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ADAM KELLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in the new building, opposite the Court House, Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 1, 1867.

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CHAS. E. MAGLAUGHIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Building formerly occupied by the late Judge Graham, South Hanover street, Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 1, 1867.

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W. P. SADDLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Building formerly occupied by the late Judge Graham, South Hanover street, Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 1, 1867.

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THE CONTINUED ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION, TO WHICH THE PRESIDENT HAS SO OFTEN CALLED THE ATTENTION OF CONGRESS, IS NOT A SUBJECT OF PROFUND AND PATRIOTIC CONCERN TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY, BUT A SUBJECT OF THE MOST VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE INTERESTS OF THE NATION.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Follow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—The continued organization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is not a subject of profound and patriotic concern to the people of this country, but a subject of the most vital importance to the interests of the nation.

The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were not only disappointed, but were in some respects disappointed in a manner which I felt constrained, by my obligations to the Constitution, to withhold my assent from the House of Representatives.

This such is not the present state of the Union, that I have felt constrained to withhold my assent from the House of Representatives, and I feel constrained to withhold my assent from the House of Representatives.

It becomes our imperative duty to consider the means of restoring the Union, and I feel constrained to withhold my assent from the House of Representatives, and I feel constrained to withhold my assent from the House of Representatives.

It cannot be that a successful war, waged for the preservation of the Union, and the legal effect of restoring it, will be the disgrace of her policy; the defeat of her arms against the rebellion will be the triumph of her lawless principle; nor can Congress, with or without the consent of the people, give a sanction to the triumph of the lawless principle; nor can I have the effect, directly or indirectly, of separating the States from each other, and that is a power which does not belong to the Government.

The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same

view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and they are constantly, in bare and obvious violation of their duty, exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them, unless those States are States of the Union.

progress, that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet with the condemnation of all unprejudiced and light-minded men. The punishment of this age, and especially of this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties and reducing all their people, without distinction, to the condition of slavery.

I am aware it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual, but that it is only a temporary expedient, and that it will be discontinued as soon as the Southern States shall have established a permanent government.

It is manifestly and avowedly the object of the Reconstruction Act, to deprive the people of the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as to give the negro a majority in all elections in Southern States.

The moral of this act is always false, and it is always false because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that we may do good, nor are we permitted to do evil that we may do good.

It is not possible to do good by doing evil, nor is it possible to do good by doing evil. It is not possible to do good by doing evil, nor is it possible to do good by doing evil.

It follows, therefore, that in admitting the negro to the franchise, the act is in violation of the Constitution, and it is in violation of the Constitution, and it is in violation of the Constitution.

felt extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed by the Legislature, and the Executive has refused to execute it, it is especially in time of high party excitement, would be likely to produce violent collision between the branches of the Government.

It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on his rights, and maintain them regardless of all consequences.

The so-called Reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned.

The great difference between the two acts is that the first act is a mere declaration of the rights of the people, and the second act is a declaration of the rights of the people.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Ten Cents per line for the first insertion, and at the rate of Five Cents for each subsequent insertion.

These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to money capital of foreign lands.

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