hold office and sit on juries, upon the negroes fthe District, were but the precursors of simil registation for the entire country. The next Congress, in his opinion, would confer equal political and civil rights upon all men without regard

CAUCASIAN.

STATE ITEMS. -A young son of Mr. J. S. Giest, about 2 mile

rom Wrightsville, in York Co., fell from a cher y tree, on Friday last, and broke a limb. -A son of Henry Wallace, of Dover township, York Co., was drowned while bathing at Kuntle's mill dam, on the 4th of July. -A new Masonic temple was dedicated at Sun

oury, Pa., a few days ago, the R. W. D. G. M., Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, conducting the —The hired man of John Beck, near Krei ille, Luzerne county, came in contact with the mives of a reaping machine on Monday, and had ne of his legs cut entirely off.

-A Saw Mill, belonging to Thos. L. McKeen, a —The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad is now ully opened from Mauch Chunk to Scranton and Providence, via Wilkesbarre.

-B. F. Sloan, of Henderson two., Huntingdon eing kicked by a horse. -A young man named Joseph Kirby, was killd by a slab falling on him, at Willia

-One of the coal trains east, on the Penna, rail

oad, met with an accident near Barree station on Monday morning last; by the breaking of one of the car wheels. Nine cars were demolished. —At present there are one hundred and fiftyeight patients in the Pennsylvania State Lunatic
Hospital, and the trustees have decided to receive
no more until the number is reduced below one
hundred and fifty. They recommended an addional hospitul, to be located in one of the north-

ern counties.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., a little boy about nine or ten years of age, a son of Mr. John Smith, of Froystown, York Co., was run over by the engine of the Wrightsville train and mutilated in most shocking manner. He was lying on the track, supposed to be asleep, when the train approached. He was not seen by the engineer until the train was within a short distance from him, when the engine was execultive recently described. when the engine was speedily reversed and the breakes put down, but all to no purpose; he was rushed by the wheels, besides having his head and body badly bruised. He lived but a few bours after the resident former.

—On Friday morning last, about seven o'clock, a man named Patrick Moore, who was being conveyed from Harrisburg to Pittsburg by officer Abraham Roat, jumped from the lightning express train upon the Pennsylvania Raliroad, about two miles below the Biairsville Intersection. about two miss below the Blairsville Intersec-tion, in Westmoreland county. As Moore jump-ed he fell upon the back of his head, crushing his skull in a most horrible manner and causing in-stant death. The deceased was being brought to Pittsburg by the officer to answer the charge of the larceny of \$50 and a gold ring.

—A lamentable accident occurred at Gettysburg on the morning of the Fourth. A number of on the morning of the Fourth. A number of young men were engaged on Cemetery Hill in firing a salute, when the gun discharged prematurely, resulting in terrible injury to Mr. John Atwell, who was at the moment engaged in ramming down the charge. His left hand was torn entitely from the arm, and his body thrown about eighteen feet from the muzzle of the gun, inflicting shocking bruises and burns. The injured man is doing as well as could be expected.

—Governor Geary has made the following appointments: Superintendent of Public Printing, John Youngman, of Sunbury; Commission to Investigate the Prison Systems (under the provisions of April 1, 187), Hon. N. B. Browne of Philadelphia, Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong of Wil-

iladelphia, Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong of Wil msport, Hon. Wm. M. Watts of Cumberland namsport, Hon. Wm. M. Watts of Cumberland County, Theodore H. Nevins, Esq., of Allegheny County; Commission to Investigate Matters Connected with Antietam and Gettysburg Cemeteries (under provisions of a joint resolution, approved April 17, 1807), General James L. Selfridge of Bethlehem, General Rector Tyndale of Philadelphia, Colonel E. B. Moore of West Chester.

Colonel E. B. Moore of West Chester.

—Ou Friday, the 12th inst., a horrible murder was committed in Tloga Co., William Rosewell, living in a part of Tloga township, was removing his family to some other locality. He had procured a team and a wagon, on which he had placed his household goods, his wife and three children. The party were proceeding through a piece of woods, not far from Tloga Centre, Rosewell walking beside the wagon; here they were joined by Frank Ellis, an old acquaintance, who had just finished a term in the penitentiary, and who entered into a conversation with Rosewell. The wife says that after proceeding a little way Ellis requested her husband to go down to a spring in the woods, a short distance off. He did so, and after being absent a short time she heard the sound of blows and cries for help. At that she became frightened, and urged on the heard the sound of blows and cries for help. At that she became frightened, and urged on the team out of the woods to the nearest house. On the next morning, an exploring party, upon going into the woods and searching about the spring, found the dead body of Rosewell lying in a rayling the month suffed with leaves and real spring, to the most h stuffed with leaves and a rall fastened down tross his neck with stones, and his skull crusted in, apparently with a club. The

POLITICAL.

-Ex-Governor Johnson, of Georgia, advises the people not to accept the despot bill. He is right. -We are told that our Government is the be

in the world. It ought to be if its excellence is according to its cost. —Hon. George W. Woodward is named for Congress in the Luzerne District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Dennison. -The Mobile Advertiser says the colored po

ple are beginning to divide into parties as dis-tinct as even the Whigs and Democrats in old —Geary has pardoned more criminals, in the time he has been in office, than any Governor who has preceded him in the office. Geary should be known throughout the State as the

-A "colored cuss from Africa" recently heat one-legged white soldier in the race for clerk in the Collector soffice in Washington city. Always will, where the Radicals have the selection.

-A Western paper in answer to the inquiry, United States?" says: "Why, sir, do you forge history so soon? The Government was shot if the private box of a theatre on a Good Friday night more than two years ago. It is as dead as

MISCELLANEOUS. y servant girl has eloped with a neg

-Official statistics say there are 70,000 pauper -At a plo-nic in Bordentown, Wm. Wood, man, cut his wife's throat. -Twenty thousand Americans are estim

have made the voyage to Europe since last Fel -The royal family of England spend or pocke -It is stated that out of nine editors of a Vicks burg paper five were shot or stabbed, one was severely wounded, one died of yellow fever, and

one had a prison experience. -"What brought you to prison, my colored riend?" "Two constables, sah." "Yes, but nean had intemperance anything to do with it? Yes, sah, dey was bofe of 'em drunk."

-At Fredisburg, Indiana, Mr. Rice was stung

on the lip by a bee, and the poison spread so rapidly that he was speechless in thirty minutes and died in about three hours. -It is stated that the Indian war now cost about a million per week, and the expenses will soon run up to five millions per week. It costs dollars and the lives of ten white about a million dollars and t men for every Indian killed. -An editor out West has married a girl by the

name of Church. He says he has experienced more happiness since he joined the church than he did in all his life before. -A South Carolina negro was struck by a loco motive and thrown fifteen feet into the air, fall-ing back on the belier. When the train was stopped, he merely complained, that the belier was uncomfortably hot, descended and walked

-A Pike's Peak miner, writing to a Minesott paper, says the miners are much discouraged in that region; "they have to dig through a solid vein of silver four feet thick before they reach →A caricature has been published at Matamo

is, which represents Uncle Sam lying flat on his back with Canada underneath him, and his head back with Canada underneath nim, and his news in his Russian purchase, taking an iced drink, his legs cramped up by a rickty fonce named Mexico. Uncle Sam meditatingly says he will have to stretch out his legs directly. The picture tickles the Texans amazingly. —It is asserted that the Chief Secretary for Ire —It is asserted that the other secretary for Iri-land, who is the owner of a fine ostrich which was recently safely delivered of an egg, received the following telegram from his steward: "My Lord, as your lordship is out of the country, I have procured the biggest goose I could find to sit on

ie ostrich's eggs." -At Franklin, Tennessee, before the recent rlo citizen went to the black leaguers who were firing guns and making murderous threats, and told them that such couduct would provoke a war. A white Radical leader replied—" By God, that's just what we want!" In the end they got what they wanted, but not to half the extent they

—It is said that at a recent audience given by the Pope, an American lady stepped forward up-on the entrance of his Holiness and with the pe-culiar mast twang of the New England States thus spoke: "How d'ye do Pope Plus Ninth? I want to introduce you to my darter Jane." His Holiness appeared to take the affair very good natured and to appreciate the Joke, while the Americans present were overwhelmed with mor-

-A quaint writer says: I have seen women so -A quanta where says: I have seen women so delicate that they were afraid to ride for fear of the horse running away; afraid to sail for fear the boat might upset; afraid to walk for fear the dew might fall; but I never saw one afraid to marry, which is more riskful than all three put together.

-Recently a Milwaukee police officer was de--Recently a Milwaukee police officer was de-tailed to take an insane man to an asylum. The man went along quietly until the end of the jour-ney was reached, when, instead of being deliver-ed to the officers of the asylum, he very quietly delivered the astonished officer, who, before he had an opportunity for an explanation, found himself locked up in a cell, and was told that a straight jacket awaited him if he made any de-monstration. It was some time before the officer could get his story believed and exchange a loce. could get his story believed and exchange places with the lunatic, who went off boasting of his skill in outwitting his keeper.

-The United States has more miles of railroa —The United States has more miles of railroad in operation than any other country in the world, 36,896 miles being its running order. Next come Great Britain and Ireland, with 13,238 miles; France, with 5825 miles; Prussia, with 5755 miles; Austria, with 3823 miles; British India, with 3370 miles; British India, with miles: Italy, with 3.213 miles: Spain, with 3116 miles; Russia, with 2775 miles, and Canada, 214 miles. There are in Europe 50,117 miles; in America, 40,866 miles; Asia, 3660 miles; Africa, 375 miles; and Australiasia, 308 miles.

-The Boston Traveler of the 16th inst. state that a lady in Reading; Mass, while conversing with some callers, suddenly turned pale, and, sinking into a chair, exclaimed, "Did you hear that gun? It affected me strangly;" and wept inconsolably. Her visitors had heard no report, and it afterwards appeared that no gun ind been fired at that time on the place. Newscame, however, that her brother, residing a hundred with away, was at that very hour fatally shot by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece whi hunting in a grove near his hor

-One day last week the little di Aden E. Rodman, residing near Brownstown, about two years old, was found by her mother feeding a large house snake on the portice in front of the house. The mother had given the child a cup of bread and milk, and set her down on the porch while she went to attend to her household duties; but after a while, hearing the child talking; she went out, and was horrified to find the child swith a seaker in the child talking; she went out, and was horrified to cand taking; she went out, and was horrified to find the child with a snake in her lap, holding it back of the head, whilst his snakeship was eating the bread and milk. Mrs. Rodman, with a presonce of mind truly commendable, seized the child's hand and shaking the snake loose, killed it.—Seymour (Ind.) Union.

it.—Seymour (Ind.) Union.

—Two devil-fish, the sea monsters described by Victor Hugo in His. "Tollers of the Sea," have been taken and carried to San Francisco by some Italian fishermen. The head is about the size of a sturgeon's, is joined to a sort of sack, from which hiang eight long pendants or arms, whichever they may be, covered with suckers or valves, resembling in shape and size the human ear, and, like the main body, of a white gelatinous appearance. Take a large surgeon and six the body. like the main body, of a white gelatineus appearance. Take a large sturgeon and cut his body into strips, from the gills to the tall, spread them out with the head in the centre, and you have some idea of the appearance of the devil-fish.—They are found all along the North Pacific coast, but are seldom captured owing to the danger atteiding that operation. The two in San Francisco measure six feet from the end of their nose to the tip of their arms.

PERSONAL.

-Governor Geary is at Bedford Springs. -Ex-President Buchanan is going there. -Brigham Young's tithes are said to amount 500,000 yearly.

-Clark Mills is said to be about to make an equestrian statue of General Grant. —Juarez refuses to deliver the body of Maxi-nillan, saving that it is a subject for treaty. -John Hay, of Illinois, is Secretary of Legatio at Vienna, and Alexander Bliss, of New York,

Berlln. -Sheridan's friends are initiating a movemen to make him the Republican cand

all off at once.

—Dan Rice, said the other evening, in his circus, that he was not going to deflie the fair record of thirty-seven years as a respectable showman by becoming a member of Congress.

ter, and that traitors ought to be nung.

—A letter from Japan states that "Tommy" is
to be made governor of a city (Hago) by the Tycoon. He is already a captain of engineers, and
expects to visit the United States to study engi-

neering. He is said to be very popular at home, since his return from America.

—Forney complains of the filth that is thrown at him, and Prendice suggests that it makes very little difference whether the filth is thrown at Forney or Forney at the filth.

—The Irish Times. Dublin, of the 28th uit., announced the arrival in that city, of the Hon George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the 8a. preme Court of Pennsylvania. We are glad to learn that Judge Woodward is in "fine health and good spirits."

the State only takes the same oath which he had already taken as a mulitary officer for the United States. He is at least a military officer performing civil duties, and the authority under which he acts is Federal authority only, and the inevitable result is that the Federal Government, by the agency of its own sworn officers, in effect assumes the civil government of the State.

A singular contradiction is apparent here. Congress declares these local State governments. and good spirits,"

VETO OF THE RECONSTRUCTION WASHINGTON, July 18, 1867.
To the House of Representatives of the

d States I return herewith the bill entitled "An

United States.

I return herewith the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed on the 2d day of March, 1867, and will state, briefly as possible, some of the reasons which prevent me from giving it my approval.

This is one of a series of measures passed by Congress during the last four months on the subject of reconstruction: The message returning the act of 2d of March last states at length my objections to the passage of that measure; they apply equally well to the bill now before me, and I am content merely to refer to them, and to reiterate my conviction that they are sound and unanswerable. There are some points peculiar to this bill which I will proceed at once to consider.

The first section purports to declare the true intent and meaning, in some particulars, of the prior acts upon this subject. It is declared that the intent of those acts was, first, "That the existing governments in the ten rebel States" were not legal State governments; and second, "That thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts and to the paramount authority of Congress. Congress may, by a declaratory act, fix upon an act a construction altogether at variance with its apparent meaning, and from the time at least when such construction is fixed the original act will be constructed to mean by the accharatory meaning, and from the time articles when such construction is fixed the original act will be constructed to mean exactly what it is stated to mean by the coularatory statute. There will be then, from the time this bill may become a law, no doubt, no question as to the relation in which the existing governments in those States, called in theoriginal act the "provisional governments," stand towards the military authority. As their relations stood before the declaratory act, these "governments," it is true, were made, subject to absolute military authority and many important respects, but not in all, the language of the act being, "Subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinanter prescribed." By the sixth section of the original act these governments were made "in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States as hereinanter prescribed."

spects subject to the paramount authority of the United States." Now, by this dec ty of the Office States." Now, by this deciratory act it appears that Congress du not, by the original act, intend to limit the military authority to any particulars or subjects therein "prescribed," but meant to make it universal. Thus, over all these ten States, this military govern-ment is now declared to have unlimited authority. It is no longer confined to the preservation of the public peace, the administration of criminal law, the regis-tration or voters, and the superinten dence of elections, but in all respects is dence of elections, but in all respects is asserted to be paramount to the existing civil governments. It is impossible to conceive any state of society more intolerable than this, and yet it is to this condition that millions of American citizens are reduced by the Congress of the United States. Over every foot of the immense territory occupied by these American citizens the Constitution of the United States theoretically in full operated.

mense territory occupied by these American citizens the Constitution of the United States theoretically is in full operation. It binds all the people there, and should protect them; yet they are denice every one of its sacred guarantees. O what avail will it be to any one of these Southern people, when seized by a file of soldlers, to ask for the cause of arrest, or for the production of the warrant? Of what avail to ask for the privilege of bai when in military custody, which knows no such thing as bail? Of what avail to demand a trial by jury, process for witnesses, a copy of the indictment, the privilege of coursel, or taht greater privilege—the writ of habeas corpus.

The veto of the original bill of the 2d of March, was based on two distinct grounds, "the interference of Congress in matters strictly appertaining to the reserved powers of the States, and the establishment of military tribunals for the trial of citizens in time of peace." The impartial reader of that message will understand that all that it contains with respect to military despotism and martial by har reference especially to the feat here the

derstand that all that it contains with respect to military despotism and martial law has reference especially to the fearful power conferred on the district commanders to displace the criminal courts and assume jurisdiction to try and to punish by military boards; that potentially the suppension of the habeas corpus was martial law and military despotism. The act now before me not only declares that the intent was to confer such military authority, but also to confer unlimited authority over all the other courts of the State, and over all the officers of the State, legislative, executive and judicial.

legislative, executive and judicial.

Not content with the general grant of power, Congress in the 2d section or this bill specifically gives to each military commander the power to "suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official power, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exer exercise any civil or military office or duty cise any civil or military office or duty in such district under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from or granted by or claimed under any so-called state, or the government thereor, or any municipal or other division thereof," a power that hitherto all the departments of the Federal Government, acting the concept or searches. ments of the Federal Government, acting in concert or separately, have not dured to exercise, is here attempted to be conier red on a subordinate military officer. To film, as a military officer of the Federal Government, is given the power, supported by a "sufficient military force," to remove every civil officer of the State.—What next? The district commander, who has thus displaced the civil officer, is authorized to fill the vacancy by the detail of an officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other perdetail of an officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person. This military appointee, whether an officer, a soldier, or some other person, is to periorm the duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed. In other words, an officer or soldier of the army is thus transformed into a civil or ficer.

other words, an officer or soldier of the army is thus transformed into a civil or ficer.

He may be made a governor, legislator, or a judge. However unit he may deem himself for such civil duties he must obey the order. The officer of the army must, if detailed, go upon the supreme bench of the state with the same prompt opedence as if he were detailed to go upon a court-martial. The soldier, if detailed to go upon a court-martial. The soldier, if detailed to go upon a court-martial. The soldier, if detailed to go upon a court-martial. The soldier, if detailed to tact as a justice of the peace, must obey as quickly as if he were detailed for picket duty. What is the character of such a military civil officer? This bill declares that he shall perform the dutles of the civil office to which he is detailed. It is clear, however, that he does not lose his position in the military service. He is still an officer or soldier of the army. He is still subject to the rules and regulations which govern it, and must yield due deference, respect, and obedience towards his superiors. The clear intent of this section, is, that the officer or solder detailed to fill a civil office must execute its dutles according to the liws of the state. If he is appointed a Governor of a State he is to execute the dutles as provided by the laws of that State, and for the time being his military character is to be suspended in his new civil capacity. If h is appointed a State Treasurer he must at once assume the custody and disburserment of the funds of the State, and must perform these dutles precisely according to the laws of the State, in the first of the State of this Circuit, as to which there is a vacual of the time being his military character is to be suspended in his new civil capacity. If h is appointed a State Treasurer he must at once assume the custody and disburserment of the funds of the State, and must perform these dutles precisely according to the laws of the State. If the suspended in his new civil capacity. If h is appoi —Sheridan's friends are initiating a movement to make him the Ropublican candidate for President.

—A she Blondin, who calls herself Rosa Calester is going to walk across Niagara on a tight-rope.

—Officers of the United States steamers Yuga and Heryine, from Tampico, confirnt the report of the death of Santa Anna.

—Bécenher is so perplexed with his "Norwood characters that he recently said he "felt tempted to get up a grand railroad accident and kill them all off at once."

—Dan Rice, said the other evening, in his circus, that he was not going to defile the fair record of thirty-seven years as a respectable showman by becoming a member of Congress.

—The New York Evening Gazette, says Horace Greeley is writing a life of himself for the Now York Ledger. Mr. Bonner will commence its publication in two or three weeks.

—Mejia's wife is said to have run distractedly through the streets of Queretaro, on the ever official power. Holding the office of treasurer, and entrusted with funds, it happens that he is required by the State laws to enter into bond with security and to the haband's execution, carrying in her arms her new born babe.

—The venerable father of the late Lazarus W. Fowell, ex-Governor of Kenfucky, and U. S. Senator, is still living near Henderson, Ry. He is mount in the other night, and said that Leff. Davis was a trattor and Horace Greeley with a sharp stick. She lectured in Utleas boot him the other night, and said that Leff. Davis was a trattor and Horace Greeley with no better, and that traitors ought to be hung.

—A letter from Japan states that "Tommy" is to be made governor of a city (Hingo) by the Tycon. He is already a captain of engineers, and expects to visit the United States to study engineering. He is already a captain of engineers, and expects to visit the United States to study engineering. He is already a captain of engineers, and expects to visit the United States to study engineering. He is already a captain of engineers, and expects to visit the United States to study engineeri

and then provides that the illegal gov

and then provides that the illegal governments are to be carried on by Federal winders, who are to perform the very dutite, imposed on its own officers by this illegal State authority. It would be novel spectacle if Congress should attempt to carry on a legal State government by the agency of its officers. It is yet more strange that Congress attempts to sustain and carry on an illegal state government by the same Federal agency.

In this connection, I must call attention to the tenth and eleventh sections of the bill, which provide that none of the officers or appointees of these military, commanders. Shall be bound in their action by any opinion of any civil officer of, the United States, and that all the provisions of the act shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out. It seems Congress supposed that this bill might require construction, and they fix, therefore, the rule to be applied. But where is the construction to come from? Certalainly no one can be more in want of instruction than a soldier or an officer of the army detailed for a civil service. of instruction than a soldier or an officer of the army detailed for a civil service,

of instruction than a soldier or an officer of the army detailed for a civil service, perhaps the most important in a State, with the duties of which he is altogether untaminiar. This bill says he shall not be bound in his action by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

The duties of the office are not altogether civil, but when he asks for an opinion, he can only ask the opinion of another mintary officer, who perhaps understands as ittle of his duties as he does himself; and as to his "action," he is answerable to the military authority alone. Strictly, no opinion of any civil officer, other than a judge, has a binding force; but these military appointees would not be bound, even by a judicial opinion. They might very well say, even when their action is in conflict with the Supreme Court of the United States, "that court is composed of civil officers of the United States, and we are not bound to conform our action to any opinion of any such authority."

This bill, and the acts to which it is supplementary, are all founded upon the assumption that these ten communicies are not States, and that their existing governments are not legal. Throughout the legislation upon this subject they are

assumption that these ten communities are not States, and that their existing governments are not legal. Throughout the legislation upon this subject, they are called rebel States, And in this particular bill they are denominated "so-called States," and the vice of illegality is declared to pervade all of them. The obligations of consistency bind a legislative ody as well as the individuals who compose it. It is now too late to say that these ten political communities are not states of the Union. Declarations to the contrary in these acts are contradicted again and again by reputed acts of legislation enacted by Congress from the year 1861 to the year 1867. During that period, whilst these states were in actual rebellion, and after that rebellion was brought to a close, they have been again and again recognized as States of the Union. Representation has, been apportioned to them as States. They have been divided into judicial districts for the holding of district and circuit courts of the United States, as States of the Union only can be districted. The last act on this subject was passed July 23, 1860, by which every one of these ten States was arranged into districts and circuits; they have been called upon by Congress to act through one of these ten States was arranged into districts and circuits; they have been called upon by Congress to act through their Legislatures upon at least two amendments to the Constitution of the United States; as States they have ratified one amendment, which required the vote of twenty-seven States of the thirty-six then composing the Union; when the requisite twenty-seven votes were he requisite twenty-seven votes were given in favor of that amendment, seven given in layor of that amendment, seven of which votes were given by seven of these ten States, it was proclaimed to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and slavery was declared no longer to exist within the United States. If these seven States were not logal States of the Union, it follows, as an inevitable consequent that slavery are exists.

these seven States were not legal States of the Union, it follows, as an inevitable consequence that slavery yet exists. It does not exist in these seven States, for they have abolished it also in their own state Constitutions, but Kentucky, not naving done so, would still remain in that state. But, in truth, if this assumption that these States have no legal State governments be true, then the abolition of slavery by these illegal governments binds noone, for Congress now denies to these States the power to abolish slavery by denying to them the power to elect a legal State Legislature, or to frame a constitution for any purpose, even for such a purpose as the abolition of slavery.

As to the other constitutional amendment, having reference to suffrage, it happens that these States have not accepted to The consequences is that it has never been proclaimed or understood even by Congress to be a part of the Constitution of the United States. The Senate of the United States has repeatedly given its sanction to the appointment of judges, district attorneys and marshals for every one of these States, and yet if they are not legal States not one of these judges is authorized to hold a court. So, too, both Houses of Congress have passed appropriation bills to pay all these judges, attoriation by the service of the service of the service of these judges, attoriation bills to pay all these judges, attoriated to the service of the

uthorized to hold a court. So, too; both-Houses of Congress have passed appropri-tion bills to pay all these judges, attor-neys and officers of the United States for exercising their functions in these States. Again, in the machery of the internal revenue laws all these States are district-ed, not as Territories, but as States. So much for continuous legislative recogni-tion. The instances cited, however, fall far short of all that might be enumerated Executive recognition, as is well known.

Executive recognition, as is well known has been frequent and unwavering. The same may be said as to judicial re-cognition through the Supreme Court of the United States. That august tribunal, from first to last, in the administration of rom first to last, in the administration of its duties, in banc and upon the circuit, has never failed to recognize these ten communities as legal States of the Union. The cases depending in that court upon appeal and writ of error from these States when the rebellion began, have not been dismissed upon any idea of the cessation of jurisdiction. They were carefully con-linued from term to term until the rebel-tion was entirely subdued and peage renon was entirely subdued and peace re established, and then they were called fo argument and consideration, as if no in established, and then they were called for argument and consideration, as if no insurrection had intervened. New cases, occurring since the rebellion, have come from these. States before that court by writ of error and appeal, and even by original suit where only a State can bring such a suit. These cases are entertained by that tribunal in the exercise of its activated introllected introllects.

cree rendered by him in that court were coram non judice et vicui.

Another ground on which these reconstruction acts are attempted to be sustained is this: that these ten States are conquered territory, that the constitutional relation in which they stood as States towards the Federal Government prior to the rebellion has given place to new relation; that their critizens a conquered people, and that in this new relation Congress can govern them by military power. A title by conquest stands on clear ground; it is a new title acquired by war. It applies only to territory, for goods and movable things regularly captured in war are called, "booty," or, if taken by individual soldiers, "plunder." There is not a cot of the land in any one of these ten States which the United States holds by conquest, save only such land as did not belong to either of these states or to any individual owner. "I mean such lands as did belong to the redered States for these lanus we may claim to hold by conquest; as to all other land of territory, whether belonging to the States or to individuals, the Federal Government has now no more title or right to it than the hade fore of the United States. He is at least a military officer performing civil duties, and the authority under which he acts is redefined authority only, and the inevit able result is that the Federal Government, by the agency of its own sworn officers, in effect assumes the civil government of the State.

A singular contradiction is apparent here. Congress declares these local State governments to be illegal governments,

quire more sites for forts, custom, houses or ther public tise, we must acquire the title to them by purchase or appropriation in the regular, mode... At, this moment the United States, in the acquisition of sites for national cemetries in these States, acquired fifth in the same way.

The Rederal courts sit, in court-houses owned or leased by the United States, not in the court-houses of these States for the use of its jails. Finally, the United States levies its direct taxes and its internal revenue upon the property in these States, including the production of the lands within their territorial limits, not by way of levy and contribution, in the character of a conqueror, but in the regular way of taxation, under the same law which apply to all the other States of the Union. From first to last, during the rebellion and since, the title of each of these States to the lands and public buildings owned by them has never been disturbed and not a foot of it has ever been acquired by the United States, even under a title by confiscation, and not a foot of it has ever been acquired by the United States, even under a title by confiscation, and not a foot of it has ever been acquired by the United States, even under a title by confiscation, and not a foot of it has ever been acquired by the United States, even under a title by confiscation, and not a foot of it has ever been acquired by the united States, even under a title by confiscation, and not a foot of it has ever been acquired and not a foot of the ever been acquired and reduced the states of the ever been acquired and not a foot of the ever been acquired and reduced the states. by the United States, even under a title by confiscation, and not a foot of it has ever been taxed under Federal law. In conclusion, I must respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the consider

ation of one more question arising under the bill: It vests in the military commander, subject only to the approval of the General of the army of the United States, an unlimited power to remove from office any civil or military officer in each of these States and the further comes of the states and the further comes of the states and the further comes of the states and the states are states as a state of the states are states and the states are states as a state of the states are states and the states are states as a state of the states are states as a state of the states are states and the states are states as a state of the states are states as a state of the states are states as a state of the states are states are states as a state of the states are states as a state of from office any civil or military officer in each of these States, and the further power, subject to the same approval, to detail or appoint any military officer or soldier of the United States to perform the duties of the officer so removed, and to fill all vacancies occurring in these States by death; resignation, or otherwise. The military appointes thus required to perform the duties of a civil officer, according to the laws of the State, and as such required to take an oath, is, for the time being, a civil officer. What is his character? Is he a civil officer of the State or a civil officer of the State or a civil officer of the State, where is the Federal power under our Constitution. he is a civil officer of the State, where is the Federal power under our Constitution which authorizes his appointment by any Federal officer? If, however, he is to be considered a civil officer of the United States, as his appointment and oath would seem to indicate, where is the authority for his appointment vested by the Constitution? The power of appointment of all officers of the United States, civil or military, where not provided for in the Constitution, is vested is the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with this ereception: that Congress may by law, vested to the Senate, with this ereception: that Congress may by law, vested to the Senate, with this ereception: that Congress may by law, vested the Senate, with this ereception: that Congress may by law, vested the Senate, with this ereception: that Congress may by law, vested the Senate, with this ereception: that Congress may by law, vested the Senate, with this ereception:

and consent of the Senate, with this erception: that Congress may by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officer, as they think proper in the Presiden alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. But this bill, if these are to be considered inferior officers within the meaning of the Constitution does not provide for their appointment by the President alone, or by the courts of law, or by the heads of departments, but rests the appointment in one subordinate executive officer, subject to the approval of another subordinate execution and fix the character of this military appointee, either way this provision of appointee, either way this provision of the constitution of the constitution.

the bill is equally opposed to the Constitution.

Take the case of a soldier or officer appointed to perform the office of judge in one of these States, and as such to administer the proper laws of the State, where is the authority to be found in the Constitution for vesting in a military or an executive officer strict judicial functions to be exercised under State law; it has been again and again decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that acts of Congress which have attempted to vest executive power in the judicial courts or judges of the United States are not warranted by the constitution.

If Congress cannot clothe a judge with merely executive duties, how can they clothe an officer or soldier of the army with judicial duties over citizens of the United States who are not in the military or naval service.

United States who are not in the military or naval service.
So, too, it has been repeatedly decided that Congress cannot require a State officer, executive or judicial, to perform any duty enjoined upon him by a law of the United States. How, then, can Congress, confer power upon an executive officer of the United States to perform such duduties in a State? If Congress could not vest in a Judge of one of these States any judicial authority under the United States by direct enactment, how can it accomplish the same thing indirectly by removing the State judge and putting an officer of the United States in his place?

To me these considerations are conclu-

cer of the United States in his place?
To me these considerations are conclusive of the unconstitutionality of the part of the bill now before me, and I earnestly commend their consideration to the deliberate judgment of Congress.
Within a period less than a year the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the executive department of the Government of some of the secontial the dovernment of some of its essential pow

The Constitution, and the oath provi-The Constitution, and the oath provided in it, devolves upon the President the power and duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The Constitution, in order to carry out this power, gives him the choice of the agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision, but in the execution of these laws the constitutional obligation upon the President rengine but the corrected the President remains, but the power exercise that constitutional duty is effe exercise that constitutional duty is effectually taken away. The military commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the General of the army the place of the Senate, and aby attempt on the part of the President to assert his own constitutional power may, unde pretence of law, be met by official insub

ordination. It is to be feared that these military oficers, looking to the authority given by these, rather than to the letter of the Constitution, will recognize no authoribut the commander of the district ar but the commander of the district and the General of the army. If there were no other objection than this to this proposed legislation, it would be sufficient.—Whilst I hold the chief executive authority of the United States; whilst the obligation rests upon me, to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust, or the powers given for its execution; I can never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of laws, and at the same time surrender that trust. and at the same time surrender that trust and the powers which accompany it, we any other executive officer, high or low,

or to any number of executive officers or to any number of executive officers.

If this executive trust, vested by the Constitution in the President, is to be taken from him and vested in a subordinate officer, the responsibility will be with Congress, in clothing the subordinate with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercise. This interference with the constitutional authority of the executive descriptions. This interference with the constitutional authority of the executive department is an eyit that will inevitably say the foundations of our federal system, but it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President powers conferred on him alone by the Coustitution. But the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive of fleers, and especially upon military officers. Over nearly one-third of the States of the Union military power; regulated by no fixed law, reigns supreme. Each one of the five district commanders, though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercises at this hour more executive power, military and civil, then the premise the second content of the states of the people of the flow of the people of the powers. aponsible to them, exercises at this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the head of the executive department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They know what it is and how it is to be applied. At the present time they con-They know, what it is and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the forms of the Constitution, repeal these laws. They cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy is, nevertheless in their hands. It is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one, if not controlled by fraud, overawed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part too long delayed.

or from anothy on their part too long delayed.

With abiding confidence in their patriotism and integrity. I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed hed of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the pluciples of a violated Constitution preserved.

Annesw Johnson.

MAGNOLIA WATER -A delightful tol-

let article superior to Cologne and at ADVERTISING is the oil which wise