The Compiler.

Gettysburg, Monday Morning, Feb. 26, 1866.

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FIRST VETO.

President Johnson has taken a bold, manly step, in the right direction—a step in vindication of the Constitution and the policy of the Fathers of the Republic. His message vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which we print entire to-day, gives assurance that the interests of the white race are safe in his hands, and that the defiant arrogance exhibited by the negro Radicals since the commencement of the session has no terrors for him. The message is replete with sound constitutional arguments, and is firm as adamant. Its importance will command universal perusal. None more weighty ever emanated from the Executive Chamber—not even the GREAT VETO of the immortal Jackson.

Its effect cannot be over-estimated. It is now certain that the President will not submit to party dictation. This was a party bill, and the first of a series of measures conceived in the same spirit, and intended to complete a new, revolutionary, policy for the Government. The veto is a blow at the whole system, and tears the radical platform to shreds.

It will also put an effectual stop to the deceptive pretences made by the Republicans, for electioneering purposes, that they are the supporters of the President. It will divide the sheep from the goats. Those who are for the President will now talk, and act, and vote, in such a way as to make their support free from all ambiguity; and he himself will not be likely to tolerate opposition to his policy by those on whom he bestows his patronage. Sides must now be taken, and there are but two—Andrew Johnson, and the Union of *all* the States, on the one side, and Thaddeus Stevens and his radical crew, who are striving for Disunion, on the other. There must be no dodging, no twisting, now.

In the name of the white people of Pennsylvania, we thank President Johnson for this glorious veto. Such a veto proved to be the great act of President Jackson's life.—This may prove so of President Johnson's!

Sustaining the President.

Every Democratic newspaper which we have seen sustains the President fully and unequivocally in his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. They accept the views expressed in his message as sound and statesmanlike. The support they have given Andrew Johnson has been accorded to him, because they have been fully convinced that he was RIGHT.

$50,000,000 Saved!

The President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill will save, according to an estimate made by the Washington *Constitutional Union*, Fifty Millions of Dollars per annum to the tax-payers of the country.

The Radicals are willing to vote $50,000,000 out of the pockets of the people for the support of lazy negroes, but not one cent for poor white soldiers and their families.

Ben. Butler Disgorging.

The New York Express states that Beast Butler has paid Messrs. Smith & Bros., of New Orleans, $80,000 in gold, which, they alleged, he abstracted from their vaults, together with interest, all costs and Sheriff's poundage, making an aggregate of over $150,000. Good—very good!

☞ A caucus of the Republican members of the Ohio Legislature, on Tuesday night, adopted resolutions endorsing their party friends in Congress. Of course. No set of men could be *blacker* than the Republicans of Ohio, and everything that has the nigger in it suits them. The interests of the white race do not enter the heads of the majority of the Republicans in Congress, and the Republican leaders of Ohio do not want them to.

☞ As soon as it was known that President Johnson had vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, Wade introduced into the Senate an amendment to the Constitution to prevent any man from being re-elected to the Presidency. This blow is aimed at Andrew Johnson.

☞ Forney went spying around the White House some days ago and found President Johnson closeted with Mr. Coyle, one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer*. His vindictive attack on the President is supposed to be owing to his failure to induce him to "shuffle off this mortal Coyle!"

☞ The effect of the veto is most intense. Forney's Washington *Chronicle* says it falls like the cold hand of Death upon the warm impulses of the American people, while the *Intelligencer* declares it to be the "overthrow of the revolutionary cabals."

☞ Gen. Grant has issued a circular to department commanders directing them to furnish information in regard to disloyal newspapers, whose course is *"calculated to keep up a feeling of hostility between the people of the* DIFFERENT SECTIONS *of the country,"* with a view to their suppression. The order applies to both *North* and South. Let rabid Republican editors look out, or Grant will put his foot upon them.

☞ When Thad. Stevens heard the President's veto message read he exclaimed: "There is an earthquake all about us!" The rumbling is heard every where over the land. The President has started the ball, and the PEOPLE will keep it rolling.

☞ Forney has become as radical as Stevens, and gives the President up. Speaking of the opponents of President Johnson's policy, he says: "THEY MUST ABANDON ALL ASPIRATION FOR PLACE." Oh, intolerable lot!

☞ An immense meeting was held at Cooper Institute, New York, on Thursday evening, to endorse the President. Secretary Seward, Postmaster General Dennison, and others, made speeches.

☞ In the New Jersey Senate, on Thursday, resolutions in favor of negro suffrage and condemning the President, were lost, after a lively discussion.

☞ Thaddeus Stevens carried things with a high hand at Harrisburg during the Bitner Administration. He is now trying the same tyrannical and destructive game at Washington. As he failed in the one, he will fail in the other. Mark the prediction.

COFFROTH ADMITTED.

In the House, on Monday last, the consideration of the contested election case of Alexander H. Coffroth and William H. Koontz was resumed. The House voted on the resolutions of the minority of the Committee, giving Mr. Koontz the seat and allowing Mr. Coffroth to contest it. It was disagreed to. Yeas 58, nays 82. The resolutions of the majority giving the seat to Mr. Coffroth and allowing Mr. Koontz to contest it, were then adopted, and Mr. Coffroth was sworn in.

— We would, by the way, call the attention of our readers to the Report of the majority of the Committee in this case, given on the first page. It will be seen that the action of the Adams county Return Judges is sustained, and that the "informality" mentioned in the Law is not to be construed to cover all sorts of illegality, as was contended for by a number of Abolition lawyers of this place, with McConaughy at the head. The Committee thus in effect pay a high compliment to the honesty of the Democratic Judges, as well as to the law knowledge of the Democratic lawyers—all of whom have been so grossly and so persistently abused by McConaughy and others of his stripe.

THEN AND NOW.

During Lincoln's Presidency, all who questioned the doings of the Administration were denounced as opposed to "the Government," and classed among TRAITORS. Upon the *same principle*, those who now find fault with President Johnson are hostile to "the Government," and therefore TRAITORS!

How do you like your own medicine, Messrs. Abolitionists? Nauseous, is'nt it? But don't wince. *You* prepared it, AND MUST NOW SWALLOW IT!

☞ Tuesday was one of much excitement in Congress. In the Senate the veto was discussed, and in the House old Thad. introduced a *joint resolution to keep out the Southern* States until Congress shall declare them entitled to representation. He intimated that until the day before he was favorable to bringing in Tennessee, but after the veto he would not give an inch. He demanded the previous question, to cut off debate. The Democrats and a few Republicans fought the measure manfully, but Stevens cracked his whip, and the majority obeyed. The resolution passed by 119 to 40—Raymond and Hale, of N. Y., Newell, of New Jersey, Green Clay Smith, of Ky., Whaley, of West Va., and Phelps, of Md., voting with the Democrats in the negative.

☞ The motto at the head of the *Sentinel* is: "Resist with care the *spirit of innovation* upon the principles of your government, however *specious* the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

Is our neighbor following the dying advice of the great and good man whom he quotes at the head of his paper? Whilst Thaddeus Stevens and his crew of destructives are daily, hourly, laboring to "innovate" upon "the principles of the government," is our neighbor "*resisting* with care"—resisting at all? If he is, can anybody "see it?" We can't.

☞ Not a few of President Johnson's office-holders are "shaking in their shoes." They are too Radical to like his anti-negro course, and yet want to keep his offices. It is wondered what sort of a "sound" our neighbor of the *Sentinel* will give out—certain or uncertain? Unmeaning, or double-meaning, generalities *won't answer now*. The issue is—Johnson *and his policy*, or anti-Johnson and against his policy!

☞ At a caucus of the Republican members of the Maine Legislature, on Wednesday evening, resolutions were passed approving and endorsing the action of the Senators from that State in voting to pass the Freedmen's Bureau bill, over President Johnson's veto. Draw the lines!

☞ It is said that the President intends soon to issue a proclamation declaring the rebellion suppressed and the writ of habeas corpus revived throughout the whole country. Let the good work go on! It cannot be too vigorously pushed.

☞ In the Senate of New Jersey, on Wednesday, Mr. Trisdale, Democrat, presented resolutions endorsing President Johnson. The Republican leaders made an effort to stave off action, but it failed, and the resolutions were passed.

☞ The Democratic Convention of Dauphin county, on Tuesday, unanimously passed a resolution endorsing President Johnson's veto message, amid great applause.

☞ A negro was fined twenty dollars at Nashville, the other day, by the Judge of the Freedmen's Bureau, for kissing a white woman. The negro was indignant at this judicial outrage. What will Sumner and Stevens do about it? They certainly ought to interfere.

☞ The Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature held a caucus on Tuesday night, and endorsed President Johnson's veto.

☞ Do the Republican clergy still think there was "special providence" in Andrew Johnson's sudden elevation to the Presidency?

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that at the beginning of the war the Republican party made many pledges. We have no doubt of it—the principal pledge being to steal as much as they possibly could, and call it "loyalty." They have kept that pledge most faithfully.

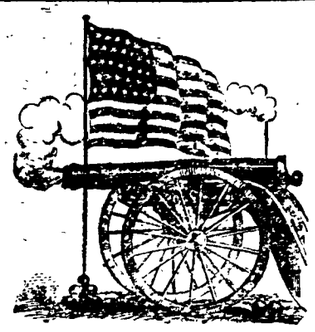
☞ Gen. Geary is a prominent candidate for the Disunion nomination for Governor. There are some sound rods in pickle for him by his fellow soldiers, that will give him a sound thrashing, should he be nominated.—*Bedford Gazette.*

$4000

It is said that John W. Forney took $4,000 to Lancaster, to be used in buying up white negro votes to endorse Thad. Stevens' course at Washington, by electing the white negro candidate for Mayor; but it failed. The white man's ticket was successful, by a handsome majority.

☞ A contemporary asks—"What advantage have the white laborers of the north gained by the abolition of slavery?" They have gained the glorious privilege of competing, and elevating themselves to a level with Sambo. That's the advantage they have gained.

A Strict Parishoner.—A melting sermon being preached in a country church, all fell to weeping but one man, who being asked why he did not weep with the rest, replied, "Oh, I belong to another parish."



VETO! VETO!

President Johnson throws a Shell into the Radical Camp!

He Vetoes the Freedmen's Bureau Bill!

The Veto Sustained!

President Johnson, on Monday, returned to the Senate, the Freedmen's Bureau Bill with a VETO! The Message fell like a *bomb shell* into the Radical camp. They were chagrined—enraged—and became furious. For days before they feared the lion might cross their path, but now they had encountered him, and were worsted.

The reading of the Message attracted a full floor and full galleries. Upon its conclusion, the white galleries cheered and the black galleries hissed. *The former were cleared*, but the latter not.

Several of the Radical Senators, in their fury, demanded an immediate vote on the Veto, expecting to pass the bill by two-thirds over the President's head. This was resisted, and time asked until next day—Jim Lane, of Kansas, being among those contending for the postponement, as he hoped something would turn up in the meantime to prevent "a split in the Republican party." The vote was postponed.

On Tuesday, the Senate was again crowded, and the feeling intense. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, warmly defended the Veto, and Mr. Wade, of Ohio, as bitterly assailed it. The vote was then taken, and resulted in 30 votes for the bill to 18 against it—not two-thirds, and the President was thus sustained. Cowan, of Pa., Dixon, of Conn., Doolittle, of Wis., Morgan, of N. Y., Nesmith, of Oregon, Norton, of Ill., Stewart, of Nevada, and Van Winkle and Willey, of West Va., were the Republicans who voted with the Democrats against the bill.

The following is the President's Veto Message. We need not ask for it a general perusal. Every man, woman and child into whose hands this paper may fall will of course read it:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have examined with care the bill which originated in the Senate, and 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 its becoming a law.

I might call to mind, in advance of 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 approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in view. 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 have with Congress the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their property, 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 United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would, by its very nature, apply with most force to those parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound, and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau with greatly enlarged powers over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings 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 Commissioner 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 parishes in all the United States where freedmen and refugees are to be found. The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States, include 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 law, custom, or prejudice. In those eleven States the bill subjects any white person 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 or immunities which are thus to be secured to the freedmen by military law. This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent, who is thus to exercise the office of a military 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 contemplated by the 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 prescribe. No previous presentment 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 such 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 class of actions and offences that are made subject to this measure, are so extensive, that the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation of the country. I cannot reconcile 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 or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger;" and that "in all criminal prosecutions, 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 wisdom and experience of ages taught our fathers to establish as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty, and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside, and for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would of necessity follow from an almost countless number of agents established in every parish or county in nearly a third of the States of the Union, over whose decision there is to be no supervision or control by the federal courts. The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President is such as in time of peace certainly ought never to be intrusted to any one man. If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal within a State is warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself, whether we are still engaged in war? Let us not necessarily disturb the commerce, and credit, and industry of the country by declaring to the American people and the world that the United States 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 the same communities. The country has entered or is returning on a state of peace and industry, and the rebellion is in fact 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 many great and extraordinary military measures, to suppress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly enlarged. 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 slavery, for the military destruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary force, has already been effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those States in which it at any time had existed. I am not therefore able to discern in 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 refugees during the actual continuation of hostilities and of African servitude, will now in a time of peace, and after the abolition of slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper ends. If I am correct in these views, there can be no necessity for the enlargement of the powers of the bureau, for which provision is made in the bill. The third section of the bill authorizes a general and unlimited grant of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provision for the rent or 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 competent to establish any 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, nor 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 homes for the thousands, not to say millions, of the white race who are honestly toiling from day to day for their sussistence. 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 never intended that they should henceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom was that on becoming free they would be a self sustaining population. Any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition, must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and prosperity. The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks to be appointed by the President will be great in the beginning, with a tendency steadily to increase. The appropriations asked by the Freedmen's Bureau, as now established, for the year 1866, amount to $11,745,000. It may be safely estimated, the cost to be incurred under the pending bill will require double that amount, more than the entire sum expended in any one year under the administration of the 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 thus a large standing force be rendered necessary. Large appropriations would therefore be required to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county or parish, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging, but in order to sustain the present measure of public confidence, it is necessary that we practice not merely customary economy, but as far as possible severe retrenchment. In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owner without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, 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 public purposes until, by due process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited to the government.

There are still further objections to the bill, on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief. It will tend to keep 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 protected, but he should be protected by the civil authorities, 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 well be spared. Competition for his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads, or 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 of life suited to his desires, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another, where labor is more esteemed and better rewarded.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to this 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 particular 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 representatives, soliciting the allowance of the constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and the passing of the 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, representatives of their own in Congress to explain their condition, reply to accusations, and assist, by their local knowledge, in the perfecting of 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 are 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, each House 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 relations 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 toward 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 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. It 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 of 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 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 any large section of the country against another section of the country, no matter how much the latter may predominate. The course of immigration, 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 feelings and sentiments against the government. Under the political education of the 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 though they had not "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, as depends upon their own action, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed to be entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union. 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 in the several States, and 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 armed with the power 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 and to overcome obstructions to the laws.

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 receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

(Signed.) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., February 19, 1866.

SOMETHING NEW IN CARLISLE.—They have a Wholesale Grocery and Queensware Store that proposes to "fit up" any New Store that may open this Spring, with all they may want in their line, at Importers' and Manufacturers' prices. Remember you will save traveling expenses, boxing, porterage, freight, &c., by buying from WM. BLAIR & SON, South End, Carlisle, Pa.

N. B.—All unsatisfactory goods may be returned and the money refunded. [Feb. 26. 3t*

☞ The Sheriff of Baltimore county, on Saturday, removed from the jail here the two horse thieves arrested some weeks ago for stealing two horses at Pikesville, Md.

Great Meeting in Washington!

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SPEECH!

Stevens, Sumner, and the "Dead Duck!"

The largest meeting ever held by the people of Washington city assembled at Grover's Theatre on Thursday last, to endorse President Johnson. So immense was the crowd that several meetings had to be organized on the outside. Philip R. Fendall, Esq., the oldest lawyer in the city, presided at the inside meeting, assisted by a large number of the most prominent citizens, as Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Hon. S. S. Cox was the first speaker, and he fully exposed the enormities of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The Republican Congress had proposed nearly $12,000,000 as patronage to the President, and he, like Washington, had refused to accept it.

Resolutions endorsing the President were then offered and adopted amidst great enthusiasm. Speeches followed by Hons. Montgomery Blair, B. A. Hendricks, Green Clay Smith, A. J. Rogers, Myer Strouse, Richard T. Merrick, and others, inside—and by Senators Willey and McDougall, Dr. Allen, F. A. Aiken, and others, on the outside.

The meeting, or meetings, then adjourned, and the immense concourse proceeded to the President's House, where the resolutions which had been adopted were presented to him. The President, in response, addressed the people, thanking them for the compliment and the approbation of his policy manifested—a policy *"which is intended to be carried out,"* he declared.

After referring to the day—the 22d of February—and paying a warm tribute to the memory of Washington, he announced and reiterated the sentiment of Jackson, "The Federal Union, it must be preserved," which was received with shouts of applause. He next alluded to the stand he took in the Senate in 1860. There was a party then who sought to destroy the Union in order to uphold slavery, and a party to destroy the Union in order to put down slavery. He stands now where he did then, to vindicate the Union of the States, and the Constitution.

The rebellion has been suppressed, and the South accepts the decision. The people bow to the law, and acknowledge the duty of allegiance to the Government. Shall they then be treated in a spirit of revenge? No. The divine founder of our religion taught forgiveness to those who repent—why not we? Let the leaders suffer the penalty of the law, but for the great mass, who have been misled, the President declared for leniency, kindness, trust and confidence. This sentiment was received with enthusiastic cheers.

We subjoin a portion of the speech as published in the city papers. It will be seen that the President accepts the issue forced upon him by the Radicals, and is willing to give blow for blow, trusting the issue to the decision of that omnipotent jury—THE PEOPLE. He said:

But, my countrymen, after having passed through the rebellion and given such evidence as I have, though men croak a great deal about it now, (laughter) —when I look back through the battle fields and see many of these brave men in whose company I was in parts of the rebellion where it was most difficult and doubtful to be found, before the smoke of battle has scarcely passed away, before the blood sked has scarcely congealed—what do we find? True, the rebellion is put down by the strong arm of the government in the field; but is that the only way in which we can have rebellion? They struggled for the breaking up of your government; but before they are scarcely out of the battle-field, and before our brave men have scarcely returned to their homes to renew the ties of affection and love, we find ourselves almost in the midst of another rebellion? (Applause.)

Our war to suppress one rebellion was to prevent the separation of the States, and thereby change the character of the government and weaken its power. Now what is the struggle? There is an attempt to concentrate the power of the government in the hands of the few, and thereby bring about a consolidation which is equally dangerous and objectionable with separation. (Enthusiastic applause.) We find that powers are assumed and attempted to be exercised of a most extraordinary character. What are they? We find that the government can be revolutionized and be changed without going into the battle field.

Sometimes, revolutions the most disastrous to the people are effected without shedding blood. The substance of our government may be taken away, leaving only the form and shadow—now what are the attempts—which are being prepared? We find, that, in fact, by an irresponsible central directory, nearly all the forces of the government are assumed without ever consulting the legislative or executive departments of the government. Yes, by a resolution reported by a committee upon whom all the legislative power of the government has been conferred.

That principle in the constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department, the Senate and House of Representatives, to be the judges of the election and qualification of its own members, has been virtually taken away from those departments of the government, and conferred upon a committee, who must report before they can act, under the constitution, and allow members duly elected to take their seats. By this rule they assume that there must be laws passed; that there must be recognition, in respect to a State in the Union with all its political rights restored, before the respective Houses of Congress, under the constitution, shall judge of the election and qualifications of its own members.

What position is that? You have been struggling for four years to put down the rebellion; you denied in the beginning of the struggle that any State had the right to go out; you said that they had neither the right nor power. The issue has been made and it has been settled that a State has neither the right nor the power to go out of the Union; and when you have settled that by the executive and military power of the government, and by the public judgment, you turn round and assume that they are not and shall not come in. (Laughter and cheers.) I am free to say to you as your Executive that I am not prepared to take any such position.

I say that when they comply with the constitution—when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty, and that they can be trusted—when they yield obedience to the law—I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and union be restored. (Long cheers.) But then, gentlemen, as we swing round the circle, I have fought traitors and treason in the South. I opposed Davis and Toombs and the Slidells, and a long list of others whose names I need not repeat; and now, when I turn round at the other end of the line, I find men—I care not by what name you call them—(a voice, call them traitors)—who still stand opposed to the restoration of the union of these States, and I am free to say to you that I am still for the restoration of this Union. I am still in favor of this great government of ours going on and following out its destiny. (A voice, give us the names.)

A gentleman calls for their names.—Well, suppose I should give them. [A voice: "We know them."] I look upon them—I repeat it, as President or as a citizen—as much opposed to the fundamental principles of this government, and believe they are as much laboring to prevent or destroy them, as were the men who fought against us. [A voice: "What are the names?"] I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. [Tremendous applause.] I say Charles Sumner. [Great applause.] I say Wendell Phillips, and others of the same stripe, are among them. [A voice: "Give it to Forney."]

Some gentleman in the crowd says give it to Forney. I have only to say that I do not waste my ammunition upon dead ducks. [Laughter and applause.] I stand for my country. I stand for the constitution, where I placed my feet from my entrance into public life. They may traduce me; they may slander me; they may vituperate; but let me say to you that it has no effect upon me. [Cheers.]

And let me say in addition, that I do not intend to be bullied by my enemies.—[Applause, and a cry of "the people will sustain you."]

☞ The speech will appear entire in our next.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items Solicited from all Parts of the County.

GRAND SALUTE!

The Democratic brass gun, "Penelope Ann," was brought out on Friday last, and a grand salute fired, on Cemetery Hill, in honor of the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill and his speech to the people at Washington on the 22nd. The old gun never spoke more eloquently, and never had she stronger cause to thunder forth her jubilant notes. To the friends of the President—the TRUE friends of the Union, and the race "which formed and made us a nation," the music came with thrilling gladness; whilst to the opponents of the President, those who have set up Stevens as their idol, "it fell (to borrow the language of the "dead duck") like the cold hand of (political) death."

There's "a crack in the ice-berg." Let it "rip" through the very center!

— We notice demonstrations of general joy throughout the country.

There was, on Wednesday, great enthusiasm among the conservative citizens of Portland, Maine—Republicans and Democrats—at the President's patriotic stand in the veto message. A public meeting was talked of. At Concord, N. H., the same feeling prevailed. The Radicals were downcast, and the Restorationists full of hope and joy. One hundred guns were fired. At New Haven, Conn., a national salute was also fired. In New York there was great jubilation. The Common Council unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing the veto, and one hundred guns were fired in front of the City Hall. At Frederick, Md., a large and enthusiastic meeting endorsed the President, Judge Nelson presiding. A salute was fired at Wheeling, Va., and a meeting of Conservatives had, the mayor presiding.

☞ CALLED TO ACCOUNT.—A few days ago the black housekeeper (?) of Thaddeus Stevens called on the editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, and demanded an apology for having called the mahogany colored, germagant, "Thad's idol."—She didn't get the apology, and went away swearing vengeance against the editor. Our brother Smith appears to have conducted himself with great dignity and propriety under the trying circumstances.—Doylestown Democrat.

We are told that "Lyd," paid Gettysburg a visit last week—probably to see whether the followers of old Thad. were still in line, after the raking fire poured into their ranks by the "usurper" "at the other end of the avenue."

☞ THE TWENTY-SECOND.—Thursday, the 22d of February, the anniversary of the birth-day of the great Washington, was observed in this place in a patriotic manner. Flags innumerable were thrown to the breeze in the different streets, and in the afternoon the Gettysburg Brass Band, Prof. Gumbrom, treated our citizens to a number of stirring airs, performing with much more perfection than was anticipated. The Band was kindly given the use of the magnificent Democratic Band Chariot for the purpose. May the union live to venerate the day throughout all time, and the Gettysburg Band exist as an organization to celebrate it.

☞ NEW SUBSCRIBERS are pouring in on us from all sides. This is encouraging—encouraging to us and to the cause of the right. The COMPILER has always been in the advance of the best interests of the people, and it gratifies us to know that they are beginning to turn to just such journals in order to see fully the day light that is dawning upon the country. The Abolition presses have deceived and befogged them long enough. Now they feel that there is hope, and must look to the Democratic journals for truth and comfort. Send in your names. We will make room for all.

☞ FIRST OF APRIL.—We have some debts to meet the coming first of April—"war debts." In order to do so, we must ask a "lift" from those indebted to us—and hope that none will fail to "respond to the call." If those who owe us for job printing and advertising (which in most places are now cash) would settle promptly, it would be much of a "help." We trust that ALL concerned will do in this matter as they would wish to be done by.

☞ Prof. Mayer delivered his last Lecture, on Monday evening, in the College Chapel, on "Force." The house was again crowded—the Lecture interesting, and the experiments successful. It is announced that next year the Professor will lecture on Light, Heat and Electricity, but we hope that he will treat our citizens to something else in the meantime.

☞ Mr. R. A. Lyttle has resigned the Teachership of School No. 1, in this place, to take charge of the Orphans' Home, under the control of the German Reformed Church, at Indiesburg, Philadelphia. Mr. Beulah Snyder has been temporarily appointed Teacher of School No. 1.

☞ Mr. L. M. Noel has sold his tavern stand, in New Oxford, to Mr. Houser, for $2,800 cash.

The farm of Christian Thomas, deceased, in Straban township, has been purchased by Samuel Wagner—85 acres, at $80 cash per acre.

☞ We learn that on Saturday night week, a pig stable on the farm of Mr. Samuel Smeeringer, in Conewago township, was destroyed by fire, with 300 bushels of corn, 7 shoats, a number of chickens, &c. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

☞ The barn of Mr. Samuel Rebert, in Union township, was entered on Monday night last, and twenty bushels of wheat and three bushels of clover seed stolen therefrom. Farmers cannot be too well on the alert.

☞ We learn from the Hanover Citizen, that, on Monday last, Lilly's mill dam, on Little Conewago, was broken by the high water and floating ice.

☞ Rev. Dr. Charles Hay has been elected Pastor of Christ Church, in place of Rev. Dr. Baugher, resigned.

☞ Oxford township, on Monday, voted on the question of bounty to drafted men. The result was—43 votes for bounty, and 181 against.

☞ Attention is directed to the new advertisement of Danner & Shields, Fairfield, in another column.

See advertisement of Mr. H. Latshaw's sale, in another column. Some fine stock will be offered.

BORDER DAMAGES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY MEETING FOR PAYMENT OF LOSSES BY THE WAR—COMPENSATION MUST BE OBTAINED.—In pursuance of public notice, a large assemblage of people, representing all portions of the county, met at the Court House in Gettysburg, on the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., to take measures for the settlement and payment of losses sustained by our citizens in consequence of the invasion of our territory by rebel armies.

The meeting was called to order by R. G. McCreary, Esq., upon whose motion, Capt. John Horner, of Mountjoy township, was chosen President, and the following named persons Vice Presidents: Jno. Cunningham, Moses M. Neely, Wm. Brame, David Schriver, Ephraim D. Newman, George Leady, Cornelius Lott, John F. Felty, Esq., John Marring, Maj. Samuel Lohr, Joseph Bayly, Abraham Spangler. Secreta