

to control the action of this numerous class, and to use them for the attainment of his own political ends.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to the bill. The Constitution imperatively declares, in connection with taxation, that each State shall have at least one representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which in future times each State shall be entitled; it also provides that the Senate of the U. States, shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds with peculiar force, that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were then contumaciously engaged in the rebellion.

Now the case is changed, and some, at least, of the States are attending Congress by loyal representation soliciting the allowance of the constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and the passing of this bill, there was no Senator or Representative in Congress from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions. The very fact that reports were and are made against the good disposition of the country is an additional reason why they need and should have representation in Congress, to explain their condition, reply to accusations, and assisted by their local knowledge in perfecting measures immediately affecting themselves, while the liberty of deliberation would then be free and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment, there could be no objection urged that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard. The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation. Great burdens have now to be borne by all the country, and we may best demand that they shall be borne without murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of all the people. I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge and act for itself of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, but that authority cannot be construed as including the right to shut out, in time of peace, any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution at present.

All the people of eleven States are excluded; those who were most faithful during the war not less than others. The State of Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities engaged in rebellion, was restored to all her constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people. Before the war was brought to a termination they had placed themselves in relation with the General Government; had established a State Government of their own, and as they were not included in the emancipation proclamation, they, by their own act, had amended their Constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their own State.

I know no reason why the State of Tennessee, for example, should not fully enjoy all her constitutional relations to the United States. The President of the United States stands towards the country in a somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress chosen from a single district or State. The President is chosen by the people of all the States. Eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress, and it would seem to be his duty, on all proper occasions, to present their just claims to Congress.

There always will be differences of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of transgressions of the law; but these do not constitute valid objections against the right of a State to representation, and would in no wise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualifications of members, but I hold it my duty to recommend to you in the interests of peace, and in the interest of the Union, the admission of every State to its share in public legislation when, however insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal tests.

It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite a very large section of the country against another section of the country, however much the latter may preponderate. The course of emigration, the development of industry and business and natural causes will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land. But if they are all excluded from Congress, if in a permanent statute they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the government. Under the political education of American people, the idea is inherent and ineradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation.

The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had "been fully restored in all their constitutional relations to the United States." If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my own judgment most of those States, so far at least dependent on their own action, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed as entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union. Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the coun-

try, I feel not only entitled but bound to assume that with the Federal courts restored, and those of the several States in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military, in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation.

Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already fully armed with the powers conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection, or to overcome obstructions to the laws, in accordance with the Constitution.

I return the bill to the Senate in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country will not become a law, unless upon deliberate consultation by the people it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

ANDREW JOHNSON.  
Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1866.

## Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - - Editor.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1866.

### The Veto Message, No. 1.

We take pleasure in presenting the veto message to our readers, entire, in this paper, hoping all will read it carefully. As stated by the President, the main objections to the bill are: It gives too much power to the Executive; it is too expensive and burdensome; it is unnecessary; it was passed in the absence of representation of the States chiefly to be affected by it; and, finally, it is unconstitutional. As the negro bureau organs will not dare print the message, but conceal its wholesome truths from their readers, we suggest that our friends will lend this paper to their Republican neighbors, that they may be enabled to see some of the errors of their party.

Of course this is only veto message No. 1; Nos. 2, 3, etc., will follow as fast as the fanatics dare force the issues upon their "beloved President."

### The Cabinet and the Veto.

A special despatch to the shoddy Inquirer says:

"It is now definitely ascertained that Messrs. Harlan, Stanton and Speed opposed the President's veto message; while Messrs. McCulloch, Welles and Seward have been in favor of it at all times, and Mr. Dennison gave in his adhesion to the measure but a few days since. No resignations of members of the Cabinet have been sent in yet, nor is there any immediate probability of any."

Of course not; Stanton & Co. don't belong to the class of men who leave where they are not wanted, until they are told to go. But their time will come.

### Rejoicings of the People.

The President's veto of the Negro Boarding-house Bureau bill has aroused the most unbounded enthusiasm for its author in every city, town and village in the North from which we have had any intelligence. The salutes fired, the shouts, the speeches, the ringing of bells, the demonstrations of joy of every kind which have taken place, testify unmistakably how deeply the people feel upon the subject of maintaining the old Constitution and the original form of our Republic against the innovations, the encroachments, and grasping after power, of those revolutionary spirits who have unfortunately succeeded to a monopoly of one branch of the government.

On the other hand, the mortification visible on the faces, and the mutterings heard from the lips of the partisans of the Stevens-Sumner school are unmistakable of smothered wrath, which, sooner or later, will burst forth with volcanic force, but impotent for evil.

God speed the President in the good work commenced. Let the Union be restored under the rule of White Men—as it was founded, maintained, and intended to be eternally continued; let peace, and prosperity, and harmony prevail universally, and Democracy will everywhere rejoice, for to those ends alone have all its energies been directed, and to these only have its immutable principles pointed the way.

### The Beginning of the End.

The President's Veto, and the fruitless effort of his party to pass the bill over it, is but the beginning of the end. The storm in Congress will rage, until checked by the "exhaustion or cowardice of the majority, or by the shivering of that party to atoms. Let the radicals continue the war if they dare; it will arouse the people to the issue: "Shall the Union be restored and preserved, or shall it be Africanized and destroyed?" The result cannot be doubtful. The white men will rally, unite, and hurl the negro party from power.

### Congress and the Veto.

The radicals had hoped that Mr. Johnson, Lincoln-like, could be coaxed or scolded into all their measures, right or wrong—therefore the bureau-makers were as much astonished and enraged when the President smashed their piece of furniture, as the Union men were gratified.

The next day, after Trumbull had made a fierce speech condemning the veto, the question being called for, the chair announced that it was: "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" Upon which the yeas and nays were required by the Constitution. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—30.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stockton, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wiley—18.

Absent, Messrs. Foot and Wright. (Republicans voting nay, in italics.)

And so falls the negro boarding house; a two-thirds vote in both branches being required to overcome the veto.

Not content with their defeat, the radicals at once offered, in the Senate, an amendment to the Constitution to prevent Andrew Johnson (or any other man) from being re-elected President; and this for the purpose, we presume, of testifying their undying hatred of the man who refuses to prostitute himself, his oath of office, and the Constitution, at their bidding.

In the House, Thad Stevens, to show his anger at the President for having, in the message, made complaint that the South was wrongly excluded from Congress, offered a resolution that no Southern man should be admitted until Congress shall see fit to so declare; which was passed under the gag-rule. The friends of the President and the Union offered an amendment favoring the admission of members from the President's own State, upon taking the oath; but this was rejected by the majority who are the enemies alike of the President, the white race, and the Union.

### The Dead Duck Party.

The Dead Duck—as the President calls Forney & Co.—managers of the negro party hold a state convention next week to nominate a whipped candidate for Governor, and unless as cowardly as fanatical, will show their hands on the issues of the day.

"Lame Ducks," are common in political puddles, but "Dead Ducks" are a new variety, which of late have been fed by Andy Johnson, who can't endure 'em any longer. The title is not only applicable to the flat-footed and flat-nosed features of the darkey-party, but is significant of the fact that the party leaders, having committed suicide, remain to be buried, and at the funeral Johnson will be sexton, not mourner.

### Andrew Jackson—Andrew Johnson.

When Andrew Johnson became President, the Montrose Republican, which then supported him, predicted that he would be a second Andrew Jackson. If that paper, which now opposes him, will dare to print his recent utterances, its readers can see how far the prediction is being realized. But we fear that paper will continue to deprive its readers of a knowledge of the President's opinions.

D. D.—Forney having classed President Johnson with Jeff Davis, he rewards J. W. with the title of D. D.

### Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has adjourned over from the 16th to the 27th instant, eleven days. Meanwhile their pay goes on at the rate of about twenty dollars a day.

This adjournment costs the State at least forty thousand dollars, and the time covers about one-fourth of the working days of the session. It is simply a great outrage on the tax-payers of the State. What is the reason of it? If the Legislature has no work to do, let it adjourn and the members go home.

We suspect the cause. The Republican majority want to spin out the session until the new batch of constitutional amendments can come before them and be satisfied. How long will the people submit to this conduct on the part of their servants? If they continue much longer unchecked they will become our masters.

A municipal election was held at Syracuse, N. Y., on Tuesday, resulting in the choice of a Democratic Mayor and Council. The veto message produced that result.

Judge Kelley's House bill erasing the word "white" from the laws of the District of Columbia, and known as the Colored Suffrage Bill, will soon be passed in the Senate. Inquirer's dispatch. Yes; and be vetoed!

### ANDREW JOHNSON SPEAKS—THE LION ROUSED.

An immense ratification meeting was held in Washington on Feb. 22d, to endorse the President's veto.

The Republican Senators who voted to sustain the veto, and many Democrats and other Union men were upon the platform. Speeches were made by prominent Democrats, such as S. S. Cox, Senator Hendricks and A. J. Rogers; and by Montgomery Blair, late of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, and others. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the President, and when the meeting adjourned, a committee called upon the President to present the resolutions, and the crowd followed to serenade him. In response, the President made a lengthy speech, of which we can only copy some paragraphs to-day; but they are enough to show that the rupture is complete—that the President accepts the issue made by the enemy, and means to fight it out.

The President, as he appeared, was received with enthusiastic and long continued applause. When it had subsided, he spoke as follows:

#### THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Fellow citizens, for I presume I have a right to address you as such, I come to tender to you my sincere thanks for the approbation expressed by your Committee in their personal address and in the resolutions submitted by them as having been adopted by the meeting which has been held in this city to-day. These resolutions, as I understand them, are complimentary to the policy which has been adopted by the Administration, and has been steadily pursued since it came into power. I am free to say to you it is extremely gratifying to me to know that on this occasion so large a portion of my fellow citizens approve and endorse the policy which has been adopted and which it is my intention shall be carried out. (Great applause.) That policy is one which is intended to restore all the States to their original relations to the Federal Government of the United States. (Renewed applause.)

#### SLAVERY.

There was, in a portion of the Union, a peculiar institution, of which some complained, and to which others were attached. One portion of our countrymen in the South advocated that institution, while another portion in the North opposed it.

#### EXTREME PARTIES.

The result was the formation of extreme parties, one especially in the South, which reached a point at which it was proposed to dissolve the Union of the States for the purpose, as was said, of securing and preserving that peculiar institution of the South.

I say these things because I desire to talk plainly and in familiar phraseology, I assume nothing here to-day beyond the position of a citizen; one who has been pleading for his country and the preservation of the Constitution. (Immense cheering.) These two parties, I say, were arrayed against each other, and I stand before you for the Union to-day, as I stood in the Senate of the United States in 1860 and 1861.

#### IN THE SENATE.

I met there those who were making war upon the Constitution, those who wanted to disrupt the Government, and I denounced them in my place then and there, and exposed their true character. I said that those who were engaged in the work of breaking up the Government were traitors. I have never ceased, on all proper occasions, to repeat that sentiment, and as far as my effort could go, I have endeavored to carry it out. (Great applause.) I have just remarked that there were two parties, one of which was for destroying the Government and separating the Union, in order to preserve slavery, and the other for breaking up the Government in order to destroy slavery. True, the objects which they sought to accomplish were different, so far as slavery was concerned, but they agreed in the desire to break up the Government, the precise thing to which I have always been opposed, and whether disunionists come from the South or from the North, I stand now as I stood then, vindicating the Union of these States and the Constitution of my country. (Tremendous applause.)

#### PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The rebellion has been put down by the strong arm of the Government in the field, but is that the only way in which you can have rebellion? Our struggle was against an attempt to dissolve the Union, but almost before the smoke of the battle-field has passed away, before our brave men have all returned to their homes and renewed the ties of affection and love to their wives and their children, we find almost another rebellion inaugurated. We put down the former rebellion in order to prevent the separation of the States; to prevent them from flying off, and thereby changing the character of our government and weakening its power, but when that struggle on our part has been successful, and that attempt has been put down, we find now an effort to concentrate all power in the hands of a few at the Federal head, and thereby bring about a consolidation of the Government, which is equally objectionable with a separation. (Vigorous applause.)

#### THE SOUTHERN TRAITORS.

I fought traitors and treason in the South. I opposed the Davises, the Slicells, the Boombs, and a long list of others, which you can readily fill without my repeating the names. Now, when I turn round and at the other end of the line find men, I care not by what name you call them, who still stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, I am free to say to you that I am still in the field. (Great applause.) I am still in favor of this great Government of ours going on and on, and filling out its destiny. (Great applause. Voices—give us three names at the other end.)

THE NORTHERN TRAITORS.  
I am called upon to name three at the other end of the line. I am talking to my friends and fellow-citizens, who are interested with me in this Government, and I presume I am free to mention to you the names of those to whom I look upon as being opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and who are laboring to pervert and destroy it. (Voices, "Name them!" "Who are they?" "The President—You ask me who they are. I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is one; I say Mr. Sumner, of the Senate, is another; and Wendell Phillips is another. (Long continued applause.) (Voices, "Give it to Forney!") The President—In reply to that, I will simply say I do not waste my ammunition upon dead ducks. (Great laughter and applause.) I stand for my country; I stand for the Constitution. There I have always placed my feet from my advent to public life. They may trample, they may slander, they may vituperate me, but let me say to you, all this has no influence upon me. (Great applause.)

HE IS NOT TO BE BULLIED.  
Let me say further, that I do not intend to be overawed by real or pretended friends, nor do I mean to be bullied by enemies. (Tremendous applause.)  
REHEADING.  
Men may talk about beholding and about usurpation, but when I am behelded I want the American people to be the witnesses. I do not want it, by innuendoes and indirect remarks in high places, to be suggested to men who have assassination brooding in their bosom, there is a fit subject. Others have exclaimed that the Presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the way. What is that but a make use of a strong word inciting to assassination? No doubt, I say, the intention was to incite assassination, so the obstacle which the people had placed here could be got out of the way. Are the opponents of this Government not yet satisfied; are those who want to destroy our institutions and to change the character of the Government, not satisfied with the quantity of blood that has been shed. Are they not satisfied with one martyr in this place? Does not the blood of Lincoln appease their vengeance and their thirst a little? Have they not honor and courage enough to seek to obtain the end otherwise than through and by the hand of an assassin. I am not afraid of an assassin attacking me where one brave and courageous man will attack another. I only dread him when in disguise and where his footsteps are noiseless.

If they want blood let them have the courage to strike like men. I know they are willing to wound but afraid to strike. If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union, and insist on the preservation of this Government in its original purity, let it be shed; but let an altar to the Union be first erected, and then, if necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as the last libation, as a tribute to the Union of these States. (Great applause.) But let the opponents of this Government remember, when it is poured, that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. This Union will grow, and it will continue to increase in strength and power, though it may be cemented and cleansed in blood. I have already spoken to you longer than I intended when I came out. (Go on.)

#### THE UNION—TRUE LOYALTY—THE SOUTH SHOULD BE ALLOWED REPRESENTATIVES.

I repeat I am for the Union, I am for preserving all the States. I am for admitting into the Councils of the nation all the representatives who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal. A man who acknowledges allegiance to the Government, and who swears to support the Constitution, must necessarily be loyal.  
(We shall publish the speech entire next week.)  
"The campaign of Virginia was fought against the representative rebel Lee. The present campaign is fought against Andrew Johnson, who leads the hosts of the Confederacy." (Cheers) Wendell Phillips at a Republican meeting in New York.  
"The circular of General Grant, relating to the suppression of newspapers for articles hostile to the government, and to good feelings between the sections makes no distinction between the journals North and South, and would, if executed, wind up half the negro bureau organs.  
"The Supreme Court at Washington has decided, Chief Justice Chase alone dissenting, to consider cases arising in the Southern States, those States being no longer in rebellion." This decision affirms that no State is out of the Union.

#### Gen. B. F. Butler.

New York, Feb. 21.—The Express states that General Butler has paid to Smith Brothers, of New Orleans, the eighty thousand dollars in gold which they alleged he abstracted from their vaults, together with interest, all the costs and Sheriff's poundage, making an average of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

#### THE UNION—TRUE LOYALTY—THE SOUTH SHOULD BE ALLOWED REPRESENTATIVES.

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### NEWS ITEMS.

—A Tribune dispatch about the veto says "there is much excitement about the matter in political circles. It is thought by many that the President has now thrown himself completely into the arms of the Copperheads."

—A resolution of confidence in President Johnson passed the New Jersey Senate after the news of the veto. It was offered by a Democrat, but the Republicans could not control their majority to defeat it.

—Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture in Brooklyn on Tuesday, approving the President's policy, and urging the immediate admission of the Southern States.

—A caucus of the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature has endorsed the President's veto.

—The Republican members of the Maine Legislature, in caucus, passed resolutions endorsing the President in voting for the Freedmen's Bureau bill over the President's veto.

—A bill allowing negro testimony yesterday passed the North Carolina House by a vote of sixty three yeas to four nays.

—A table has been officially prepared exhibiting the amount of moneys deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States from all sources in the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas. The total amount is nearly \$28,000,000 from April last, 1865, to February 1st, 1866.

—The steamer Moravian brings later foreign news. Arrests of Fenians continued in Ireland. The cattle plague is still increasing in England.

—The President has written to Hon. John Purcell, of Louisiana, that the military will not interfere with the election of city officers in New Orleans.

—A colored clergyman has been arrested at Chatham, C. W., for the murder of an illegitimate child. He was holding protracted religious meetings at the time of his arrest.

—Resolutions favoring negro suffrage and condemning the President were introduced recently in the New Jersey Senate by Mr. Scovel, and defeated. In spite of the one Republican majority.

### Important to Tax-Payers.

A Washington paper remarks that the people of the adjoining States of Maryland and Virginia need laborers to till the soil, that it may bring forth its accustomed products.

But they cannot get black labor. Why? There are forty thousand negroes in the District, the large majority of whom may be seen walking about in idleness, or sunning themselves in some sequestered corner, or huddling around some smoking haggard, receiving mutual warmth from each other. Why then will they not labor? Because the government, thro' the Freedmen's Bureau, feeds, clothes, furnishes physicians, and coffins when they die, and as if that was not sufficient, sends a minister to pray them out of this world into another. They are supported here in their idleness, while fields lay waste where honest labor would be rewarded. Was there ever greater injustice than this? Hear it ye honest sons of toil (unfortunately white) who labor daily to earn a support for yourselves and families; hear it ye laboring millions who pay enormous and grinding taxes for the support of idleness and fostering of vice. Will you support and countenance it by voting for the men who pass appropriation bills for this purpose? If not, look you to it that these men never disgrace or pollute our legislative halls again with their presence. Send only men, who further the interests of the country and defend the purity of our institutions.

### HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

BY PHILIP SMITH, M. A.,  
One of the principal contributors to the Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, and Geography.

#### Plan of the Work.

Since Sir Walter Raleigh collected his imprisonment in the Tower by the composition of his "History of the World," the literature of England has never achieved a work which has been so generally and so warmly received. "Universal History," from the bulk of an encyclopedia, to the most meagre outline, in which the annals of civilization are epitomized, and the events of time are reduced to mere dates, have been the staple of the study of the young, and the resource of the old. It is proposed to supply this want by a work, such as those of the "Universal History," from the bulk of an encyclopedia, to the most meagre outline, in which the annals of civilization are epitomized, and the events of time are reduced to mere dates, have been the staple of the study of the young, and the resource of the old. 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