THE Clearfield Republican

Geo. B. GOODLANDER, Editor and Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, not MEN. TERMS:—$2 00 Per Annum, if paid in advance

VOL. XXXIII.—WHOLE NO. 1919. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1866. NEW SERIES—VOL. VII.—NO. 2.

The Clearfield Republican.

Rates of Subscription, Advertising and Jobbing.

Subscription, in advance,	$2 00
" if paid within six months,	2 50
" if not paid until after the expiration of six months,	3 00
Adm'rs' and Ex'rs' notices, each, 6 times,	$2 50
Auditors' notices, each,	2 50
Strictions and Estrays, each, 3 times,	1 50
Dissolution notices, each, 3 times,	2 00
Transient Advertisements, per square of 10 lines, or less—3 times, or less,	1 50
For each subsequent insertion,	50
Social advertising, for each square of 10 lines, or less—3 times, or less,	1 50
For each subsequent insertion,	50
Professional Cards, 1 year,	5 00
Local notices, per line,	15
Military notices, over 5 lines, per line,	10
Yearly advertising, 1 square,	8 00
do do 2 do	12 00
do do 3 do	15 00
Yearly advertising, ½ column,	$20 00
" " ½ "	35 00
" " 1 "	60 00

The above rates apply only to advertisements set up plain. Advertisements set in large type, or with cuts, or out of plain style, will be charged double the above rates for space.

Blanks, single quire,	2 50
do 3 quires, per quire,	2 00
do 6 quires, per quire,	1 75
do over 6 quires, per quire,	1 50
Handbills, ½ sheet, 25, or less,	1 50
do ½ sheet, 25, or less,	2 50
do ½ sheet, 25, or less,	4 50
do whole sheet, 25, or less,	8 00

Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

☞The above rates were agreed upon by the undersigned, on the 3d day of December, 1864, and will be strictly adhered to during the present high prices of all kinds of printing materials.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
Publishers of the "Clearfield Republican."
S. J. ROW,
Publisher of the "Raftsman's Journal."

Railroad Time Tables.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, Car time at Tyrone.
On an after Monday, July 2, 1866, passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE EASTWARD.		LEAVE WESTWARD.	
	A. M.		A. M.
Way Passenger,	6.46	Balt. Express,	6.46
Day Express,	9.02	Phil'a Express,	7.47
	P. M.	N. Y. Express,	8.23
Local Accom'n,	3.05	Emigrant train,	P.M. 1.45
Cincinnati Express,	3.35	Day Express,	" 5.57
Phil'a Express,	10.07	Mail train,	" 7.46

☞The proper train for Passengers from this section to take, who go Eastward, is the Cincinnati Express.

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD RAIL ROAD.—Summer Arrangement.

LEAVE EASTWARD.		LEAVE WESTWARD.	
STATIONS.	P. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.
Philipsburg	1.20	Tyrone	9.15
Dunbar	1.35	Intersection	9.25
Osceola	1.42	Vanscoyoc	9.35
Powelton	1.52	Gardner	9.45
Sandy Ridge	1.58	Mt. Pleasant	10.00
Summit	2.08	Summit	10.13
Mt. Pleasant	2.18	Sandy Ridge	10.25
Gardner	2.28	Powelton	10.35
Vanscoyoc	2.36	Osceola	10.50
Intersection	2.50	Dunbar	11.00
ARRIVE AT		ARRIVE AT	
Tyrone	3.00	Philipsburg	11.15

JAMES LEWIS,
Sup't T. & C. and B. E. V. Branch Roads.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL ROAD.—Summer Arrangement.

LEAVE EASTWARD.		LEAVE WESTWARD.	
STATIONS.	TIME.	STATIONS.	TIME.
Tyrone	9.10 a.m	Lock Haven	2.00 p.m
Intersection	9.20 "	L'k Haven Int.	2.05 "
Bald Eagle	9.27 "	Flemington	2.12 "
Hannah	9.42 "	Mill Hall	2.15 "
Port Matilda	9.55 "	Beech Creek	2.32 "
Martha	10.04 "	Eagleville	2.38 "
Julian	10.15 "	Howard	2.50 "
Unionville	10.28 "	Mount Eagle	3.06 "
B. & S.S. Int.,	10.38 "	Holters	3.09 "
Milesburg	10.44 "	Curtin	3.13 "
Bellfonte { Ar	10.52 "	Milesburg	3.25 "
Bellfonte { Le	10.57 "	Bellfonte { Ar	3.35 "
Milesburg	11.05 "	Bellfonte { Le	3.45 "
Curtin	11.18 "	Milesburg	3.55 "
Holters	11.22 "	B. & S. S. Int.,	4.00 "
Mount Eagle	11.30 "	Unionville	4.12 "
Howard	11.45 "	Julian	4.26 "
Eagleville	12.02 p.m	Martha	4.40 "
Beech Creek	12.08 "	Port Matilda	4.53 "
Mill Hall	12.26 "	Hannah	5.06 "
Flemington	12.30 "	Bald Eagle	5.23 "
L'k Haven Int.	12.35 "	Intersection	5.30 "
ARRIVE AT		ARRIVE AT	
Lock Haven	12.40 "	Tyrone	5.40 "

JAMES LEWIS,
Sup't T. & C. and B. E. V. Branch Roads.

1866. 1866.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.

It has been leased and is operated by the PENN'A RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Time of Passenger trains at Emporium.

Leave Eastward.

Erie Mail Train	5.02 P. M.
Erie Express Train	11.48 P. M.

Leave Westward.

Erie Mail Train	12.00 M.
Erie Express Train	1.53 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

New York Connection.

Leave N. York at 9 a. m., arrive at Erie 9.30 a.m.
Leave Erie at 4.45 p.m., arrive at N. York 4.10 p.m

No change of Cars between Erie & N. York.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night trains.

For information respecting Passenger business, apply at Cor. 30th and Market St's, Phil'a.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents S. B. Kingston, jr., Cor. 13th and Market streets, Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
Wm. Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. Houston, General Freight Agt. Phil'a.
H. W. Gwinner, General Ticket Agt. Phil'a.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

FISH—SALT and PLASTER in large quantities, at J. P. KRATZER'S. March 22, 1865.

THIMBLE SKEINS & Pipe-Boxes at Aug 23 1865 MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

Professional & Business Cards.

WM. A. WALLACE, WM. D. BIGLER,
J. BLAKE WALTERS, FRANK FIELDING.
WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING,
Attorneys at Law,
Clearfield, Pa
Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. [May 15, '66-1y.

THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH,
Attorney at Law.
Office adjoining the Bank, formerly occupied by J. B. McEnally, Esq., Market street, Clearfield, Pa Will attend promptly to Collections, Sale of Lands, &c. Dec. 17, '62.

JOHN L. GUTTLE,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Office on Market st. Opposite the Jail,
RESPECTFULLY offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a Surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. Feb. '63 tf.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW Clearfield, Pa., Office in Shaw's Row, opposite the Journal office dec. 1, 1858.—tf

W. M. M'CULLOUGH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Market Street one door east of the "Clearfield County Bank." may 4, 1864-tf.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER.
Orvis & Alexander,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Sept. 13th 1865, 1 y. Bellefonte Pa.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD.—Late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Penn'a Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South East corner of 3d & Market streets. April 4, 1866.-tf.

DR. A. M. HILLS

DESIRES to inform his patrons that professional business confines him to his office all the time, and he will therefore be unable to make Professional Visits to any of his accustomed places this summer; but may be found at his office on the Northwest corner of Front and Market street, directly opposite the "Clearfield House," where he can be found at all times, ready and willing to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. Full setts of Teeth only Twenty Dollars. July 26th 1865-1y-pd.

DENTISTRY.

J. P. CORNETT, DENTIST, offers his professional services to the citizens of Curwensville and vicinity. Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson streets. [Curwensville, May 11, 1866-1y-pd

J. BLAKE WALTERS, Scrivener and Conveyancer Agent for the Purchase and Sale of lands, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county offices. Office with Hon. Wm. A. Wallace. Clearfield, Jan. 1st, 1866-tf.

JOSEPH H. BRETH, Justice of the Peace, and Licensed Conveyancer, New Washington, Clearfield county, Pa. 1?? 1 ?? ??.

JAMES C. BARRETT, Justice of the Peace and Licensed Conveyancer, Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa. Collections and remittances promptly made, and all kinds of legal instruments executed on short notice, Luthersburg, May 9th, 1866-tf.

J. R. M'MURRAY. SAMUEL MITCHELL.
McMurray & Mitchell.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Lumber, Grain, &c. New Washington, October 25, 1865.-1y.pd. Clearfield Co., Pa.

C. KRATZER & SON,
MERCHANTS, dealers in Dry Goods Clothing, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware Groceries, Shingles, and Provisions. At the old stand on Front Street above the Academy. Clearfield, December 13th, 1865-tf.

J. P. KRATZER,
MERCHANT, and dealer in Dry Goods Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries Provisions, &c. Market street, opposite the Jail, Clearfield Pa. April 20th 1864.

LEON M. COUTRIET,
MERCHANT, and dealer in Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Groceries, Liquors, Drugs and Medicines, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Tinware, &c. Frenchville, Clearfield county, Pa. [May 2, '66.]

GEORGE F. WARDLE. CHARLES N. REED
Wardle Reed & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Tobacco, Tea, Spices, &c., &c.,
N. E. cor. 6th & Market Sts.,
Feb. 14, 1866-6m. PHILADELPHIA.

CYRENIUS HOWE.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
For DECATUR Township, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. P. O. Address, Philipsburg Pa. Aug. 21st 1861

THOMAS M CRISMAN,
Agent for the Singer Sewing Machines.
Philipsburg, Centre co., Penn'a.
Oct. 11th, 1865.-tf.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—D. M'GAUGHEY, having purchased the Photograph establishment formerly conducted by H. Bridge, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield and adjoining counties, that he has recently made additional improvements to both skylight and apparatus, and he flatters himself that he can satisfy the most fastidious taste in a true and lifelike likeness.

He also keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Guilt, Rosewood, and Walnut frames—Albums of all sizes and styles—and an endless variety of cases, lockets, etc., which he will dispose of at very moderate prices, for cash.

His gallery is in Shaw's row, (up stairs,) Market street, Clearfield, Pa., where he is always ready to accommodate customers who may be in want of a good Likeness of themselves or friends.

Particular attention paid to copying all kinds of pictures, etc. November 15th, 1865.

Coal, Whale and Linseed Oils, Family Dye, varnishes and paints of all kinds ground in oil For sale by H. & Lc

SEWING MACHINES.—Persons desirous of having a Superior Machine, should buy Wheeler & Wilson's sample Machines, on hand. H. F. NAUGLE, Agent. Clearfield, February 28, 1866-tf.

SPRING GOODS.
FROM NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA.
As Cheap as the Cheapest,
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST.
C. Kratzer & Son,
Have just received, and are opening, at their Old Stand on Front Street, above the Academy, a large and well selected assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
which they are selling at very low rates.
Read the following catalogue and profit thereby.

NEW GOODS, AT C. KRATZER, & SON'S

For the Ladies.
Especial pains has been taken in the selection of Ladies Dress Goods, white Goods, Embroideries Millinery Goods, Prints, Kerchiefs, Nubies, Gloves, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.
Always on hand Black Cloths Fancy and Black Cassimeres, Satinets, etc., Ready Made Clothing of all kinds.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Hats, Caps,
NECKTIES,
and a variety of other articles, which they will sell at a small advance on cost.

Household Goods.
Particular attention is invited to their stock of Carpets, Cottage, common Ingrain, superfine English Ingrain and Brussels, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window shades and Wall papers, etc.

FLOUR, BACON, Fish Salt, Plaster, Apples, Peaches and Prunes kept constantly on hand.

ALSO, in Store a lot of large and small Clover seed.

We intend to make it an object for Farmers and Mechanics to buy from us; because we will sell our goods as low as they can be bought in the county and pay the very highest price for all kinds of country produce. We will also exchange goods for School, Road and County orders; Shingles, Boards, and all kinds of Manufactured Lumber.
Clearfield, March 14, 1866.

Something New.

G. SUMMERFIELD FLEGAL,
Manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron ware,
Philipsburg, Penn'a.

I would respectfully inform the Public, that I have opened a room in the borough of Philipsburg, for the manufacture and Sale of

Tin Ware

out of the best material the market will afford, and made by experienced workman, all of which I will sell at either wholesale or retail prices surprisingly low. I ask those in need of anything in this line to call and examine my ware and satisfy themselves that it is made for use. Country Merchants desiring to purchase small lots of Ware will find it to their advantage to buy of me.

Stoves

of all sizes and shapes, for burning either Wood or Coal. I would call particular attention to that well tried and popular Cooking Stove called, very appropriately, the IRON SIDES. This Stove has all the advantages possessed by others, besides the oven is larger, and the ash pit deeper and more top surface than that of any other Stove in the market, and is without a rival. I also keep on hand all kinds of

Stove Pipe

which I will sell as low as it can be purchased west of the mountain. I also keep constantly on hand, shovels, carriage bolts, grates, firebrick, stove linings, sled soles, Waffle Irons, Sheet Zink, Sad Irons, Brass and Porcelain Kettles, together with a variety of wares too numerous to mention. Also a large stock of the best kind of Stoneware.

And last though not least in my line of business, is that of

Spouting.

I am prepared to fill all orders in this line on short notice, and manufactured out of the best material. I want every body that comes to town, to come and take a look at my show, and see for themselves. I am going to sell the cheapest and best Wares ever offered in this vicinity. I have several "Tropic Heating" and "Parlor Cook" Stoves that I will sell at cost, to close out the stock for the Season. Try me.
Feb 7th 1866-tf G. S. FLEGAL.

PEACE PROCLAIMED.
THE WAR OVER IN CLEARFIELD.
KNOX TOWNSHIP QUIET.
NEARLY ALL THE CONTRABANDS GOING BACK TO THEIR OLD MASTERS.
BUT NARY ONE GOING BACK TO OLD MASSACHUSETTS, WHERE THEY WERE LOVED SO LONG AND SO WELL.

In consequence of the above facts, F. SHORT of the old Short Shoe Shop; would announce to his numerous patrons, and the people of Clearfield county at large, that he has now a first rate lot of good material; just received from the east, and is now prepared on short notice to make, and mend boots and shoes at his new Shop in Grahams row. He is satisfied that he can please, (unless it might be some intensely loyal stay at home Patriots). He is prepared to sell low for cash or County Produce, don't forget the shop next door to Graham & Boytons store, on market Street Clearfield Pa. & kept by a fellow commonly called
July 26, '65.—1y. "SHORTY."

Buffalo Robes, Knee and Horse Blankets at Nov15, '65. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

President's Veto Message.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

The following is the Veto Message of the President, communicated to the House today:

To the House of Representatives:

A careful examination of the bill passed by the two Houses of Congress entitled "An act to continue in force and to amend an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees and for other purposes," has convinced me that the legislation which it proposes would not be consistent with the welfare of the country, and that it is clearly within the reasons assigned in my message of the 19th of February last, returning without my signature, a similar measure which originated in the Senate.

It is not my purpose to repeat the objections which I then urged. They are yet fresh in your recollection, and can be readily examined as a part of the records of one branch of the national legislature. Adhering to the principles set forth in that message, I now reaffirm them and the line of policy therein indicated. The only ground upon which this kind of legislation can be justified is that of the war-making power. The act of which this bill is intended as amendatory was passed during the existence of the war. By its own provisions it is to terminate within one year from the cessation of hostilities and the declaration of peace. It is, therefore, yet in existence, and it is likely that it will continue in force as long as the freedmen may require the benefit of its provisions. It will certainly remain in operation as a law until some months subsequent to the meeting of the next session of Congress, when, if experience shall make evident the necessity of additional legislation, the two houses will have ample time to mature and pass the requisite measures. In the meantime the questions arise, why should this war measure be continued beyond the period designated in the original act? And why, in time of peace, should military tribunals be created to continue until each "State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations to the government, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States."

It was manifest, with respect to the act approved March 3, 1865, that prudence and wisdom alike required that jurisdiction over all cases concerning the free enjoyment of the immunities and rights of citizenship, as well as the protection of persons and property, should be conferred upon some tribunal in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings was interrupted by the rebellion, and until the same should be fully restored; at that time, therefore, an urgent necessity existed for the passage of some such law.

Now, however, war has substantially ceased; the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is no longer interrupted; the courts, both State and Federal, are in full, complete and successful operation, and through them every person, regardless of race and color, is entitled to and can be heard. The protection granted to the white citizen is already conferred by law upon the freedman. Strong and stringent guards, by way of penalties and punishments, are thrown around his person and property, and it is believed that ample protection will be afforded him by due process of law, without resort to the dangerous expedient of "military tribunals," now that the war has been brought to a close.

The necessity no longer existing for such tribunals, which had their origin in the war, grave objections to their continuance must present themselves to the minds of all reflecting and dispassionate men. Independently of the danger to representative republicanism of conferring upon the military in time of peace extraordinary powers, so carefully guarded against by the patriots and statesmen of the earlier days of the republic, so frequently the ruin of governments founded upon the same free principles, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the citizens, the question of practical economy earnestly commends itself to the consideration of the law-making power. With an immense debt already burdening the incomes of the industrial and laboring classes, so inseparably connected with the welfare of the country, should prompt us to rigid economy and retrenchment, and influence us to abstain from all legislation that would unnecessarily increase the public indebtedness.

Tested by this rule of sound political wisdom, I can see no reason for the establishment of the "military jurisdiction" conferred upon the officials of the Bureau by the fourteenth section of the bill. By the laws of the United States, and of the different States, competent courts, Federal and State, have been established, and are now in full practical operation. By means of these civil tribunals, ample redress is afforded for all private wrongs, whether to the person or the property of the citizen, and without denial or unnecessary delay. They are open to all without regard to color or race. I feel well assured that it will be better to trust the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizen to tribunals thus established and presided over by competent and impartial judges, bound by fixed rules of law and evidence, and where the right of trial by jury is guaranteed and secured, than to the caprice or judgment of an officer of the Bureau, who, it is possible, may be entirely ignorant of the principles that underlie the just administration of the law. There is danger, too, that conflict of jurisdiction will frequently arise between the civil courts and those military tribunals, each having concurrent jurisdiction over the person and the cause of action; the one judicature administered and controlled by civil law, the other by military. How is the conflict to be settled, and who is to determine between the two tribunals when it arises? In my opinion, it is wise to guard against such conflict by leaving to the courts and juries the protection of all civil rights, and the redress of all civil grievances.

The fact cannot be denied that since the actual cessation of hostilities many acts of violence, such, perhaps, as had never been witnessed in their previous history, have occurred in the States involved in the recent rebellion. I believe, however, that public sentiment will sustain me in the assertion that such deeds of wrong are not confined to any particular State or section, but are manifested over the entire country, demonstrating that the cause that produced them does not depend upon any particular locality, but is the result of the agitation or derangement incident to long and bloody civil war. While the prevalence of such disorders must be greatly deplored, their occasional and temporary occurrence would seem to furnish no necessity for the extension of the Bureau beyond the period fixed in the original act.

Besides the objections which I have thus briefly stated, I may urge upon your consideration the additional reason that recent developments in regard to the practical operations of the Bureau in many of the States show that in numerous instances it is used by its agents as a means of promoting their individual advantage, and that the freedmen are employed for the advancement of the personal ends of the officers instead of their own improvement and welfare, thus confirming the fears originally entertained by many that the continuation of such a bureau for any unnecessary length of time would inevitably result in fraud, corruption and oppression. It is proper to state that in cases of this character investigations have been promptly ordered, and the offender punished, whenever his guilt has been satisfactorily established.

As another reason against the necessity of the legislation contemplated by this measure, reference may be had to the Civil Rights Bill, now a law of the land, and which will be faithfully executed, so long as it shall remain unrepealed and may not be declared unconstitutional by courts of competent jurisdiction. By that act it is enacted "that all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue the parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real an personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other; any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

By the provisions of the act full protection is afforded, through the District Courts of the United States, to all persons injured, and whose privileges, as thus declared, are in any way impaired, and heavy penalties are pronounced against the person who wilfully violates the law. I need not state that that law did not receive my approval, yet its remedies are far more preferable than those proposed in the present bill, the one being civil and the other military.

By the sixth section of the bill herewith returned certain proceedings, by which the lands in the "parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, South Carolina," were sold and bid in, and afterwards disposed of by the Tax Commissioners, are ratified and confirmed. By the seventh, eigth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections, provisions, by law, are made for the disposal of the lands thus acquired to a particular class of of citizens, while the quieting of titles is deemed very important and desirable, the discrimination made in the bill seems objectionable, as does also the attempt to confer upon the commissioners judicial powers, by which citizens of the United States are to be deprived of their property in a mode contrary to that of the Constitution which declares that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." As a general principle, such legislation is unsafe, unwise, partial, and unconstitional. It may deprive persons of their property who are equally deserving objects of the nation's bounty as those whom, by this legislation, Congress seeks to benefit.

The title to the land thus to be portioned out to a favored class of citizens must depend upon the regularity of the tax sales under the law as it existed at the time of the sale, and no subsequent legislation can give validity to the rights thus acquired as against the original claimants. The attention of Congress is therefore invited to a more mature consideration of the measures proposed in these sections of the bill.

In conclusion, I again urge upon Congress the danger of class legislation, so well calculated to keep the public mind in a state of uncertain expectation, disquiet and restlessness, and to encourage interested hopes and fears that the national government will continue to furnish to classes of citizens in the several States means for support and maintenance, regardless of whether they pursue a life of indolence or labor, and regardless, also, of the constitutional limitations of the national authority in times of peace and tranquility.

The bill is herewith returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, for its final action.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
Washington, D. C., July 16th, 1866.

BOUND TO HAVE THEM.—It seems that puritan abolitionism is determined to have the "anti-slavery God—the anti-slavery Bible and the anti-slavery Constitution" that Anson Burlingame declared a few years since they would have. They have made a God of the old cut-throat and horse thief, John Brown—they have manufactured a Bible out of Helper's Book and the New York *Tribune*, the last chapters in their New Testament being composed of the speeches and epistles of Stevens and Sumner to the brethren, while their attempts now to alter the Constitution, if successful, will finish the work, and cap the climax of their efforts, by securing to that party these three great ends for which they have so long labored. What a millenium abolitionism will then enjoy! Cuffee and Jerusha Jane will walk along the highway of life, basking in the sunshine of mutual admiration. Jonathan and Dinah will march hand in hand, scenting the atmosphere with codfish and nigger, followed by their tan-colored brats, singing hosanna to their anti-slavery God, their anti-slavery Bible, and their anti-slavery Constitution. Ah me! don't it make your mouths water, you long-legged, blue-light descendents of witch-burning, quaker-hanging Puritans!—*Exchange.*

☞Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, one of the leaders of the Democracy in Pennsylvania, is the principal council for Jeff. Davis. Of course.—*Republican Exchange.*

And Horace Greeley, editor of the New York *Tribune*, father of the Republican party, and its leading orator, has offered to go his security. Now, which party is ahead?

☞A phrenologist had been examining Queen Victoria's head. He said he found the bump of adhesiveness sadly deficient, if it existed at all. In justice, however, to this gentleman, we will state that the Queen's head under examination was a postage stamp.

☞A Cleveland judge has decided that "shaving on Sunday morning before church is a work of necessity."

☞Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise is to deliver a lecture, in Norfolk, on the "Repairs of Southern Churches."

☞Hon. R. Toombs, of Georgia, is residing in London whither Mrs. T. goes soon.