

Baftzman's Journal.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 18, 1866.

Tyrons and Clearfield Railroad. Train leaves Tyron at 8.55 a. m. Arrives at Philadelphia at 11.00 a. m. Train leaves Philadelphia at 1.20 p. m. Arrives at Tyron at 3.00 p. m.

DIVINE SERVICES.—Rev. Archer will preach in the Presbyterian church, morning and evening, on Sunday, April 22d.

Rev. Sembover will preach in the Baptist church, on Sunday morning, April 22d.

Rev. Monroe will preach in the M. E. Church, on Sunday evening April 22d.

Rev. Harrison will preach in the Lutheran church, on Sunday morning, April 22d.

FISH.—A lot of Mackerel and Herring, just received and for sale at Wright & Flanigan's.

FLOUR.—A genuine article of Madison Mills and sack flour, constantly on hand, at Wright & Flanigan's.

Lost—on Sunday night a week, by a lady in the way home from Methodist church, a red cashmere scarf, with a border. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Journal office.

ANOTHER FLOOD.—Sufficient rain fell in this region on Saturday last, to make a rafting flood in the river, and in consequence quite a number of rafts passed this place on Sunday and Monday, on their way to market. We hope all may safely reach their destination.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—Among the embellishments for May are the fine suggestive picture, "The return of the swallows," a showy, picturesque and tasteful Fashion Plate, comprising costumes for riding and other lively out-door amusements, etc. The patterns for dress are unusually captivating, and the stories varied and excellent. Price \$2.50 a year. Address, Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Phila.

NEWSPAPER ENLARGEMENT.—The New York Tribune entered upon its 26th year on the 11th of April, on which day it appeared in a new dress and greatly enlarged form—the addition being nearly equal to one-third of its former dimensions. The Tribune contains more reading than any other journal published, and is beyond question the ablest political paper in the Union. Mr. Greeley, the chief editor, notifies the public that he "shall continue to write for its columns as long as he can write anything."

FIRE IN NEW WASHINGTON.—A correspondent informs us that quite a destructive fire occurred in New Washington, on Tuesday the 10th of April. On the alarm being given the citizens hastened to the scene of conflagration, when it was discovered that Mr. John Neiman's residence was on fire, having been communicated from the kitchen stove. The base of the fire was between the ceiling and roof, and had made considerable progress when discovered. The destruction of the building being inevitable, the people resorted to saving the household effects in the lower story and cellar. Mr. N. having some valuable papers in a bureau on the second floor, Dr. Innes and Jas. Cook rushed up the stairway through the smoke and succeeded in saving the bureau drawers and some clothing, etc., but were nearly suffocated before they emerged from the burning building. The flames next communicated to Mr. N.'s saddle shop, standing about twenty feet distant, which was also burnt to the ground—the materials, however, having been removed previously. Loss not known; partly insured. The cabinet shop, occupied by James Feath, was also on fire, and Jacob Ake's store greatly endangered, but both these buildings were saved by the personal efforts of several persons—two of whom had their hands and faces blistered from the intense heat. The wind being favorable, alone prevented greater destruction.

County Superintendent. LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP, APRIL 14, 1866.—Whereas the time is fast approaching when the duty will again devolve upon the School Directors of Clearfield county, to elect a County Superintendent for the ensuing three years. Therefore, Mr. Editor, permit me, through the columns of your paper to recommend the name of Geo. W. Snyder, as a suitable person for that office. He proposes to teach a Normal School for the benefit of teachers, three months each year, and as much more as time will permit. Mr. Snyder, a teacher, has proven himself to be one of the most successful in the county—is amply qualified for the duties of said office; and would, if elected, make a good and impartial officer. As a teacher, I would, therefore, urge upon the Directors to carefully consider his claims—believing that no man in the county would make a more able, efficient, and honest officer, than Mr. Snyder. A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

THE FISH BILL.—The bill requiring the dams on the Susquehanna and its tributaries to be so changed or altered as to admit the passage of fish, passed by both houses of the Legislature, has been signed by the Governor and become the law of the State. It is said that the Tide Water Canal Company refuse to comply with the requirements of the bill, and deny its constitutionality.

The proposition before the Iowa Legislature to amend the Constitution by erasing the word "white" from the article on suffrage, has passed both Houses.

Success may be regarded as unimportant as of music; it is usually a base note.

DIED.

In Penn township, on March 21st, 1866, ALFRED M. YEAGER, son of Henry and Sarah A. Yeager, aged 1 year, 7 months and 1 day.

In Bradford township, on April 14th, 1866, EDWARD LEROY, son of George W. and Annie E. Lutzer, aged one year and 3 months.

Dear, dear Eddie thou hast left us, And thy loss we deeply feel; But 'tis God that has bereft us; He can all our sorrows heal.

FOR SALE—at least a good cook stove, to close out the stock, at the cheap cash store R. MOSSOP, Clearfield, Pa.

GROUND AND UNGROUND SPICES. Citron, English Currants, Ess. Coffee, and Vinegar of the best quality, for sale by J. H. HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Titus H. Bailey, late of Bloom township, Clearfield county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. March 7, 1866. V. BAILEY, Administrator.

PUBLIC VENDUE.—The undersigned will sell at public outcry, at his residence in Pogg's township on April 25th, 1866, the following personal property, to wit: One horse and young colt, 3 fresh milk cows, a heifer, 4 head young cattle, 7 hogs, 24 chickens, 6 bedsteads, 2 breakfast tables, settees, chairs, rocking chairs, 2 stands, 2 cookstoves and parlor stove; one set blacksmith's tools, threshing machine, fencing mill, 2-horse wagon, buggy, sled and timber sled, 2 horse harnesses, 2 hay racks, by the ton, side saddle and many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms, which are easy, to be made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock on said day. April 4, 1866.—PETER GEARHART.

NOW FOR SALE THE WESTERN HOTEL PROPERTY, Kylertown, Clearfield county, Pa.

This old, well established and favorably known house is now offered for sale. It is one of the best locations in the county, and offers rare inducements for any person wishing to engage in the hotel business. There is about one acre of land attached to the house, upon which is erected a large frame stable and all necessary buildings for an establishment of this kind, together with a commodious two-story store house, well finished and in good repair.

Immediate possession given. For price and terms of sale apply to, or address, J. BLAKE WALTER, April 4, 1866—tf Clearfield, Pa.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed in the Post office at Clearfield Pa. on the last day of April, 1866.

Ashecroft, Thos. G. N. Neel, Miss Kate

Boyer, John. Pagan, Miss Anna

Brady, Mrs. W. Ross, Geo. H. 2

Brooks, Edw. W. Smith, Boardman

Courtney, John Strickler, Wm.

Dickerson, Steel Sheppard, Thos. M.

Hector, George Sheppard, Henry

Hornet, Jewet G. Warren, Geo. W.

Mitchell, W. J. Wilson, George

M'Pherson, P. Woods, Miss Sarah J.

Nealon, Jas. C. 2 Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised. M. A. FRANK, P. M. April 4, 1866—tf Clearfield, Pa.

TWO PROPERTY HOLDERS.—The attention of the lot holders of the Borough of Clearfield is called to the following Section of the "Supplement of ordinance of April 9th, 1858, relating to sidewalks. By a resolution of the Town Council, passed at its last meeting, the said section was ordered to be republished in the Borough papers for three successive weeks, and then the Street Commissioner is required to strictly enforce the same.

Section 3d, That all ditches now opened, or may hereafter be opened, shall be kept open as in and in repair by the respective lot holders before whose lots the ditches pass, and on default of any lot holder keeping the ditches in front of his lots open and in repair, that it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to give such lot holder a written notice to open or repair the same within ten days, and on default of such lot holder to open or repair the same the Street Commissioner shall open and repair the same at the proper costs and charges of the respective lot holders, which shall be collected, with twenty per centum added, in the same manner as is provided in Section 4 of Ordinance to which this is a Supplement; if order of the Council. WM. D. BYLER, March 21, 1866—31. Sec'y.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Joseph Milliken, vs. Ejection for specific Term

William Decker, & Defendants not found, and M. P. Morse, no person in possession of premises of No. 20th of March 1866, Plaintiff by his Attorney, moves for rule on Defendants to appear and plead to the action, and order of publication in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly. H. B. SWOOP, P.M.'s, Att'y.

Nov. 20 of March 1866, Rula granted on Defendants to appear and plead to the above stated action of No. 20th of March 1866, Plaintiff by his Attorney, moves for rule on Defendants to appear and plead to the action, and order of publication in accordance with the provisions of the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. March 28, 1866 By the Court (W. C. F.)

C. W. & H. W. SMITH, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

1866 — GRAND OPENING OF — 1866 SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising a general assortment of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Wooden-ware, Boots and Shoes, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc.

Best quality of Prints, Delaine, Mosambiques, Linen, Poplins, Balmores, Lavellas, Gingham check, drilling, ticking and sheeting, shawls, plain silks, fowdard silks, cassimeres cottonades, jeans, tweeds, satinetts, bleached muslins (at less than city wholesale prices) brown muslins.

HOSIERY, Gloves, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, (in great variety) collars, velvet ribbon, veils, headbands, embro dery, braids, handkerchiefs, ladies elastic gages, whalebones, bindings, childrens' dresses, missets, and ladies' hoop skirts, Quaker and Corset Skirts.

NEW STYLE BALMORALS. Sugar, Tea, C. Dec. Molasses, Spices, C. Oranges, Split Peas, Lentons, Put, Tea, Seta, Dishes, common and fine ware, caps, saucers, preserve jars, &c.

Childrens, Misses and Ladies' morocco boots, shoes, balmorals, and gaitors. May 21

GROCERIES, of all kinds, to be had at MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

CLOVER SEED—a prime article—for sale at the store of WM. F. IRWIN.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!—A prime article of ground alum salt, put up in patent bags, at \$2.25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of November 27. WALTER BARRETT, Clearfield, Pa.

WANTED—\$5,000 worth of county bonds. Those of longest date preferred. Apply to June 28, 1865. WALTER BARRETT, Clearfield, Pa.

SOMETHING NEW IN CLEARFIELD. Immediately in rear of Mastling shop.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public in general, that he is prepared to do all kinds of work on carriages, buggies, wagons, sleighs, sleds, &c. on short notice and in a workmanlike manner. Orders promptly attended to. WM. MCKIGHT, Clearfield, Feb. 7, 1866-y.

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 southwest corner of Front and Main streets at all times, except when notice appears in the town papers to the contrary. Clearfield, Pa., July 1, 1865. N. B. A full set of Teeth put in for \$20.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY.—ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.—The undersigned having established a Nursery, on the Pike, about half way between Curwensville and Clearfield Boroughs, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees, (Standard and Dwarf), Evergreen, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawsonia Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Also Siberian Crab trees, Quince and early Scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address Aug 21, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville.

KEYSTONE MARBLE WORKS, Woodland, Clearfield county, Pa.

J. BINN DEHAAS, respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield, and adjoining counties, that he has just received a fine stock of foreign and domestic marble, which he will work into Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot stones, Door-steps, Window sills and Lintels, Table, Stand and Bureau tops, &c. on reasonable terms and short notice. All persons in want of anything in his line will please call, or address him by letter, at Woodland, Clearfield county, Pa. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. July 26, 65-y.

BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE. FOSTER, PERKS, WRIGHT & CO., PHILADELPHIA, CENTRE CO., PA.

Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts discounted. Deposits received. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. A fine stock of foreign and domestic currency constantly on hand. The above Banking House is now open and ready for business. Philadelphia, Centre Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

G. L. REED, J. D. K. GIBK, C. R. FOSTER, EDW. PERKS, W. A. WALLACE, J. K. WRIGHT, RICHARD SHAW, JAS. T. LEONARD, JAS. B. GRAMM.

HAUPT & CO., at Milesburg, Pa. continue to furnish castings of every description at short notice. They have the best assortment of tools in the country for steam and water-mills of every description. All kinds of machine and plow castings furnished. New World and Hathaway sweep stoves always on hand. They make 4-horse wood-pow thrashing machines, with shaft and 50 feet of strap for \$150—and 2-horse tread-pow machines, with shaker and 30 feet of strap for \$175. Warranted to give satisfaction in thrashing, and kept good to thresh one crop, free of charge. June 28, 1865-y.

J. H. HART, at Bellefonte continues to take risks for insurance in any good stock company in the State. Also in New York; the Royal and Etina at Hartford; and the Liverpool and London, capital \$5,000,000.

H. BRIDGE, MARKET TAILOR, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa., [One door East of the Clearfield House.]

Keeps on hand a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing goods, such as Shirts, (linen and woolen), Undershirts, Drawers and Socks, Neck-ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Hats, etc. in great variety. Of piece goods he keeps the best Cloths, (of all shades,) Black, Doe-skin, Cassimeres of the best make, Fancy Cassimeres in great variety.

Also, French Coatings; Beaver, Pilot, Chinchilla, and Triest Over-coating, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, and made up according to the latest styles, by experienced workmen. Also agent for Clearfield county, for J. M. SIMON & Co's Sewing Machines. November 1, 1865.

ATTENTION! BUYERS!! HIPPLE & FAUST, DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, &c. MAIN STREET, CURWENSVILLE, PA.

Having just returned from the east with a general assortment of goods to which they desire to invite the attention of their old customers and friends. Their stock consists of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Notions, etc., in great variety, which they now offer at prices—for cash—to suit the times.

They also deal in Grain, Pork, Shingles, Boards, and other lumber, which will be received at the highest market prices in exchange for goods.

Persons desirous of purchasing goods at fair rates are respectfully requested to give us a call. Remember you can find us at the old stand on Main Street where we are prepared to accommodate customers with anything in our line of business. Sept. 6, 1865. HIPPLE & FAUST.

SOMETHING NEW IN CURWENSVILLE. DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a Drug Store, in the room recently fitted up in the house of George Kittleberger, on Main street, Curwensville, Pa., one door West of Hipple & Faust's store, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Goods, Confectionaries, Cigars, Books, Stationery, Pencils, Pens, Inks, and a general variety of Notions; Glass, Putty, etc.

The want of a Drug Store has long been felt in Curwensville, and as that want is now supplied, the undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

His stock embraces most articles needed in a community, is entirely new, and of the best quality, which he will dispose of at reasonable prices. Call and examine the goods, which cannot fail to please. JOSEPH E. IRWIN, November 8, 1865.

CANNED FRUIT, for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER, C. Ang. 23.

FLOUR.—A large quantity Extra Family Flour, in Barrels, Sacks and 1 Sacks for sale by Feb. 22, 1865. W. F. IRWIN.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by returning to the undersigned, by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being hanged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. P. CHAPMAN, 531 Broadway, N. York. Jan. 3, 1866-1y.

TO DRUNKARDS.—A reformed inebriate would be happy to communicate (free of charge) to as many of his fellow-beings as will attend to him, the effects of youthful indiscretion, and place in their hands a sure cure for the love of Strong Drink of any kind. This information is freely offered by one who has narrowly escaped a drunkard's grave. Address, SEPH B. HENDERSON, No. 9 Broad Street, N. Y. Mar. 28, 1866-3m.

PREPARATIONS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who has suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can be supplied, by enclosing a postpaid address, with a stamped envelope, single copies free of charge may be had by the author. JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 13, Chambers St. N. Y. Jan. 3, 1865-1y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the Means of Self-Cure. By one who has benefited himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid address, single copies free of charge may be had by the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Jan. 3, 1865-1y. Brooklyn, Kings Co. N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The undersigned, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread in general the knowledge of the cure. He hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address, W. A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Jan. 3, 1866-1y. Kings county, N. York.

MISS E. A. P. RYNDER, Teacher of Piano Forte, Melodeon, Cabinet Organ, Guitar, Harmony and Vocal Music. For the sole purpose of keeping inferior Instruments out of the county Miss Rynder has secured agencies for the sale of really good and durable Pianos, Organs, Guitars and Melodeons. As chief among a large list of good Instruments may be mentioned, Chickering and Sons Grand, Square and Upright Piano Fortes, Lindeman's and Sons new patent Cycloid Piano, Calenberg & Vaupe's Grand and Square Pianos, Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet and Vocal Organ, T. C. & E. Linsley's Organs and Melodeons, Hall's Guitars, &c., which she will sell at a very trifling advance on Manufacturer's prices, thus enabling purchasers to secure Instruments that will be a pleasure to own, for a greater outlay of money than would be required to get inferior articles—that are "dear at any price."

Music Books, Paper, Guitar Strings and Sheet music constantly on hand at the store of Mrs. H. D. WELSH, September, 26, 1865.

PURLEY BLOCKS—of various sizes, to be had at MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

A LARGE STOCK OF GLASS, paints, oils white lead, etc. at E. A. IRVIN'S.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of goods of every variety, sold as low for cash, as at any store in the county. by IRVIN & HARTSHORN, Dec. 6, 1865.

SWALMS PANACEA, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Hembold's Buchu, Bako's Cod Liver Oil, Jayne's and Ayer's Medicines, for sale by Jan. 10. HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

SPRING GOODS. C. KRATZER & SON, Are just opening at the Old Stand above the Academy, A large and splendid assortment of Spring goods, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices. Particular attention is invited to their stock of CARPETS, (Cottage, common Ingrains, and superior English Ingrains, and Brussels; Floor and Table Oil-cloths, Window Shades and Wall Papers.

Special pains has been taken in the selection of Ladies' Dress Goods, White Goods, Embroideries and Millinery goods.

They have also a large stock of Ready-made clothing, and Boots and Shoes, which they will sell at a small advance on city cost.

Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt and Plaster, Apples, Peaches and Prunes kept constantly on hand. Also, some pure Brandy, Whiskey and Wines for medicinal use.

Also in store a quantity of large and small clover seed.

We intend to make it an object for Farmers and Merchants to buy from us, because we will sell our goods as low as they can be bought in the county; and will 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 every kind of manufactured Lumber. March 14, 1866.

NEW GOODS. MRS. H. D. WELSH & CO., Have Just Received and Opened a Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, Which were purchased during the present decline, and therefore are enabled to sell very cheap.

OUR STOCK. Consists in part of Merino Alpaca, Poplins, Wool, Armure, and common Delaines, Prints, Gingham, Shawls, Hoods, Hosiery, Gaiters, Nubias, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Flannels, Ladies' Cloth, Sheetings, Muslins, Toweling, Ticking, Sontags, Breakfast Shawls, Caps, &c. Also a full assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS, Among which are Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Frames, Mattings, Velvets, Silks, Grapes, Berages, Velts, etc., and a large stock of

CHILDREN'S TOYS, Including China, Bronze, Papier Maché, Tin, Rosewood Glass, Pewter, Wooden, Parian and Candy Toys.

FOR LADIES, Such as Pomades, Oils, Bandoline, bloom of youths and Paints, Rouge, Lilly White, etc.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the kind patronage of the people of Clearfield county.

Remember the place—Second Street, next door to First National Bank. Nov. 29, 1865.

CHEESE—good article, just received at MERRELL & BIGLER'S Nov. 15.

BUFFALO ROBES, Knee Blankets, and Horse Blankets, for sale at MERRELL & BIGLER'S Nov. 15.

Baftzman's Journal.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 18, 1866.

REMARKS OF SENATOR TRUMBULL, ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

In the U. S. Senate, on April 4th, 1866.

The Veto Message being taken up, Mr. Trumbull said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I fully share with the President of the United States in the regret expressed that he is unable to sign the bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and to furnish the means of their vindication. I regret it on my own account, because of the disappointment, because the just expectations raised when this bill was presented to the President, before its introduction into the Senate, have been disappointed. I regret it on the President's account, because it is calculated to alienate him from those who elevated him to power, and who gladly have rallied around his administration to sustain him in the principles upon which he was elected. But above all, Sir, I regret it for liberty's sake, to secure which for ourselves and our posterity this Government was founded. But if the bill is unconstitutional and unjust to the whole people, I would not have had the President sign it. That its provisions are neither unjust to the whole, nor any portion of the people, nor unconstitutional, I shall endeavor to show by a candid and dispassionate review and examination of the President's various objections. He begins these objections with the very first lines of the bill, which declare that all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, except Indians not taxed, are declared citizens of the United States. The bill, as originally introduced, did not contain this provision. It was believed by myself and by others, that all native-born persons, since the abolition of Slavery, were citizens of the United States. This was the official opinion of Mr. Bates, the Attorney-General of Mr. Lincoln's administration—the opinion adopted by his administration, and acted upon since by all the departments of the Executive Government, including the Secretary of State, who has issued passports to persons of color, recognizing them as citizens. It was the opinion expressed by Mr. Marcy, when Secretary of State, that all persons born in the United States were citizens of the United States; not referring, of course, to slaves, Slavery at that time existing in the country. The President does not object to this declaration in the bill as unconstitutional. He does, however, say that it does not purport to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than Federal citizenship. It does not purport, he says, to give these classes of persons any status as citizens of the States, except that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power, he adds, to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to declare the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress. Now, since we all know that no State has the authority to make a citizen of the United States, the Constitution of the United States rests with Congress the sole power of naturalization, and it may make a citizen of a foreigner; but no State can make a citizen of the United States of a foreigner. But, it is true, Sir, that when a person becomes a citizen of the United States, that he is not also a citizen of the State where he may be residing? On this point I will refer to a decision pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Chief Justice Marshall, the most eminent jurist who ever sat upon the American bench. In the case of Gasse against Ballow, reported in the sixth volume of Peters's Reports, the Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the Court, says: "The defendant in error is alleged, in the proceedings, to be a citizen of the United States, naturalized in Louisiana, and residing there. This is equivalent to an averment that he is a citizen of that State. A citizen of the United States, residing in any State of the Union, is a citizen of that State." This was the only point in the case. This is the opinion of the highest tribunal in the country, pronounced by the most eminent man who ever sat upon the bench in America.

Mr. Johnson—Will the Senator give me the page?

Mr. TRUMBULL.—Page 761. But, Sir, unless this authority is to be disregarded, the President of the United States is naturalized in his law. It is not true that when a man is made a citizen of the United States he is not a citizen of every State. The President next alleges that the right of Federal citizenship, thus to be conferred on the several excepted races before mentioned, is now for the first time proposed to be given by law. Now, Sir, this is a mistake—not of the law, but a misapprehension of fact—and it will appear by references, to which I shall call the attention of the Senate in a moment, that the President's facts are as bad as his law. If the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Johnson) wishes to take a note of the authority, he will find it in Lawrence's Wheaton on International Law, and various statutes of the United States on this subject. I read from page 897. There have been in the United States several cases of collective naturalization by the annexation of Territories. By the third article of the First Convention of April 30, 1800, with France, in the cession of Louisiana, it is provided that the inhabitants of the ceded territories should be incorporated into the United States should be admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, and immunities of the citizens of the United States. A provision to the same effect is to be found in the sixth article of the treaty with Spain for the purchase of Florida, and of the eighth article of the treaty of 1848 with Mexico; also, by the Congress of Texas, under a resolution of Congress of March 1845, on its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the other States. "Collective naturalization," says the authority from which I quote, "may also take place of a class of persons native of the country, or otherwise, who, without any act on the part of the individuals, may be made citizens." In the United States it is incorrect to suppose that foreigners, as opposed to citizens, implies forcigners.

As respects the country, Indians are the subjects of the United States, but they are not therefore citizens, nor can they become citizens under the existing naturalization laws; but they can be made citizens by some competent act of the General Government, by treaty, or otherwise.

By these various treaties, resolutions, and acts of Congress it will be observed that Frenchmen, Spaniards, Mexicans, and Indians have all been made citizens of the United States—some of the very classes of persons spoken of in this bill, and yet the President tells us that this right of Federal citizenship, as if there was such a thing as Federal citizenship, as a contra-distinguished from State citizenship. He tells us that it is now for the first time proposed to be given by law. If, says the President, it is claimed by many persons, all who are native born are already, by virtue of the Constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such. Well, now that is true, Sir; but is the President's doctrine, that the first time that principle to be found in the very home books of the law, that an act declaring what a law is one of the most common acts passed by legislative bodies, when there is no question of its validity, and when the greater certainty, it is the most common thing in the world to pass a statute declaring its object? My opinion is, such was the opinion of the Attorney-General, and of the present Secretary of State; such was the opinion of the Secretary of War, in all its departments, and such I believe to be the prevailing opinion in the United States, that all native born persons, not subject to foreign powers, are, by virtue of their birth citizens of the United States, and are entitled to all the rights, for greater certainty, it is proposed to give by this law. It is now made an objection, to the passage of this law, and a reason given by the President why he cannot approve it, because it is a declaratory act. But, Sir, is it not true, says the President, a grave question presents itself: Whether when 11 of the 36 States are unrepresented in Congress, at the present time it is sound policy to make our entire colored population, and all other excepted classes, citizens of the United States. This is a standing objection, not urged it seems, against all bills, for the President tells in this message, that he has signed some 40 bills, and that he has not signed one, and that he made an objection to this bill? The President states no objection as applicable to this particular bill. It is a general objection that he makes to all bills. But if there is anything in a bill that can pass the House of Representatives until these States are represented. Well, Sir, whose fault is it that the 11 States are not represented? Whose fault is it that 23 loyal States, each having a large population, and a large number of men to be deprived of the right to legislate, who, Sir, it is not the fault of the 23 loyal States, and if the reason urged by the President is a good one now, it has been a good one for all time. If some of these States, having rebelled against the Government, are to be deprived of the right to legislate, who, Sir, then the criminal is to take advantage of his crime, and the innocent are to be punished for the guilty. Within a few days the President has issued a proclamation, not in peace as the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) seems to suppose; by no means. Not a proclamation that the Rebellion is over, but that in certain States