

SPEECH OF MR. STEVENS.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens made the following speech in the House of Representatives at the conclusion of the argument on the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill:

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) closed the debate, saying: I confess that a small portion of the blame for the acts of the President, since Congress adjourned, may be directed to Congress, in using improper language in the bill, and that was owing to an indistinct knowledge of the country which we were legislating for. If we had all agreed, as we have since agreed, that the States lately in rebellion were conquered territory, and subject to this nation as conquered territory, and if we had treated them accordingly, we should have had but very little trouble in reconstructing this government upon the principles of the admission of free States, but we were not all perfectly prepared for it in our understanding of the laws of nations, nor is it wonderful that we should have been thus wandering in our views. I will state what I suppose to be our real condition. The nation was afflicted with a civil war, which for a time was an insurrection, which divided its sway.—Some twelve millions of inhabitants, claiming that they no longer belonged to this Union, had set up an independent government. They formed all the machinery of a government, both of a national government and of a State under that national government, and they raised large armies to defend their pretensions. We, at the period when we declared a blockade, admitted them to be not an independent nation, but an independent belligerent. The nations of Europe so treated them. In short there can be no doubt of the fact. We were then at war as two independent nations. It depended on the conqueror whether he would treat the one that was vanquished after the war as a vanquished nation, or whether he should punish him for violation of the sovereign rights of the nation in addition. We conquered. What did we conquer? We conquered the confederate government; we conquered all the States forming the confederate government; we conquered a government which by its own declaration owed no allegiance to the government of the United States. That they should pretend after that, that they had one right under the Constitution which they had thus repudiated and attempted to destroy, and that they were still within the Union, as asserted by the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Mr. Eldridge,) looks to me like a bold absurdity. Yet that is the doctrine of the President; that is the doctrine which the gentlemen are fighting about. We declared them to be conquered provinces. We were treating them under military law. Now what is the law in reference to provinces conquered from a foreign independent belligerent? When you conquer from a foreign nation, or from an independent belligerent, the territory that is conquered is governed by military power, by the commander-in-chief of the army (who in this case was the President), until the legislative power of the nation shall have spoken and directed what laws shall govern; but the moment that the legislative power of the nation interposes, the military authorities cease to exist, and the commander-in-chief of the army has no more to say to it than a corporal in the army has to say just what that legislative power orders him to say. He has to do just what that legislative power orders him to do, and he can do nothing else. A great deal is said about the President acting as commander-in-chief of the army until he was superseded in his authority by Congress. I have no fault to find with his maintaining military rule, but he assumed to exercise legislative powers; he assumed to establish governments; he assumed to appoint civil officers; he assumed that that conquered territory should receive back precisely the Constitution of the loyal States, and be entitled to all the privileges they ever had. No part of that came within the power of the commander-in-chief of the army.

If Congress sends an army to Nebraska to quell the Indian war, Congress orders them to go there. What do the officers do? They pass no act of legislation.—They go there and order these troops when to charge and when to retreat.—They drill them, they put them through all the military exercises. They can do no act which looks like regulating the object of the war or the object of the army. The Constitution takes express reservation to show that there can be no such power. It expressly declares that Congress shall have power to make all rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. The Executive has nothing to do with it. The Judiciary has nothing to do with it. Congress is the only power! Congress has enacted rules and articles of war. Can the President of the United States interfere with them? Can he add new articles, new rules, new regulations? No such thing. The military officers that were sent as commanders in these States were simply appointed as agents of Congress. To be sure, originally the bill provided a military supervision simply, and we had intended to follow it up with a law putting reconstruction into the hands of civilians.—That is what I should have done, and what I had been prepared for; but if Congress chooses to take them from the army and to assign them to that duty, they then become agents of Congress and neither the President nor any person under him has the right to interfere, or to anything but exactly what Congress has said. It can be reduced, I think, to a plain proposition. That Congress, and Congress alone, was the only power that can admit these outlying States. I deny that the President has any right to call upon the Attorney General, or upon any other branch of the government to interfere in any act of such reconstruction.—There was but one appeal, and that was to the agents appointed by Congress, or to Congress. It ought to be known before this to the President—I trust it is known in every cool school in this District—that the Constitution does not apply to any territory. The States are parties to the Constitution. They are the contracting powers. They are the

substantial body. Territory, however acquired by purchase or conquest, or by inheritance, is the property only of that substantive power, and that power is bound up by the Constitution. That power alone is governed by the Constitution; but does not extend for any purpose into any territory or acquired province.

Why, then, talk about the Constitution regulating the action of Congress in a province, in a territory, or in a conquered State, whether conquered from a legitimate State or an illegitimate State? I may be asked how one would treat the Confederate States of America. Just as Congress chooses. They are our property; their citizens are our subjects. Their lives and their liberties are subject to the supreme will of the body, always controlled by the laws of nations, the laws of war and the laws of humanity. There is no other power on earth—there is no branch of the government—there is no power in the government, except what I have mentioned, that has any right to interfere or say one word on the subject. If you wish to punish the malefactors for violated majesty, that is another matter. Possibly you might do so through your courts of practice; at least you might attempt it, but I don't suppose you can do it. But there is one thing clear.—That territory not being yet declared by Congress to be in a state of peace or restoration, it is under the military authority of the government, and any tribunal constituted by the military authority, any military tribunal, any court martial, can try any one of those who belonged to the belligerent forces. Jefferson Davis, or any man of the army of the confederacy, conquered by us, is this day subject to trial by military tribunal. If I had my way, I would long ago have organized a military tribunal, under military power, and I would have put Jefferson Davis and all the members of his Cabinet on trial for the murders at Andersonville, the murders at Salisbury, and the shooting down of prisoners of war in cold blood. Every man of them is responsible for these crimes. It was mockery to try that wicked fellow, Wirz, and make him responsible for acts which the Confederate Cabinet was guilty of. Of course, they should be condemned. Whether they should be executed afterward I give no opinion. I would carry out such punishment as, in my judgment, the justice of the country required. I would carry it out through the legal tribunal I have mentioned, and which is as much the legal tribunal of the land as the Supreme Court of the United States. This is my view exactly of what would be logical. As to the question of confiscation, I think that a man who has murdered a thousand men, who has robbed a thousand widows and orphans, who has burned down a thousand houses, escapes well, if owning a hundred thousand dollars he is fined fifty thousand dollars, as a punishment, and to repair his ravages. I said before that I was not in favor of a sanguinary punishment. I trust, in saying that I need not be supposed to condemn them when they are necessary, for instance, the clamor that has been raised against the Mexican government for the heroic execution of murderers and pirates. [Some applause and clapping of hands by members, followed by some hisses.]

That clamor fits no favor with me. I think that while he has gone far enough, though not half as far as he might be justified in going, yet there is no law or policy, under Heaven, and no sense of justice that will condemn that real heroic, much enduring man, who for six years has been hunted with a reward upon his head; has been driven from one end of his empire to another until he got to the very end; who has no parallel in history that I know of except it be "William of Orange," who was driven from island to island and from sand patch to sand patch by just about as bloody a persecutor as was to be found in Maximilian when he decreed that every man against him should be shot down without further trial. I am not going to shrink from saying that I think such punishment proper. I do not say nor do I ask, that anybody should be executed in this country. There has got to be a sickly humanity here which I dare not get along side of, for fear I catch it. [Laughter.] And it is now held by one of the most liberal and enlightened gentlemen in the country (I mean Gerritt Smith) that we should even pay a portion of the damages inflicted on the rebels, and pay a portion of the rebel debt. [Laughter.] I shall come some day to have an argument with Horace Greeley about that, and therefore I need not say any further. I believe I have said enough to explain my views on the subject, and now I ask for a vote.

As Mr. Stevens concluded his remarks, there was considerable applause on the part of the members.

A CANADIAN letter-writer says in reference to Jeff. Davis: "I don't see so much change in the ex-President's appearance as the newspapers describe. His spirits, however, are depressed. The constant vituperation to which he has been subjected, the suspicion with which he was dogged, the criticism of his slightest words and movements, all harass and annoy his mind. He told me that he wished he could suddenly disappear from the view of men and pass the remnant of his life in some seclusion where none but his personal friends could find him."

We hardly think Mr. Davis will find any to differ with him in his wish.

A gentleman in Boston nearly lost his nose the other day, in a very singular manner. He was being shaved in a barber's shop when his horse, which had been left standing near the door, started and he jumped from his chair, nearly had his nose severed from his face by the razor which the barber held, his sudden movement causing the razor to nearly reach that useful organ from his face.

—Hon. William H. Brown, an eminent citizen of Chicago, formerly residing at Orleans, died at Amsterdam, Holland, June 19.

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON, - - - Editor

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1867.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

Union Republican State Ticket.

SUPREME JUDGE,

Hon. Henry W. Williams,

Of Allegheny County.

Union Republican County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY:

JAMES T. M'JUNKIN,

JOHN EDWARDS, [LAWRENCE CO.]

GEO. S. WESTLAKE, } MERCER CO.

DAVID ROBINSON, }

TREASURER:

HUGH MORRISON.

COMMISSIONER:

CHARLES HOFFMAN.

JURY COMMISSIONER:

CHARLES M'CLUNG.

AUDITOR:

J. CALVIN GLENN.

The President and His Veto.

In our last issue we gave the Supplemental Reconstruction act as passed by both houses of Congress, and stated that it had been sent to the President and that he was expected to send in his veto against the same, and that his labor would be in vain, as Congress would pass the Bill over his veto. The veto was sent in. Both Houses, without debate, passed the Bill by nearly 4 to 1. If we had had nothing but peace and prosperity for the last six years the veto of the President might be considered a sound public decision, but when we take into consideration the fact that we have passed through a gigantic struggle, spent over two billions of treasure, and sacrificed nearly half a million of lives to put down one of the most wicked rebellions that has ever been witnessed by man; and that great and vital principles are at issue which must be settled, now and forever, in order to secure the peace, prosperity and perpetuity of our Republican Government. When viewed in the light of these things, the veto is out of place, and the position assumed by the President is erroneous, and utterly untenable. We are told that a Washington Newspaper, known to be in the confidence of the President, and to speak very often by his dictation, "admonished Congress that the President was determined to have his messages treated with what he was pleased to consider due and proper respect, and that if this was not done, he would resign and thus precipitate a struggle, which was dimly foreshadowed as something terrible, but the exact purport of which was conveniently shrouded in ambiguity." What the President is pleased to consider due respect we are not told; but, if he has any notion of resigning, he cannot do so any too soon for the good of the country.

Notwithstanding the President's threats and veto, the Supplemental bill is now the law of the land, and we have no doubt the District Commanders will execute the same in accordance with the will of the loyal people as expressed by their loyal Representatives.

The Indian Bill Passed.

The Senate passed the Indian bill on Thursday, 18th inst., after four hour's debate. It provides for the appointment of a commissioner to visit the scene of hostilities, and confer with the chiefs of the hostile tribes as to the cause of the war. If possible, they are to select reservations upon which to locate the hostile tribes. If no peace can be made, the President is authorized to accept four regiments of volunteer mounted infantry to engage in the war. An appropriation of \$450,000 is made, \$150,000 to carry the bill into effect, and \$300,000 to feed friendly Indians belonging to the hostile tribes, who seek the protection of the United States.

Congress Adjourned.

Congress adjourned on Saturday till the 21st of November. That for which it assembled was expeditiously and well done, the President to the contrary notwithstanding. His attempt to defeat previous legislation has resulted in the curtailment of his own power and increased stringency relating to the South. The impeachers, though they made the occasion for a vigorous and concerted movement in favor of immediate impeachment, failed entirely—the order of the House to the committee to report the testimony taken, failing.

Mowing Match.

In accordance with previous arrangements, the mowing match for the purpose of testing the qualities of the different Mowing Machines now offered for sale in this county, came off on Thursday the 11th inst., in the meadow belonging to R. C. M'Abey.

The challenge, as our readers are aware, was given by Wilson, Weekbecker & Co., Agents for the Union Mower, manufactured by John Hall & Co., Pittsburgh, and was accepted by J. G. & Wm. Campbell, Agents for the Buckeye and other Mowers.

But a small proportion of our farmers have as yet, provided themselves with labor-saving machinery, and especially in this case in regard to Mowers and Reapers. All admit that cradling and mowing is hard work, and must be done at a time when the heat is oppressive; and when it is often difficult to obtain the necessary help to take off the harvest. Our farmers are beginning to wake up to their true interests, and during the last three years many have purchased Mowers and Reapers, Patent Hay Rakes, Forks, &c.

When men are about to expend a considerable amount of money they are apt to ask themselves the question "Will it pay?" and more especially should this be the case in purchasing Agricultural Machinery. It is of vital importance to the farmer to know that the machinery which he is about to purchase is such as will perform the work for which it is designed.

A knowledge of these facts led to the challenge and its acceptance by the gentlemen acting as agents for the sale of machines in this county. At the trial referred to, the following machines were entered: The "Excelsior," manufactured by Brown, Seiberling & Co., Massillon, Ohio, J. Knox, General Agent, and H. B. Weiz, General Agent for Butler county, and J. G. & Wm. Campbell, Local Agents.

The "World," jr., manufactured by Ball Manufacturing Company, Canton, O., J. Knox the general agent; and the Aetna by the same gentleman; the Buckeye sr. and jr., manufactured by C. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio, represented respectively by Lewis Reed, of Zellenople, J. G. & Wm. Campbell, of Butler, and I. T. Kirk, of New castle, general agent for Lawrence county. The "Champion," manufactured by Whitley, Fassler & Kelly, Springfield, Ohio, by Beckman & Long, of Pittsburgh; the "Union," manufactured by John Hall & Co., represented by the manufacturers and Wilson Weekbecker & Co., agents for Butler county, and the "Iron City," manufactured at the Iron City Agricultural Works, Pittsburgh, by Wilson & Co.

After the different machines had arrived on the ground, it was arranged that each party having machines should choose one man as a committee, which was done with the exception of the Buckeye; there being two of these, the Junior and Senior, it was decided they should have but one of a committee: there was, therefore, one less in number of committee men than machines. The following persons were selected as a committee, viz: J. N. Dehaven, Michael Emerick, Wm. Albert, J. J. West, Silas Pearce and H. Shaffer. The ground was staked off by the committee, and the different machines allotted to their respective places, according to numbers which they had previously drawn after arriving on the ground.

Some hundreds of persons were present to witness the contest. Several persons were present from Pittsburgh, among whom we noticed Gen. J. S. Negley, Judge Park, W. Knox, Esq., H. B. Long, Thomas Hall, J. T. F. Wright, Editor and Proprietor of the National Agriculturist, Jas. Brown, Esq., of Massillon, Ohio, was also present. Everything being arranged as well as time and circumstances would admit, the different machines commenced operations. The crowd were so anxious to witness the test that they pressed up after the different machines, closely inspecting the operation, and a looker on would naturally have concluded that the large assembly had resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, in order to pass judgment upon the operations.

In fact the crowd was so thoughtless as to tramp the unown grass in each allotment into such disorder as not to admit of a fair test being made, even in the mowing and the machines all working at the same time, on different plots of ground, it was impossible for the committee, as a body, to witness the action of each machine, and examine the mowing as it progressed. It was impossible for the committee, under the circumstances, to test the different machines as to starting, backing, raising and lowering the cutting bars, throwing in and out of gear, folding for transportation, &c. After this the machines were taken to another part of the meadow to be tested as to draft with the Dynamometer. According to previous arrangements, the Champion was the first tried, and the judges pronounced the draft to be 175 pounds, cutting bars four feet four inches. The Union was the next in order, and the judges reported the draft 250 pounds, length of cutting bar four feet six inches.

The World's Mower was next; the team was fractious, and in the trial the Dynamometer was broken—no report of draft. The Excelsior junior and senior were tried by another Dynamometer, and the draft decided to be 200 for the junior and 250 for the senior.

The Dynamometer selected for testing the draft being broken, the owners and representatives of the mowers thus far tested would not agree to having the other machines tested with a different Dynamometer. This circumstance, and the afternoon being far spent, brought the trial to a close. Only one half of the machines being tested as to draft, and that only partially. The inequalities of the ground, and the difference in the weight and condition of the grass being such as to utterly preclude the possibility for the committee to make a decided report in favor of any particular machine.

We gave the report of the committee in last week's CITIZEN. The different mowers, so far as our observation went, appeared to work well. We agree with the committee, that the trial was not sufficient to thoroughly test any of the Machines on exhibition. The ground and grass were not suitable, and the time was too short, and without casting any reflections upon the committee, the arrangements for the test were not in keeping with the object in view. We think that it would be well to make the proper arrangements for a thorough test in 1868. If it should be so desired, we will have something to say upon this subject at a future time.

Gen. Sherman on the Indians. General Sherman writes to a Senator pretty emphatically on the Indian question. In the course of his letter he says: "I trust Congress will prescribe clearly what the military ought to do, and to say who shall declare war against any and what Indians. This should not be left an open question."

Revenue Stamps.

It is reported that persons in various parts of the country are engaged in collecting cancelled revenue stamps and preparing them for further use by removing the cancelling marks, re-gumming, &c. &c. These collections are made, to a great extent, from among the waste paper of banks, drafts, and brokers. Checks, drafts, &c., when they have ceased to be valuable as instrument of evidence, and especially bills or memoranda of sales or the contract for sales of stock, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, &c., are generally cast aside with the cancelled stamps attached, and thus the stamps fall into the hands of those who seek them for fraudulent purposes.

Bankers, brokers, and all others are respectfully requested to destroy their revenue stamps after they have been used, and to make such other disposition of them as shall effectually prevent their restoration and re-use. Bank Examiners also are requested to call the attention of Bankers to the gross frauds that are practiced upon the public revenue in this way, and to urge a co-operation with the Revenue Officers in the suppression of them; and all Internal Revenue Officers are hereby directed and enjoined to give this matter their attention, to acquaint all persons who use stamps with the true purposes for which they are collecting after having been once used, and to urge such disposal of cancelled stamps as shall protect the United States from loss.

The fact that a person is collecting such stamps is sufficient to arouse strong suspicions and to call for immediate investigation; while the possession of washed, restored, or altered stamps is *prima facie* evidence of guilt. No pains should be spared to effect the detection of the guilty parties and to ensure their punishment as provided in section 155 of the Internal Revenue Act.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

More Good Testimony.

A few days since we published an abstract from a Supreme Court decision highly complimentary to the judicial character of Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, our candidate for the Supreme Judgeship, and from a mass of equally complimentary testimony, we publish the following extract from the Legal Journal of this city, of August 1st, 1867, while that paper was in the editorial charge of JOHN W. BAILEY, Esq., of the Allegheny Bar, a gentleman of fine legal attainments, then and now a prominent Democrat.

The Journal in that issue commenced the publication of a series of what the editor styled "the able opinions delivered by the Judges of our District Court," in the confidence that they would "prove fully as acceptable to the profession as decisions of the Supreme Bench, and that they will afford additional assurance of the high judicial capacity of the eminent gentleman who compose that Court."

Communications.

FOR THE CITIZEN.
MR. EDITOR—Since others deem it a privilege to boast of their pleasures and festivities on the glorious Fourth, allow us to speak through the columns of your excellent paper of the entertainment and delight we enjoyed on that day.

The place selected by us to pass that evening in was our own pleasant borough, viz, Sunbury. After passing the day very pleasantly at North Washington, at a Pic-nic given by the ladies of that place and vicinity, we left for Sunbury. An hour's moderate driving found us in front of the Inn, where supper had been ordered. Our trip had been a pleasant one, a fall of rain having cleared the roads of dust, adding greatly to its pleasure. But when we were about to enter the house, we were not a little surprised to find all the boys in town en masse, blockading the door. With considerable difficulty we made our way inside the house, found a room, and had not long to wait until our ears were greeted by the ringing of the supper bell. For the time all was anxiety, and a few moments more found us on our way to see and partake of, as we supposed, a grand supper. In this we were slightly disappointed, but would have said very little if those who did not feel disposed to pay two dollars for a treat, had kept silent, but they have the impudence to inquire how long since the parent turkey of which you partook, weaned her brood? Suppose she did raise a family? the calling is honorable; and if the 4th had not come until winter, and she had been well fed, she would have made a very good roast; and we feel confident that a few months could not have made any difference in the quality of her flesh. If the table was liberally supplied with green currants, they are not a costly luxury at this season of the year, and, under certain circumstances, a dish of them would not be amiss. If the table was scantily supplied with canned peaches, (there just being enough to supply four couples,) you are all aware the peach crop about Sunbury was a failure last year, and to have purchased another can would have greatly reduced the net profits of the supper. If the cream did ferment before it was brought to the table, their dairy may be none of the best. Some say that there was not enough of large spoons; suppose that to be the case, the dessert did not suffer in consequence. The only reason we can assign for certain individuals belonging to the party being craved "Two and a quarter," before they had their test picked, is this: the generous landlord was afraid they would forget to settle their bills before leaving, judging of others by himself. We can easily account for so many boys standing about "the doors and gaining in at the windows. They do not often see persons from a distance, and also wished to be about when the several baskets of fragments of the supper were gathered.

But not wishing to be tedious, and hoping that, in the future, our neighbor will have his suppers to correspond with those we have partaken of in other places, we close.

SEVERAL OF THE PARTY.

FOR THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.
MR. EDITOR—The 4th of July, 1867, is now numbered with the past. The Sunday School of the M. E. Church, of Centreville, had their festivities in the church, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, with flowers and evergreens. The tables were loaded with all the luxuries that could be desired, in the shape of cakes, of all kinds, pies, strawberries, &c. At 10 o'clock, the services commenced by singing and prayer, led by the Superintendent, Mr. Crill. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Messrs. M'Creary and Wick. All present were then served with the good things provided. The committee of arrangements performed their duties admirably. All were served with catables and lemonade. Notwithstanding the fact that the house was crowded, the affair passed off in the most perfect order. The ladies who were present, both old and young, showed that they were at home in getting up such treats. The bland smiles and graceful movements of the ladies, and the laughing faces of the children, as the rich dainties were distributed, give ample evidence that all present, if living, will welcome the return of another independence day. After a short time spent in feasting, the audience separated, all apparently well pleased. Yours, &c., P.

—Nearly all Europe professes to be overwhelmed with grief and indignation at the death of the man Maximilian, and the disposition to accuse the United States of not doing what we could to save him in general. One who reads these things is necessarily reminded that Maximilian's appearance in Mexico was pursuant to the programme which contemplated the overthrow of the Government of the United States, and very much, too, through the assistance of some, and the sympathy of nearly all, these same European countries. We appealed to them to withhold that assistance and sympathy, but in vain. Nevertheless we triumphed, and were able to forbid the longer continuance of the occupation of Mexico. We do not believe our Government failed to do what it properly could in the interest of humanity in behalf of Maximilian; but in the light of recent history, how could these overwhelmed European States reproach us if we raised but a finger to save the unhappy Prince?

ADJOURNMENT TILL DECEMBER.

The Senate then agreed to adjourn from to-morrow until November next, and it is generally understood to-night that the House will acquiesce. Mr. Sumner, however, insisted that the President should be impeached at once, or that Congress should continue in perpetual session.

Speaker Colfax.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Speaker Colfax, in the course of a speech in reply to a serenade last night, said: "The people, surprised at the decision of the President and Attorney General, appealed to Congress, in which they placed such deserved confidence, to reassemble, and from Maine to California they came hither to resume their legislative authority, and so declared the meaning of their legislation that no legal sophistries of any Attorney General could mystify it. Vetoed again they repressed it by a vote of four to one, and it has gone on the statute book as one of the laws which the President, by his Constitution, must take care to have faithfully executed. Some, I knew, condemn Congress for having done too much in its past legislation, and some for having done too little; but I think it has struck the golden mean, firm and yet prudent, courageous without undue excitement, inflexible and yet wise. The President in his veto denounces this military despotism, as he calls it, and declares Congress has subjected the South to a tyranny most intolerable. We have heard these charges of military despotism before, during the war, from the party which so bitterly opposed his election three years ago. Every act tending to strengthen the government, such as the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, trials by court martial, &c., was denounced as a military despotism; but the people rendered their verdict and it could not be reversed. Instead of tyranny, the keynote of Congressional policy is protection to all, and the vindication and triumph of loyalty; and, God keeping us, we shall stand by it until it is crowned with triumph."

—On Wednesday a woman was around begging in the streets of New York with a dead infant in her arms. The poor creature stated that she was delivered of her babe on Thursday morning, and the child died soon after. She was begging in order to procure money to defray the burial expenses.

XLIITH CONGRESS.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1867.—The principal feature of to-days Congressional proceedings was the reception of the President's veto message of the supplemental reconstruction bill. It was considered in the regular cabinet meeting today, and sent to the House, the body in which the bill originated, about 2 p. m. It is asserted on excellent authority that an elaboration of the Presidential views on the Southern debt question was cut off on the message at the cabinet meeting. The reading of the document was listened to throughout with close attention, every member being in his seat. No demonstrations of assent or dissent were made, but a severe onslaught followed its reading. Thad. Stevens took the floor in denunciation of it, and was succeeded by Mr. Boutwell, who proceeded in an earnest and excited manner to state that the President had defiantly declared in the message that he would not execute a law of Congress, despite the fact that Congress would make the bill to which the President objected the supreme law of the land. This was sufficient, he said, even if no other reason existed, why this House should continue in session, and proceed at once to impeach the President. Mr. Boutwell proceeded in this strain, and insisted that if the President were removed for but an hour before his term of office expired, that Congress and the nation would be vindicated.

The message, and Boutwell's excited manner of speaking caused considerable excitement on both sides of the hall. As he sat down, Mr. Randall, of Pa., sprang out of his seat on the Democratic side, and pointing his finger at Mr. Boutwell, said: "We dare you to impeach the President. Go on and do it if you dare."

Mr. Butler then took the floor, and said the remark of Mr. Randall would apply, he was afraid, to some members of the Republican side, who dared not proceed with the work of impeachment. He (Butler) was not among that number, and went on then to answer the President's objections to the bill. Mr. Williams, of Pa., followed in the same strain, demanding that Congress should remain in session, and declaring that there was abundant evidence for impeachment.

Thad. Stevens then resumed the floor. All of the members gathered around him, and the crowd of galleriers listened attentively. He looked, he said, upon the impeachment matter as dead, and believed that there were invisible influences at work in the House which would prevent impeachment.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, then took the floor, and alluding to the remarks of Mr. Williams and Mr. Stevens, said that he was not to be drawn from the conscientious discharge of his duty, although the political opponent of Andrew Johnson, by no man or set of men. [A round of applause greeted the sentiment.] Nor was he to be hunted down because he chose to entertain his own opinion about impeachment.

The Democrats occupied ten minutes of the hour's debate; the vote was then taken, and the bill passed over the President's veto, by a party vote. It was then sent to the Senate, where, to the surprise of many, the bill was passed over the veto without any debate, the moment the message was read, by thirty to six. Reverdy Johnson voted to sustain the veto.

ANOTHER VETO.

As soon as the House disposed of one veto, another came in, refusing Presidential approval of the Appropriation bill to carry out the Reconstruction act. This was speedily passed over the veto in both houses without debate.

The Senate then agreed to adjourn from to-morrow until November next, and it is generally understood to-night that the House will acquiesce. Mr. Sumner, however, insisted that the President should be impeached at once, or that Congress should continue in perpetual session.