Democratic Co. Committee. A meeting of the Democratic County Committee will be held at the Observer office, in the city of Eric, at 3 o'clock, p. m., oat Monday, July 29th, to decide upon the day for holding the next County Convention, and to take measures for a more thorough organ ization of the party.

BENJ'N WHITMAN, Chairman. W. W. LYLE, Secretary.

A HUGE JOKE. President Johnson has done a great man unny things since he went into office, which have given him a nation-wide reputation as a "jokist," but he reached the climax by sending in the name of Horace Greeley as Minister to Austria, on Saturday last. Horace is about as fit for the position as Jim Stewart would be for chaplain to Congress (though, for that matter, we don't know but the "professor" could fill the place about as worthily as the present occupant) and the sole presumption which we can imagine for his selection is, that the President, getting tired of the repeated rejections of his nominees, determined to retaliate with an overwhelming loke. The Senate was obtuse enough to Joke. The senate was obtuse enough to of my amiable colleague zeross the way take the thing in actual carnest, and—so the (Randall) that we cannot impeach the Presidence are would have confirmed dent of the United States. But I say to our Greeley had not the single objection made by Tipton, of Nebraska, carried it over under the rule until the next Session, which, in this instance, is next November. Mr. Tipton said he would consent to confirm no man who would go bail for Jeff. Davis. No obpection came from any other quarter." So poor Horace has to content himself with staying at home, and all because he made, such a bad boy of himself, and wouldn't let Jefferson D. stay shut up in Fortress Monroe "for the benefit of the party." We doubt, though, if he will feel bad over the

ONLY THIRTY-FIVE TO FORTY MIL. The estimate of the Treasury Department for the support of the United States army in the Southern States during the present year is from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000.—N. F.

prostrated!

spent in order that negroes may become vo- every State." ters and white men be disfranchised! Only thirty-five to forty millions per-year is the cost of destroying Republican institutions and setting up a despotism more relent-

England in Ireland! . Only thirty-five to forty millions for tear ing the Constitution to atoms and placing the will of a political party in its stead! Only thirty-five to forty millions to be expended, that the Radical party may live,

while the people suffer! In Heaven's name, where is the need of this lavish expenditure? For what purpose is an immense standing army required in the South at this time? Is there any armed opposition that they are required to encounter? Is there danger of a revival of the rebellion? Are the people less peaceful or less obedien to the law-than those of the North? Could they not conduct their own governmental affairs with as much advantage to themselves and the nation in general as Congress though its bayonets, can for them? How long will the masses be blinded to the self evident facts? Are they so duped by faction, and frenzied by passion, that they cannot see what all this must end in?

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Washington dispatches tell us, a sensation snarls and growls, and threaten impeachment louder than ever. The scenes upon its

THE LATEST RADICAL SCHEME. The Senate last week by a vote of 25 to 5 right to hold office in the District of Columbia. The bill was then sent to the House, where, on motion of Mr. Judd, of Illinois, the Radicals amended it by allowing negroes to serve as jurors in said District. The question was about to be taken on its final passage, but some of the Western and Middle State Radicals, fearing its effect on the party in their respective districts, began to show signs of nervousness, and whispered around among each other. One of them finally suggested that the bill and amendments had better be referred to the Judiciary Committee for examination, and thereupon it was so ordered. A number of Radical members, anticipating a call of the roll on the final passage of the bill, got up from their seats and left the hall.

It appears, however, that the bill subse quently passed the House, and was sent tothe President. Failing to reach him until an hour before the adjournment, he did not have an opportunity to sign it, and the measure did not become a law. Wendell Phillips will have to issue an order for the Radical brigade to wear crape the next thirty days in conse-

In the House of Representatives last week, during the series of harangues upon the veto message (we will not burlesque by calling it a debate), Thad. Stevens gave utterance to

the following remarks: "I agree precisely with the eloquent speech friends on this side who are urging that mea-sure that they are urging it in vain. The re-sult of my motion the other day clearly disclosed that, and, without attempting to make disclosures, I undertake to say that there are unseen agencies at work—there are invisible powers at work in this country which will prevent the impeachment of the President. impeachment were voted, to prevent the conviction of the President. So that I repeat any attempt to impeach the President will be vain and futile. It is impossible to pierce the party which surrounds the White

SENATOR YATES, who was serenaded in Washington the other evening, said that "the Republican party has declared that Only thirty-five to forty millions a year for equal suffrage shall exist in the District of keeping the nation disunited and its business | Columbia and the Southern States, and now they must do for the North as they have Only thirty-five to forty millions to be done for the South, and impose suffrage upon

THE New Orleans Crescent thinks there are three sexes, the male sex, the female sex, less than that of Austria in Hungary or ry Ward Beecher, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony belong.

> Congress adjourned on Saturday, until November 21, and the nation has reason to be thankful once more for a respite from agitation and partisan excitement, even though it be a brief one.

## VETO MESSAGE.

We publish to-day, to the exclusion of our general variety, the bold and able Message of President Johnson vetoing the supplementary Military Reconstruction bill passed by Congress at its late session. It is one of the strongest documents which have yet appeared over his signature, and we are not way. "First that the intent of those acts way." "First that the existing sovernments was." "First that the existing sovernments are supplementations of the two prior acts upon this subject. peared over his signature, and we are not surprised that it should have aroused, as the Washington dispatches tell us a sensation Governments," and, "second, that thereafter Washington dispatches tell us, a sensation among the Radicals exceeding any of their previous manifestations. Its logic is unanswerable, and, so far as we have seen, no Radical press or speaker has undertaken to respect to the military commanders of their respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress. Congress may, by declaratory act, fix upon a prior act a construction altogether at variance with its respond to it. Knowing the impregnability of its position, they content themselves with act will be construed to mean exactly what it is stated to mean by the declaratory statute. There will be then, from the time this bill istic, and as they furnish an interesting illustration of the temper and tone of that lustration of the temper and tone of that body, we copy a description of them from a New York daily:

"The reading of the message was listened to by well filled galleries and a large attendance of members on the floor. The Radicals were full of wrath at its tone, for a flood of invective and denunciation came from Thad. Stevens, Boutwell, and Williams the moment the Clerk concluded the List paragraph. It governments were made in all requestes with was followed by the imperative demand that congress should remain in session and at conce proceed with the work of impeachment. Boutwell was unusually excited, and vocionce proceed with the work of impeachment. Boutwell was unusually excited, and vocing and displace the President, who, he said had defiantly told Congress that he would not enforce the laws of Congress. Mr. Randall arrose from the Democratic side and deliberately threw down the challenge, by stating that the Radicals dare not impeach Mr. Honder to the present of t Mr. Randall's remark was about true now, in all respects is asserted to be paramount to but he hoped for a change. Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, replied in a brief but excellent speech, in which he said that the Radical only wanted to remove the President in order that they might obtain complete Radical majorities in all departments of the government. Mr. Pruyn, of New York, in the five minutes allotted to him handsomely arrived Thad Stayens' conpuered territorial retically, is in full operation, it binds all the ernment. Mr. Pruyn, of New York, in the five minutes allotted to him handsomely arraigned Thad. Stevens' conquered territorial government. Williams, of Pennsylvania, followed as another of the impeachers in a violent harangue for impeachment. Thad. Stevens then arose solemnly and said, he looked upon the impeachment movement as dead, and sneeringly alluded to what he called invisible influences operating on certain Republican membera. This brought Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to his feet, who proceeded to defend his course and intimated decidedly that he would not be driven from a consplentious discharge of his duty, nor would he be hunted down by the House. Although politically differing from Andrew Johnson be declared that the President had a right to be heard. This brought down a round of applause. The impeachers saw the drift of the scatiment of the majority and abandoned further attempts to ride impeachment into the House over the excitement created by the veto. A vote was then taken and the bill passed, the with respect to military despotism and marvote was then taken and the bill passed, the
objections of the President to the contrary
notwithstanding. The vote was a party one
—100 to 32. In the Senate these was no debate, and the bill was speedily made into a
law by a vote of 30 to 6, there being less than
two-thirds of a lawfully constituted Senate
present.

The following cheering item comes from
the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Age. As the woman said when she

vial law, has reference especially to the fearful
how reference especially to the fearful
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how reference especially to the fine and we had in or displace the criminal courts, and to assume
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or a soldier, or some other person, is to The Senate last week by a vote of 25 to 5 perform' the duties of such officer or passed Mr. Sumner's bill, giving negroes the person so suspended or removed. In other right to hold office in the District of Columian words, an officer or soldier of the army is words, an officer or soldier of the army is transformed into activil officer. He may be made a governor, a legislator, or a judge—however unfit he may deem himself for such civil duties, he must obey the order. The officer of the army must, if detailed, go upon the Supreme bench of the State with the same promot obedience as if he were detailed. the Supreme bench of the State with the same prompt obedience as if he were detailed to go upon a court martial. The soldier, if detailed to act as a justice of the peace, must obey as quickly as if he were detailed for picket duty. What is the character of such a military civil officer? This bill declares that he shall perform the duties of the civil office to which he is detailed. It is clear, however, that he does not loss his registion in omce to which he is actualed. It is clear, however, that he does not lose his position in the military service—he is still an officer of the army—he is still subject to the rules and regulations which govern it, and must yield due preference, respect and obedience toward his superiors. The clear intent of this section is that the officery scaling desirable to fill. is that the officer or soldier detailed to fill a civil office must execute its duties according to the laws of the State. If he is appointed a Governor of a State, he is to execute the duties as provided by the laws of that State, and, for the time being, his military character is to be suspended in his new civil capacity. If he is appointed a State Treasurer, he must at once assume the custody and disbursement of the funds according to the laws of the State, for he is entrusted with no other offi-State, for he is entrusted with no other offi-cial duty or other official power. Holding the office of Treasurer, and entrusted with funds, it happens that he is required by the State laws to enter into bond with security and to take an oath of office; yet, from the begin-ning of the bill to the end, there is no provi-sion for any bond or oath of office, or for any single qualification required under the State law, such as residence, eftigenship or anylaw, such as residence, citizenship or any thing else. The only oath is that provide thing else. The only oath is that provided for in the 9th section, by the terms of which every one detailed or appointed to any civil office in the State is required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States. Thus, an officer of the army of the United States, detailed to fill a civil office in one of those States, gives no official bond, and takes no official oath for the performance of his new duties. oath for the performance of his new duties, but, as a civil officer of the State, only takes the same oath which he had already taken as a military officer of the United States. He is at least a military officer performing civil duties, and the authority under which he acts is Federal authority only, and the inevitable result is that the Federal Government by the agency of its own sworn officers, in effect, assumes the civil government of the State. agency of its own sworn officers, in effect, assumes the civil government of the State. A singular contradiction is apparent here. Congress declares these local State Governments to be illegal Governments, and then provides that these illegal Governments shall be carried on by Federal officers, who are to perform the very duties imposed on its own officers by this illegal State authority. It certanily would be a novel spectacle if Congress should attempt to carry on a legal State Government by the agency of its own officers. It is yet more strange that Congress attempts to sustain or carry on an illegal State Government by the same Federal agency. In this conconnection I must call attention the 10th and 14th sections of the bill, which provides that 1th sections of the bill, which provides that "none of the officers or appointees of these military commanders shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States, and that all the provisions of the act shall be construed liberally to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out." It seems Conare three sexes, the male sex, the female sex, and perfectly carried out." It seems Connend the sex to which Theodore Tilton, Hengress supposed that this bill might require ry Ward Beecher, Elizabeth Cady Stanton construction, and they fix, therefore, the rule to be applied. But where is the construction to come from? Certainly no one can be more in want of instruction than a soldier or an officer of the army detailed for a civil service— perhaps the most important in a State—with the duties of which he is altogether unfamiliar. This bill-says he shall not be bound in his action by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States. The duties of the office are altogether civil, but when he asks for an opinion he can only ask the opinion of an-other military officer, who, perhaps, under-stands as little of his duties as he does him-To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I return herewith the bill, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed on the 23d day of March, 1807, and the act supplementary to the rebel States," passed on the 23d day of March, 1807, and will state as briefly as possible some of the reasons which prevent me from giving it my approval. This is one of a series of measures passed by Congress during the last four months on the subject of reconstruction. The Message returning the act of the 2d of March last, states at length my objections to the passage of that measure. They apply equally well to the bill now before me, and I am content merely to refer to them, and to reiterate the comminated "so-called states," and the vice of illegality is declared the states, and the vice of illegality is declared the states, and the vice of illegality is declared the states, and the vice of illegality is declared the states, and the vice of illegality is declared. self: and as to his action he is answerable to all founded upon the assumption that these ten communities are not States, and that their existing governments are not legal. Throughout the legislation upon this subject they are called "rebel States," and in this particular they are denominated "so-called States," and it consistency bind a legislative body as well as the individuals who compose it. It is now too late to say that these ten communities are to exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.— If these seven States were not local States If these seven States were not legal States of the Union, it follows as an inevitable con-sequence that in some of the States slavery

too late to say that these ten communities are not States of this Union. Declarations to the contrary, made in these three acts, are contradicted again and again by repeated acts of legislation enacted by Congress, from the year 1861 to the year 1867. During that period, while the States were in actual rebellion, and after that rebellion was brought to a close, they have been again and again recognized as states of the Union. Representatives have been apportioned to these States; they have been divided into judicial districts for the been divided into judicial districts for the holding of District and Circuit Courts of the United States, as States of the Union only can be districted. The last act on this subject was passed July 23, 1866, by which every one of the ten States was arranged into districts and circuits. They have been called on by Congress to act through their Legislature. ted States by direct enactment, how can it accomplish the same thing indirectly by removing the State Judge and putting an officer of the United States in his place? To me these considerations are conclusive of the unconstitutionality of this part of the bill now before me, and Learnestly commend their consideration to the deliberate judgment of Congress. Within a period less than a year the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the executive department of the Government of some of its essential powers. The Constitution, and the oath thres upon at least two amendments to the Constitution of the United States. As States they have ratified one amendment which required the vote of 27 States of the 86 then composing the Union. When the requisite 27 votes were given in favor of that amendment when the work were given by ment—seven of which votes were given by seven of these ten States—it was proclaimed to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and slavery was declared no longer

yet exists. It does not exist in these seven States, for they have abolished it also in their own State Constitutions; but Kentucky not having done so, it would still remain in that State. But in truth, if this assumption—that State. But in truth, if this assumption—that these States have no legal State governments -be true, then the abolition of Slavery by these illegal governments binds no one, for Congress now denies to these States the power to abolish slavery by denying to them the power to elect a legal State Legislature or to frame a Constitution for any purpose, even for such a purpose as the abolition of slavery. As to the other Constitutional amendment, having reference to suffrage, it happens that these States have not accept-The consequence is that it has never been proclaimed or understood even by Congress, to be a part of the Constitution of the United States. The Senate of the United States has repeatedly given its sanction to the appointment of judges, district attorneys, the appointment of judges, district attorneys, and marshals for every one of these States; and yet, if they are not legal States, not one of the judges is authorized to hold a court. So, too, both Houses of Congress have passed appropriation bills to pay all these judges, attorneys, and officers of the United States, for exercising their functions in these States. Again, in the machinery of the Internal Revenue laws, all these States are described age.

enue laws, all these States are described not as Territories, but as States. So much for continuous legislative recognition. The in-stances cited, however, fall far ahort of all that might be enumerated. Executive re-cognition, as is well known, has been fre-quent and unwavering. The same may be said as to Judicial recognition through the Supreme Court of the United States. That august tribunal, from first to last, in the administration of its duties in banzo, and upon the circuit, has never failed to recognize these ten communities as legal States of the Union. The cases depending in that court upon appeal and writ of error from these upon appeal and writ of 'error from these states when the Rebellion began, have not been dismissed on any idea of cessation of jurisdiction. They were carefully continued from term to turn until the Rebellion was entirely subdued and peace established, and then they were called for argument and consideration, as if no insurrection had intervened. New cases occurring since the Residellion have come from these States before

the Weshington correspondent of the Phills being the property of the property

Reply to the Dispatch. EDITOR DAILY DISPATCH-Sir :- An arti some statements of so flagrantly unjust vitu-perative and false a character at to be deserving of more than a passing notice. We should ing of more wan a passing nonce. We should long before this have given it our attention, but that we were in the hope that your own sense of magnanimity and honor would have compelled you to make a correction of its numerous falsehoods, and apologize to the large class in our community whom it not only misrepresents but insults, and many of on clear ground. It is a new tittle acquired by war. It applies only to territory, or for goods or movable things regularly captured in war, called "booty," or, if taken by individual soldiers, "plunder." There is not a foot of land in any of these ten States which the United States holds by conquest, save only such land as did not belong to either of these States, or to any individual owner. I mean-such land as did belong to the pretended Government called the Confederate States. These lands we may claim to hold by conquest; as to all others, lands or territory, whether belonging to the States or individuals, the Federal Government has now no more title or right to it than it had before the Rebellion. Our own forts, arsenals, navy whom have been among the largest support-ters of your establishment. You have seen proper to do neither, although several of our proper to do neither, although several of our most prominent citizens have taken the pains to inform you of the errors contained in the article, and you acknowledged to them your regret at its appearance, and we have no other recourse left than to answer your aspersions in our own way, leaving it for the public to decide upon the character of a man who will first grossly outrage a large portion. who will first grossly outrage a large portion of his most liberal patrons, and then refuse to retract his odious statements, as an editor possessing a tithe of manliness ought always to be willing to do when he finds himself in

in that court were caramnon judice and void. Another ground on which these reconstruc-tion acts are attempted to be sustained is

this: That these ten States are conquered territory; that the Constitutional relation in which they stood as States toward the Federal Government prior to the Rebellion has

given place to a new relation: that is the

given place to a new relation; that is, the territory is conquered territory, and that in this new relation Congress can govern them by military power. A title by Congress stands on clear ground. It is a new title acquired

Rebellion. Our own forts, arsenals, navy-yards, custom-houses, and, other Federal property situated in those States we now hold

property situated in those States we now note, not by the title of Congress, but by an old title, acquired by purchase or condemnation, for public use, with compensation to former owners. We have not conquered these

owners. We have not conquered these places, but simply "repossessed" them. If we require more cites for forts, custom-houses, and other public uses, we must acquire the title of them by purchase or appropriation in the regular mode. At this moment the United States, in the acquisition of sites for national cemeteries in those States, acquires title in the same way. The Federal courts sit in court houses owned or lessed by

ourts sit in court houses owned or leased by

the United States, not in the court houses of the States. The United States pays each of these States for the use of its jails; finally, the United States levies its direct taxes and

its internal revenue upon the property of these States, including the productions of the lands within their territorial limits, not by

way of a levy and contribution in the character of a conqueror, but in the regular way of taxation, under the same laws which ap-

plied to all the other states of the Union, from

first to last, during the Rebellion; and since, the title of each of these States to the lands

civil or military officer in each of these ten States, and the further power, subject to the

same approval, to detail or appoint any mili-tary officer or soldier of the United States to

perform the duties of the officer so removed.

and to fit all vacancies occurring in those States by death, resignation, or otherwise. The military appointee thus required to per-form the duties of a civil officer, according to the laws of the State, and as such, required

ostaim by a law of the United States. Now, then, can Congress confer power upon an executive officer of the United States to perform such duties in a State? If Congress could not vest in a Judge of one of these States any judicial authority under the United States by direct enactment, how can it

never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of laws, and at the

same time surrender that trust and the

subordinate officer, the responsibility will be with Congress; in clothing the subordi-

and to fill all vacancies occurring in tho

Your article says that the traffic in liquor "In all its concomitants is utterly vicious and demoralizing." This we totally deny. That there are establishments in which liquor is sold, in the large cities, where vicious occur-rences take place, we are willing to admit, but that they apply to more than half a doz-en concerns at the most in this city, is untrue. The police records show that no community of the same population in the country is freer from unlawful behavior than ours, and we make the assertion with confidence that the wholesale liquor sellers and hotel and saloon keepers of the city will compare favorably with any other class in the community. Your allegation that "the fraud and cheatery that anegation that "the traud and cheatery that is carried on by the manufacturer has never been half exposed," is equally false. There is no branch of trade upon which the Government places such severe restraints as the manufacture of liquor, and it is almost im-possible to commit fraud without detection. The few arrests made for "cheatery" in this department, compared with the business done, and the vigilance of the officials, is fact enough of itself to convict you of mis-state. ment—not to put a harsher phrase upon it.
You say further:
"The deleteriousness of the stuff sold for the title of each of these States to the lands and public buildings owned by them has never been disturbed, and not a foot of it has ever been acquired by the United States, even under a title of confiscation, and not a foot of it has ever been taxed under Federal law. In conclusion, I must respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the consideration of one more question arising under

are made at a cost of twenty-five cents a quar The finest champagne is made for a shilling bottle. Port wine, generally used as a med ask the attention of Congress to the consideration of one more question arising under this bill. It vests in the Military Commanders, subject only to the approval of the General of the Army of the United States, an unlimited power to remove from office any civil or military officer in each of these ten States, and the further power, subject to the States, and the further power, subject to the States, and the further power, subject to the States and the further power, subject to the States and the further power, subject to the States and the further power subject to the States. M. Williams & Co. piled up an immense sum but vengeance overtook them at last! Now, sir, wild and malicions as are your statements generally, in discussing matter that do not meet your approval, you never penned a paragraph more full of atrocious falsehoods than the above. In the first place;

it is untrue that any "stuff" is "sold for pur-liquors" that is not really what it purports the laws of the State, and as such, required to take an oath, is, for the time being, a civil officer. What is his character? Is he a civil officer of the State, or a civil officer of the United States? If he is a civil officer of the State, where is the Federal power, under our Constitution, which authorizes his appointment by any. Federal officer? If, however, lead to the considered a civil officer of the Every quart of liquor sold is obliged to be submitted to Government inspection, and the strict regulations on the subject make it impossible to sell an article for anything but what it really is. You may not be aware that in liquors, as in nearly everything else, there are various grades, and that the custo-mer purchases such as he sees fit. Each quality is marked with the Government he is to be considered a civil officer of the United States, as his appointment and oath United States, as his appointment and oath would seem to indicate, where is the authority for his appointment vested by the Constitution? The power of appointment of all officers of the United States, civilor military, where not provided for in the Constitution, is vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with this exception, that Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in brand, and if men buy the cheaper and poorer kinds the fault is with themselves, and not with those who sell. In the next place, it is equally false that "wines that sell for \$4 to \$10 a gallon are made at a cost of 25 cents a quart," or that "the finest champagne is made for a shilling a bottle;" or that "por wine, generally used as a medicine, is mad of sugar-of-lead,cochineal and whiskey." Th they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. But this bill, if these are to be coname rules that apply to other beverages ap ply as well to the articles mentioned. The sidered inferior officers, within the meaning of the Constitution, does not provide for their appointment by the President alone, or by strictions, is so carefully guarded by official regulations, is a matter of such active comappointment by the President alone, or by the courts of law; or by the heads of depart-ments, but vests the appointment in one sub-ordinate executive officer, so that, if we put this question and fix the character of the military appointee either way, this provision of the bill is equally opposed to the Consti-tution. Take the case of a soldier or officer appointed to perform the office of Judge in one of these States, and as such to adminisoctition, as nearly totally to preclude the idea of fraud. Your very statement bears upon is face the impress of its absurdity. If you nis face the impress of its absurinty. It you think you can compound any of the wines mentioned as you say they can be made, we would suggest that you had better try the experiment, and after you have done, compare the result of the same, with the wines we sell, to satisfy yourself as to the matter. The one of these States, and as such to administer the proper laws of the State. Where is the authority to be found in the Constitution commons profits alleged to be made in the liquor business are all "in your eye." The trade is not a particle more profitable than hosts of others, and in comparison with the money invested, the time expended and the risks run, it falls behind many of which less is said. A few persons, by lucky ventures, executive duties, how can they clothe an officer or soldier of the army with judicial duties over citizens of the United States who the list of income reports may satisfy you of this. The Government taxes us beyond what

duties over citizens of the United States who are not in the military or naval service? So, too, it has been repeatedly decided that Congress cannot require a State officer, executive or judicial, to perform any duty enjoined upon a law of the United States. Now, then, can Congress confer power upon an University von take the residue to discrepant. But, not content with misrepresenting our business, you take the pains to fling a gratuitous and most unmanly assault at ourselves and those depending on us. You say:

"The rumsellers and their families may indulge in tuxuries and gaities on money stolen in this way from their neighbors. They can ride in coaches, dress in silks and turk drive blooded horses, sport gold chains and rings, but they are all stained with blood. Every jewel reflects only a curse, and every diamond will turn to ashes in the crucible of eternal justice. The business is fraught with erliminality, and the women who shine by its profits, need pity from God and man, by its profits, need pity from God and man, as much as the victims that die for their com-

fort."
Had more been needed to show the mettle of the Government of some of its essential powers. The Constitution, and the oath provided in it, devolve upon the President the power and the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The Constitution, in order to carry out this power gives him the choice of the agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision; but in the execution of these laws the Constitutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that Conyou are made of, this paragraph could stamp you as too mean and cowardly to deserve the name of a man. It is had enough for you to show your ingratitude by lying about our business, by classing us with pimps, knaves, thieves and counterfeiters, by holdling us up as a class to the scorn of our fel-low citizens; it is the quintessence of de-pravity to drag in the character of those mains, but the power to exercise that Constitutional duty is effectually taken away. The military commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the General of the Army who are in no wise responsible for our errors, if any we have committed, and whose character is as dear to us as life. The heart that the place of the Senate, and any attempt on the part of the President to assert his own Constitutional powers, may under pretence of law, be met by official insubordination. It is to be feared that these military officers, tooking to the authority given by these laws, rather than to the letter of the Constitution. rather than to the letter of the Constitution, will recognize he authority but the Commander of the District and the General of the District and the General of mander of the District and the General of the Army. If there were no other objections than this to this proposed legislation it would be sufficient. While I hold the chief executive authority of the United States; while the obligation rests upon me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust or the powers given for its execution. I can never give my assent to be made responsible the object of his mance. Language has no word to fitly express the consummate base-ness of such a mind. A slanderer, under any circumstances, is to be despised; but the ruthless defamer who invades the sanctity of powers that accompany it to any other exe-cutive officer, high or low, or to any num-ber of executive officers. If this executive trust, vested by the Constitution in the Presi-dent, is to be taken from him and vested in he private circle and proceeds to rob of their happiness those who are gathered within, is a creature too far lost to manly character to interference with the Constitutional authority of the Executive Department is an evil that will inevitably sap the foundations of our federal system, but it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President powers conferred on him alone by the Constitution; but the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive officers, and especially wrong the contains than of the powers of the contains than other than the powers of the powers of the contains that the contains than other than the powers of the president are conferred the powers of the powers of the powers of the contains the powers of the powers of the powers of the contains the powers of the powers of the powers of the contains the powers of the contains the powers of the powers o

on him alone by the Constitution; but the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive officers, and especially upon military officers. Over nearly one-third of the States of the Union, military power regulated by an fixed law rules supreme. Each of the five District Commanders, though not chosen by the people, or responsible to them, exercises at this shour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever bear willing to comfort upon the band of the Executive. Department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy misst come from the people three few cannot, necording to the form of the Constitution, repeal these laws. They cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy want it to be a fair, homorable and irruthful one, or they prefer none at all. Neither can

cause has in many of its features, our sin-cerest respect, and shall always have our co-operation. The taste for strong drink has ever been inherent in men, and will be un-

til the judgment day, and the truest friend of reform is he who succeeds in regulating it to such an extent that while men can law-fully gratify their desires, they will not carry them to excess. We contend that the dealer who takes pains that his stock shall be of the purest attainable kind, and who preserves a personal reputation which ensures that what he claims is the truth, does more to restrain drunkenness and preserve the pub-fic morals, than all other instrumentalities which can be employed. Let it be understood that we make no complaint of your stood that we make no campiant of your temperance advocacy; what we object to is the unlicensed mode in which you choose to allow your columns to be used. You have a perfect right to entertain such opinions as you choose, but you have no right to make your paper a vehicle of personal spite, of falsehood, or fiendish misstatement, of common gossip, or to slander the reputations of women and children.

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Respectfully,

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prepared so that the fungs will heat. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleaned and an appetite created for good wholeome jood, which, by those medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cleanse the stomach of all billous or inucous accumulations; and, by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

SCHENCE'S FULMONIC SYRUP is nutriclous as well as medicinal, and, by using the three remedies

all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. It patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very trequently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are net required, for cometimes in diarrhoss they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appedite created to allow the Pulmanie Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, ast all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the aspetite craves. but he particular and nything the appetite craves . but he partic

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