Business Directory.

I RVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.

CREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of Fall kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited — wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863

CRANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clear-field, Pa. May 13, 1863. L. J. CRANS. : : : : : : WALTER BARRETT. DOBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law. Clear

R field, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market treet, opposite Naugle's Jewelry store May 26. H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Nov. 10.

H. BUCHER SWOOPE. Attorney at Law, Clear-field, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines Paints, Oils, Stationary, Perfume-ry, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865. Clearfield, Pa.

C. KRATZER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing. Hardware, Queensware, Groce-ries, Pravisious, &c., Front Street, (above the A-cademy) Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865. cademy.) Clearfield, Pa. WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Marketstreet, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Mer-chandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and

family articles generally. TOHN GUELICH. Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and

attends funerals with a hearse. April0,'59. DR M. WOODS, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

Street, Clearfield, Pa. THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

B M'ENALLY, Attorneyat Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynn, 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

NICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Do-mestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr27.

THOMAS W. MOORE, Land Surveyor and Conveyancer. Office at his residence, i mile east of Pennville. Postoffice address, Grampian Hills Deeds and other instruments of writing neatly executed. June 7th, 1865-ly.

W. M. ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods, Croceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber shingles, and square timber. Orders solici ted. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

BLAKE WALTERS. Seriviner and Con veyancer, and Agent for the purchase and sale of Lands, Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county ces. Office with Hon. W. A. Wallace. Jan. 3.

J. R. M'MUBRAY. : : : SAMUEL MITCHELL. MURRAY & MITCHELL, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Merchandiza, Lux-neu, Flour, Grain, &c., New Washington, Clear-field county, Pa. October 25, 1865-1yp. field county, Pa.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD, late Surgeon of the 83rd Regt Penn'a Vols, 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 and Market streets.

A UCTIONEER.-The undersigned having A been Licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county whenever called upon. Charges moderate Address. JOHN M'QUILKIN, Address, JOHN M QUILLE, Pa.

A UCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been Licenced an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate.
Address. NATHANIEL RISHEL, Address. Feb. 22, 1865.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN-Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$50 to \$500 each FIFTY-ONE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Cat-alogues free. Address. MASON & HAMLIN, Bos lon or MASON BROTHERS, New York. New York, November 29, 1865-1y

To Horse owners.—The undersigned having recently discovered an infallible and simple cure for that annoying malady in horses, known as ' Hoof-bound." Any person sending \$1 in a letter, will receive by return mail a recipe giving proper directions as to the necessary treatnent. Address, JACOB IRWIN, September 21, 1864-tf. Clearfield. Pr Clearfield, Pa.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, ADVERTISING AND JOBBING. Subscription, in advance, 1 year, : : : \$2 00 Subscription, if paid within six months: 2 50 Subscription, if paid within the year, 3 00 3 00 Adm'rs and Ex'rs notices, each, 6 times, Auditor's notices, each, autions and Estrays, each, 3 times, dissolution notices, each, 3 times, 2 00 Transient Advertising, per square of 10 lines, or less—3 times, or less, For each subsequent insertion, Official Advertising, for each square of 10 lines, or less-3 times, or less, For each subsequent insertion, Professional & business cards, 5 lines, 1 y. Local notices, per line, 1 time, Obituary notices, over 5 lines, per line, Yearly Advertising, one square, : : : early Advertising, two squares, learly Advertising, three squares, icarly Advertising, one-fourth column, Yearly Advertising, one-third column, Yearly Advertising, one-half column, learly Advertising, one column, 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 chargd double the above rates for space occupied. llanks, single quire, : : : : : lanks, 3 quires, per quire, llanks, 6 quires, per quire, : landbills, eighth sheet, 25 or less, 25 fourth sheet, whole sheet, 25

over 25 of each of above, at proportionate rates. THIMBLE-SKEINS and Pipe-boxes, tor Wagons, for sale by MERRHAL & BRUER sale by [Feb. 22, 1895.] W. F. IBWIM

NEW FURNITURE ROOMS! ROBERT M'CORKLE,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has commenced the manufacture of all kinds of Furniture, in the shop on Market street adjoining the foundry, where he is prepared to make to order such furniture as may be wanted, in good style and finish, to wit: BUREAUS AND SIDEBOARDS,

Wardrobes and Pook-cases of all kinds; Bedteads of every description; Sofas, Work-stands, Hat-racks, Wash stands, etc. And will furnish to order Rocking and Arm chairs, and Parlor, common, and other chairs.

The above, and many other articles are furnished to customers at fair prices for CASH, or exchang-ed for approved country produce. Cherry, Pop-lar, Maple, Lin-wood, and other Lumber suitable for Furniture will be taken in exchange for work Remember, the shop adjoins the Foundry. December 13, 1865. R. M'CORKLE. December 13, 1865.

LOTHING!!! GOOD AND CHEAP !!!

Men, Youths and Boys can be supposed with full suits of seasonable and fashionable clothing at REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO.,

where it is sold at prices that will induce their purchase. The universal satisfaction which has been given, has induced them to increase their stock, which is now not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in this part of the State.

Reizenstein Bro's & Co., Sell goods at a very small profit, for eash; Their goods are well made and fashionable. They give every one the worth of his money. They treat their customers alf alike. They sell cheaper than every body else. Their store is convemently situated. They having purchased their stock : t reduced prices they can sell cheaper than others.

For these and other reasons persons should buy their clothing at

REIZENSTEIN BRO'S & CO. Produce of every kind taken at the highest market prices. May 18, 1864. market prices.

GROVESTEEN & CO. Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale 7 Octave Rosewood Piano fortes, which for volume and purity unrivalled, by any other hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French, Grand Action, Harp Pedel, Iron Frame, overstrong Bass, etc., and each instru-ment being made under the personal supervision of Mr J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 35 years in their manufacture. is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Fortes" received the award of merit over all others at the celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers in London, Paris. Germany Philadelphia. naltimore. Boston, and New York, and also at the American Institute for five successive years the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our ware-room

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

PRICES-No. 1. Seven Octave, round corners,

Rosewood plain case \$275.

No. 2, Seven Ostave, round corners, Rose wood heavy moulding \$300. No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rose-wood Louis XIV style \$325. TERMS: Net cash in current Funds. De3crip-

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE

tive circulars sent free. [nov29'65-9m]

48 PAGES, OF 48 PAGES.

Is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains, on every Saturday of its date. It will be devoted to Popular Literature, Science

It will contain the best Popular Tales, the best Domestic Stories, the best Sketches of Travel, the best Papers on Popular Science, the best Short Popular Essays, the best Poems, Biographies, &c. It gives More and Better for the Money than any other Magazine ever published. Its selections embrace the best articles from Dickens-Chambers-The Cornhill and other leading toreign Magazines, published fresh on the arrival of each steamer, and a great variety of original matter by the best authors. Was begun Jan. 13,

How I Made a Fortune in Wall Street, and How I Got Married.

A splendid, original and true story, written expressly for the New York Weekly Magazine, by a gentleman of great experience, who knows all the ins and outs, and who will give more information about the straight and crooked ways of that celebrated street that has been ever published. To be completed in a few weeks. As the Magazine is stereotyped, back numbers can be supplied at ten cents each. All news dealers should have the Magazine, but when they are not accessible, we have the following-eash in ad-

TERMS:—One copy, one year\$4,00; One copy, three months, \$1,00; Two copies, one year, \$7,00; Five copies, one year, and one extra to agents, \$20,00. Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of ten cents.

ITS SUCCESS .- This MAGAZINE has so exactly met a great public want, that 20,000 Copies are now Printed, with every prospect with a vastly greater edition as soon as the public is generally aware of its merits. Address, O. H. BAILEY & CO.,

PTBLISHERS N. Y. WEEKLY MAGAZINE, No. 7 Beekman St. New York.

PULLEY BLOCKS—of various sizes, to b CABLE CHAINS a good article, on hand and for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER

FODDERCUTTERS of a superior makefor sale at reasonable prizes, a MERRELL and BIGLER'S, Clearfield, Pa

VETO MESSAGE.

Andrew Johnson Refuses to Approve the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

To the Senate of the United States: I have examined with care the bill which has been passed by the two Houses of Congress to amend an act entitled An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes. Having with much regret come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the Senate, with my objections to it becoming a law. I might call to mind in advance to these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure.

The act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approvin the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extreme enough for the purpose in view in time of war. Before it ceases to have effect, further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of peace. I share with Congress the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their prosperity, and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor; but the bill before me contains provisions which, in my opinion, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view.

The bill proposes to establish by authority of Congress military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would by its very nature apply with the most force to most parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound, and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the freedmen's burcau, with greatly enlarged powers, over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceeding has been interrupted by the rebellion.

The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and the Commissoner of the freedmen's bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life, the country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parmen or refugees are to be found. The subject over which this military ju-

risdiction is to extend in every part of the United States includes protection to all employees, agents and officers of this bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill in eleven States. It is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees discriminated against by local laws, custom or prejudice. In these eleven States the bill subjects any white per-son who may be charged with depriving a freedman of any civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons to imprisonment or fine, or both, without, however, defining the civil rights and immunities which are thus to be secured to the freedmen by mili-

This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of a judge may be a stranger entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and exposed to the errors of judgment to which all men are liable. The exercise of power, over which there is no legal supervision, by so vast a number of agents as is comtemplated by this bill, must, by the very nature of man, be attended by acts of caprice, injustice and passion. The trials having their origin under this bill, are to take place without the intervention of a jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offences are to be heard and determined by the numerous agents, are such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall pre-

No previous pesentment is required nor any indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws, but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be, not what the law declares, but as a court-martial may think proper; and from these arbitrary tribunals there lies no appeal, no writ of error to any of the courts in which the Constitution of the United States vests exclusively the judicial power of the country. While the territory and the classes of action and offences that are made subject to this measure are so extensive, the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form part of the permanent legislation of the country.

I cannot conceive a system of military jurisdiction of this kind with the words of the Constitution, which declare that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the military when in service in time of public danger," and that "in all criminal proceedings the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed.'

The safeguards which the experience and wisdom of ages taught our fathers to establish as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty, and

an almost countless number of agents established in every parish or county in nearly a third of the States of the Union over whose decisions there is to be no supervision or control by the Federal courts. The power that would be thus placed in

entrusted to any one man. If it be asked proposes to take away land from its former a State was warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself whether we are still engaged in war. Let shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, less than others. The State of Tennessee, us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce and credit and industry of the country, by declaring to the American people and to the world that the United State are still in a condition of civil war. At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed. Offences that may be committed by individuals should not work a forfeiture of the rights of whole communities. The community has re-

turned or is returning to a state of peace and industry. The rebellion is at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be as inconsistent with the actual condition of the country as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States. If, passing from general considerations, we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections. In time of war, it was

eminently proper that we should provide for those who were passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom; but this bill proposes to make the freedmen's bureau, established by the act of 1865, as one of the many great and extraordinary military measures to surpress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly en-

I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged, that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time, and for a considerable period thereafter, the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion. The institution of the freedmen's bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary, has been already effeetually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent which it at any time had an existence. I am not, therefore, able to discern in the condition of the country anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the freedmen's bureau, which were effective for the protection of freedmen and after the abolition of slavery, prove quate to the same proper ends. If I am correct in these views, there can be no ne- lieve that as they have received their freecessity for the enlargement of the powers of dom with moderation and forbearance, so

the bill. the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, their wives and children. Sucor purchase of landed estates for freedmen and for the erection for their benefit of suitable buildings for asylums and schools, the expenses to be defrayed from the treasury of the whole people.

The Congress of the United States has

never heretofore thought itself empowered to establish asylums beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded schools for any class of our own people, not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in the defence of the Union, but has left the care of their education to the much more competent and efficient control of the States, of communities, of private associations and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or purchase of houses for the thousands, not to say milions of the white race who are honestly toiling from day to day for their subsistence.

A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authors of the Constitution. Nor can any good reason be advanced why, as a permanent establishment it should be founded for one class or color of our people more than for another. Pending the war, many refugees and freedmen received support from the Government, but it was be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by slaves were assisted to freedom was that, on becoming free, they would be a self-sustaining population, and any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a | in the rebellion. self-sustaining condition, must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and least, of all the States, are attending Contheir prosperity.

The appiontment of an agent for every allowance of the Constitutional right of repcounty and parish will create an immense resentation. At the time, however, of the patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks to be appointed by there was no Senator or Representative in the President, will be great in the beginning, Congress from the eleven States which are with a tendency steadily to increase. The to be mainly affected by its provisions. The appropriations asked by the Freedmen's bu- very fact that reports were and are made reau as now established for the year 1866, amount to \$11,745,000, and it, may be safely is an additional reason why they need and estimated that the cost to be incurred under | should have representation in Congress, to the pending bill will require double that explain their condition, reply to accusations, amount, more than the entire sum expended | and assist by their local knowledge in perin any one year under the administration of feeting measures immediately affecting themthe second Adams.

If the presence of agents in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure, opposition, or even resistance, might be provoked, so that, to give effect to their jurisdiction, troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and fixed in the minds of the American people

couraging, but in order to sustain the present measure of public confidence, it is neces-

the hands of the President is such as in | trenchment. In addition to the objections | thority cannot be construed as including the time of peace certainly ought never to be already stated, the fifth section of the bill whether the creation of such a tribunal in owners, without any legal proceedings being without due process of law.

It does not appear that a part of the lands to which this section refers, may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land is held by such persons, it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it. If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to the public purposes until by due process of law it shall have been declared forfeited to the Government.

There is still further objection to the bill, on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief. It will tend to steep the mind of the freedman in a state of uncertain expectation and restlessness, while to those among whom he lives it will be a source of constant and vague apprehension.

Undoubtedly the freedman should be pro-tected; but he should be protected by the civil authorities, and especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States and of the States. His condition is not so exposed as may at first be imagined. He is in a portion of the country where his labor cannot be well spared. Competition for his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads, and from capitalists in his vicinage or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his place of abode; and if, therefore, he does not find in one community or State a mode slavery, for the military destruction of which of life suited to his desires, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another, where that labor is more esteemed and better rewarded.

In truth, however, each State, induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its and concurrence of most of those States in borders all the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the exceedingly great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer, neiishes in all the United States where freed- refugees during the actual continuance of ther is sufficient consideration given to the hostilities, will now, in a time of peace and avidity of the freedmen to protect and take south men as devoted to the Union as those inade- care of themselves. It is no more than justice to them to be-

> the bureau for which provision is made in they will distinguish themselves by their industry and thrift, and soon show the world The third section of the bill authorizes a that in a condition of freedom they are selfgeneral and unlimited grant of support to sustaining, capable of selecting their own employment and their own places of abode, of insisting for themselves on a proper receeding sections make provisions for the rent | muneration, and of establishing and main taining their own asylums and schools. It is earnestly hoped that instead of wasting away they will, by their own efforts, establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain that they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and actions.

In this connection the query presents it-self, whether the system proposed by the bil will not, when put into complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, observers or task masters. who, appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county or parish throughout the United States, containing freedmen and refugees. Such a system would inevitably tend to a concentration of power in the Executive, which would enable him, if so disposed, to control the action of this numerous class, and use them for the attainment of his own political ends.

I cannot but add another very grave ob jection 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 United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds, with never intended that they should henceforth | peculiar force, that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal sufthe United States. The idea on which the | frage 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

Now the case is changed, and some, a gress by loyal representation, soliciting the consideration and the passing of this bill, against the good disposition of the country selves; while the liberty of deliberation would then be free and Congress 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 vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would necessarily follow from an almost countless number of the many acts of military jurisdiction in every countless number of the American people that there should be no taxation without to be borne by all the country to be borne by al The condition of our fiscal affairs is en- jority of the representatives of all the people. I would not interfere with the unqueseconomy, but, as far as possible, severe re- fications of its own members, but that au- first prices.

right to shut out, in time of peace, any State from representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution. At present all the peofor instance, whose authorities engaged in rebellion, was restored to all her constitution. al 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 act, had amended their Constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their

I know no reason why the State of Tennessee, for axample, 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; it would seem to be his duty, on all proper occasions, to pre-

sent their just claims to Congress. There always will be difference 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 representa-tion, 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 interests of the Union, the admission of every State to its share in public legislation when, however insubordi-nate, insurgent or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyality and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test.

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, however much the latter may preponderate. The course of emigra-tion, the development of industry and busiof any other part of the land. But if they are 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 the American people the idea is in-herent and ineradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people, is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in Legis-

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 had 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 myown 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

Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the country, 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 consideration by the people it shall re-ceive the sanction of an enlightened public Mashington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1866. judgment.

An Irishman recently stopped at a hotel in Des Moines, Iowa, where pretty high bills were charged. In the morning the landlord made out the amount of damages and presented it to Pat. After he had glanced over it the latter looked the landlord in the face and exclaimed:

"Ye put me in mind of a snipe." "Why?" asked the landlord. "Because ye're very nigh all bill."

A story is told of an inveterate drinker who signed the temperance pledge, but was found soon after imbibing as often as ever. To his friends who remonstrated with him, he replied that the document which he had signed was invalid, because it had no internal revenue stamp.

A civil court in Houston, Texas, recently fined a restaurant-keeper fifty dollars, and bound him over in one thousand dollars, for flogging a negro waiter.

Dry goods at Galveston, Texas, are selling tionable right of Congress to judge and act, at fifteen per cent, below New York prices. sary that we practice, not merely customary for itself of the elections, returns and quali- and boots and shoes are selling at less than