Keneral Information.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—Andrew Johnson, Vice President—L. S. Foster, Secretary of State—WM. H.Seward, Secretary of Interior—Jas. Hardan, jeeretary of Interior—Jas.
Secretary of Treasury—Hugh McCultock
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Sranfon,
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Sranfon,
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Sranfon,
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Sranfon, Socretary of Navy—Gideon Welles, Post Master General—WM. DENMISON. Attorney General—JAMES S. SPEED. Chief Justice of the United States—Salmon P. Chass

STATE GOVERNMENT. Governor—Andrew G. Ourrin.
Beorelary of State—Eli Slifer.
Surveyor General—James P. Barr.
Auditor Genoral—Isaao Slenker.
Attorney Genoral—Wm. M. Meredita

---0-----COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. James II. Graham.
Associate Judges—Hon. Michael Cocklin, Ho
Hugh Stuart.
District Attorney—Charles E. Maglaughlin.
Prothonotary—Samuel Shireman.
Clerk and Recorder—Ephraim Cornman,
Register—Geo. W. North.
High Sheriff—John Jacobs.
County Treasurer—Levi Zeigler.
Coroner—David Smith.
County Commissioners—Henry
Loy, Alexander Meck.
Superlatendant of Poor House—Henry Snyder. oy, Alexander Meck. Superlutendent of Poor House—Henry Snyder. Physician to Jail—Dr. W. W. Dale. Physician to Poor House—Dr. W. W. Dale. BOROUGH OFFICERS

Chief Burgoss—John Campboll,
Assistant Burgoss—William Cameron,
Orom Council—East Ward—J. W. N. Gillelan, An,
drew B. Zeigler, Geo. Wetzel, Chas. U. Hoffer, Barnet
Hoffman, West Ward—A. K. Rheem, John Hays, Robt.
M. Black, S. D. Hillman, Clerk, Jas. M. Masonhammer.
Borough Treasurer, David Cornman.
High Constable, Bananuel Swartz, Ward Constables,
East Ward, Andrew Martin, West Ward, James Widter. Assessor-William Noaker.

Assessor—William Noner,
Auditor—A. K. Sheafer.
Tax Collector—Andrew Kerr, Ward Collectors—East
Ward, Jacob Goodyear. West Ward, 11 R Williams,
Street Commissioner, Patrick Madden.
Justices of the Peace—A. L. Sponsier, David Smith,
Abrm. Debuff, Michael Holcomb.
Lamp Lighters—Alex. Meck, Lovi Albert. CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, Northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. Conway P. Wing Pastor.—Services grounday Morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M. o'clock P. M.
Second Prosbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets. Rev. John C Bliss, Paster. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.
St. John's Charles

Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

St. John's Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Contre Square. Rev. F. J. Clerc, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

English Lutheran Church, Bedford, between Main and Louther streets. Rev. Sam'l? Preckor, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

German Reformed Church. Louther, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. Samuel Philips, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

Methodist E. Church (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. Thomas H. Sherlock, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

Mothodist E. Church (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. Thomas H. Sherlock, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

Mothodist E. Church (second charge,) Rev. S. L. Bowman, Pastor. Servicesin Emory M. E. Church at 1 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'p. M.

Ohurch of God Chapel. South West cor. of West St. and Chapel Alley. Rev. B. F. Beck, Pastor. Services at 11 a, m., and 6 o'clock. Vespors at 3 P. M.

German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 1 o'clock P. M.

1 o'clock P. M.

co When changes in the above are necessary the roper persons are requested to notify us.

DICKINSON COLLEGE. Rev. Horman M. Johnson, D. D., President and Pro-assor of Moral Science and Biblical Literature. Samuel D. Hillman, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. John K. Stayman, A. M., Professor of the Latin and Fronch Languages.
Hon. James H. Graham, LL. D., Professor of Law.
Charles F. Himes, A. M., Professor of Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.
Rev. James A. McChuley, A. M., Professor of the Greek and German Languages. Rev. Bernard H. Nadall, D. D., Professor of Philoso

phy and English Language.
Rev. Henry C. Cheston, A. M., Principal of the
Grammar School.
A. M. Trimmer, Principal of the Commercial Department.
C. Watson McKeehan, Assistant in Grammar School and Teacher of Penmanship. THE MARY INSTITUTE

CORPORATION: -- The Rector, Wardens and Vestryme of St. John's Church Carlisle. The Rev. F. J. Clerc, D. D., Rector and Treasurer. Mrs. John R. Smead, Principal. Vocal Music. Mrs. M. M. Ege, Teacher of Piano. Miss E. Graham, Teacher of Drawing and Painting-Rev. S. Philips, Lecturer on Elecution and Psychol-

ROARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS. E. Cornman, President, James (Iamilton, H. Saxton. R. O. Woodward, Henry Newsham, C. IP. Humerich. Sectly, J. W. Eby, Treasurer, John Sphar, Messenger, Meet on the 1st Monday of each Month at 8 o'clock A. M., at Education Hall.

CORPORATIONS. CYALIBLE DEPOSIT BANK.—President, R. M. Hender son; Cashier, J. P. Hassler; Tellers, L. A. Smith and W. A. Cox; Messenger, Jno. Underwood; Directors, R. M. Henderson, President, R. C. Woodward, John D. Gorgas, John Stuart, jr., Abm. Bosler, Henry Saxten, Skiles Woodburn, J. J. Logan, Wm. B. Mullin. Skiles Woodburn, J. J. Logan, win. b. Addining Trips T. Artional. Bank.—President, S. Hepburn; Cashler, J. O. Hoffer; Clerks, R. C. Suead, J. G. Orr, L. R. Brenneman; S. Hepburn, Win. Kerr, J. S. Sterretk, I. Brenneman, W. B. Mullin, J. B. Leidig, W. F. Sadler, Directors. Discount-day Tuesday.

COMBELIAND VALLEY RALEGOD COMPANY.—President, Company of the Company o CUMMERLAND VALLEY HALIROAD COMPANY.—President, Frederick Watts: Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Biddle: Superintendent, O. N. Lull. Passenger trains three times a day. Carlisle Accommodation, Eastward, leaves Carlisle 5.55 A. M., arriving at Carlislo 5.20 P. M. Through trains Eastward, 10.10 A, M. and 2.42, P. M. Westward at 9.27, A. M., and 2.55 P.

SOCIETIES.

Gumberland Star Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M. meets at Marion Hall on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of every month.
St. Johu's Lodge No. 280 A. Y. M. Meets 3d Thurs day of each month, at Marlon Hall.
Carlisle Lodge No. 91 T. O. of O. F. Meets Monday evening, at Trout's building.
Letort Lodge No. 63, I. O. of G. T. Meets every Thursday evening in Kheem's Hall, 3d story.

CARLISLE GAS AND WATER COMPANY. - President, Lem

FIRE COMPANIES. The Union Fire Company was organized in 1789.— House in Louther, between Pittand Hanover.. The Cumberland Fire Company was instituted Feb 18, 1809. House in Badford, between Main and Pom The Good Will Fire Company was instituted in March 1855. House in Pomfret, near Hanover. The Empire Hook and Ladder Company was instituted in 1859. House in Pitt, near Main.

RATES OF POSTAGE. Postage on all letters of one half ounce weight Hostage on the HellALLD within the County, free, Within the State 18 cents per annum. To any part of the United States, 26 cents. Postage on all transituations, 2 cents per ounce. Advertised letters to be charged with cost of advertising.

MRS. R. A. SMITH'S Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ivorytypes

Beautiful Albums 1 Beautiful Frames 1 Albums for Ladies and Gontlemen.
Albums for Misses, and for Children,
Pocket Albums for Soldiers and Civilian Choicest Albums | Prettlest Albums | Cheapest Album FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

Fresh and New from New York and Philadelphia Markets. TF you want satisfactory Pictures and polite attention call at Mrs. R. A. Smith's Photographic Gallery, South East Corner of Hanover Stree and Market Equare, opposite the Court House and Pos Office, Carliele. Pa.

lice, Carlisle, Pa. Mrs. R. A. Smith well known as Mrs. R. A. Reynold Mrs. R. A. Smith wall known as Mrs. R. A. Raynolds, and so well known as a Daguerrean Artist, gives personal attention to Ladies and Gontlemen visiting her Gallery, and having the best of Artists and politic attendents can sately promise that in no other Gallery lose who favor her with a call get pictures superobers, not even in New York or Philadolphia, or with more kind and prompt attention.

brotypes inserted in Rings, Lockets, Breast Pins, orfect copies of Daguerrotypes and Ambrotypes deceased fronds. Where, copies are defaced, turestays will be had, either for frames or in regatives preserved one year and orders revisepromptly attended to.

> WM. H. COOK. ATHIC PHYSICIAN on and Accouchour

The state of the s

Carlisle, Pa., Friday, March 2, 1866.

TERMS:--\$2.00 in Advance, or \$2,50 within the year.

Miscellaneons.

A. K. RHEEM, Publisher.

VOL. 65.

follows

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Bill as It was Passed by Congress and Vetoed by the President. The Freedmen's Bureau bill, as passed by Congress and vetoed by the President, is as

SECTION 1. That the act to establish

bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, approved March 3, 1865, shall continue n force until otherwise provided by law; shall extend to refugees and freedmen in all parts of the United States; and the President may divide the section of country containing such refugees and freedmen into districts, each containing one or more States, not to exceed twelve in number; and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an assistant commissioner for each of said districts, who shall give like bonds and receive the same compensation and perform the same duties prescribed by this and the act to which this is an amendment; or said bureau may, in the discret on of the President be placed under a commissioner and assistant commissioner, to be detailed from the army; in which event each officers so assigned to duty shall serve with-

out increase of pay or alfowances. SEC. 2. That the Commissioner, with the pproval of the President, shall divide each district into a number of sub-districts, not to exceed the number of counties or parishes in each State, and shall assign to each sub-district, at least one agent, either a citizen, oficer of the army, or enlisted man, who, it an officer, shall serve without additional compensation or allowance; and if a citizen or enlisted man, shall shall receive a salary not exceeding ---- per annum; and such aent shall, before entering on the duties of is office, take the outh prescribed in the arst section of the act to which this an anendment. Each assistant commissioner may employ not exceeding six clerks, of the third class and five of the first class; and each agent of a sub-district may employ two derks of the first class. And the President of the United States, through the War Deartment and the Commissioner, shall extend military jurisdiction and protection over all the employees, agents and officers of this bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed or authorized by this act or the act to which this act is supplementary.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War may di rect such issues of provisions, clothing, fuel and other supplies, including medical stores and transportation, and afford such aid, med ical or otherwise, as he may deem needful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and reedmen and their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct. But no person shall be deemed destitute, suffering or dependent upon the government for support, within the meaning of this act, who, being able to find employment, can by proper industry and exertion avoid uch destitution, suffering or dependency. SEC. 4. That the President be authorized reserve from sale or from settlement, under the homestead or pre-emption laws, and

to set apart for the use of freedmen and loyall reffugees, unoccupied public lands in Florida Missesimi and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three millions of acres of good land; and the Commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall cause the same, from time to time, to be allotted and assigned, in parcels not exceeding forty acres each, to the loyal refugees and freedmen, who shall be protected in the use and enjoyment thereof for such term of time and at such annual ent as may be agreed upon between the Commissioner and such refugees and freednen. The rental shall be based upon a val nation of the land, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may, under direction of the President, by regulation pre scribe, at the end of such term, or sooner it the Commissioner shall assent thereto. The occupants of any parcels so assigned may

ourchase land and receive the title thereto

rom the United States in fee upon paving

herefore the value of the land, ascertained as aforesaid. dated at Savannah, January 16, 1865, are make application for restoration of the lands, the agreement and with the written consent forty acres for each occupant; or to set apart for them, out of the public lands assigned for that purpose in section fourth of the bill,

forty acres each, upon the terms and conditions therein named. SEC. 6. That the Commissioner shall under the direction of the President, produce in the name of the United States, by grant or purchase, such lands within the districts foresaid as may be required for refugees and freedmen dependent on the government for support, and he shall provide or cause to be built suitable asylums and schools. But no such purchase shall be made, nor contract for the same entered upon, nor other expense incurred, until after appropriations shall have or immunities belonging to white persons, to of individuals. It has never deemed itself been provided by Congress for the general imprisonment or fine, or both, without, howpurposes of this act, out of which payments over, defining the civil rights and immunifor said lands shall be made. 'And the Commissioner shall cause such lands from time men by military law. This miltary juristo time to be valued, allotted, assigned and diction also extends to all questions that may for their subsistence. A system for the supsold in the manner and form provided in arise respecting contracts. The agent, who port of indigent persons in the United States

the cost thereof to the United States. district in which the ordinary course of ju- | ble. The exercise of power, over which dicial proceedings has been intercupted by there is no legal supervision, by so vast a the rebellion; and wherein, in consequence number of agents as is contemplated by the of any State or local law, fordinance, police bill, must, by the very nature of man, be ator other regulation, custom or prejudice, any tended by acts of caprice, injustice and pass of the cival rights or immunities belonging sions. The trials, liaving their origin under to white persons, including the right to this bill, are to take place without the intermake and enforce general contracts, to such vention of a jury, and without making any to be parties and give evidence to inherit, fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules. purchasa, lease, sell, hold and convey real on which offenses are heard and determined islation, that shall imply that they are not accusations, and assist by their local knowland personal property, and to have full and by the numerous agents, are such rules and expected to attain a self-spatialing condi-edge in the perfecting of measures immediate

the security of person and estate, are refused or denied to negroes, mulattoes or freedmen

for crime whereof the party shall have been | cused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and | measure of public confidence, it is necessary duly convicted, or for any other cause, to public trial by an impartial jury of the State that we practice not morely customary econthe deprivation of any civil right secured to or district wherein the crime shall have been white persons, or to any other or different committed.' punishment than white persons are subject to for the commission of like acts or offences shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollas, or imprisonment not exceed to take jurisdiction of and hear and deteraffecting negroes, mulattoes, freedmen, refugees or other persons who are discriminited against in any of the particulars menunder such rules and regulations as the this bureau is to cease and determine whent is conferred ceases, and in no event to be exercised in any State in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has not been interrupted by the rebelion, nor in any State

THE VETO MESSAGE OF PRES-

IDENT JOHNSON. 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 of Freedmen and refugees; and for other purposes." Having, with much regret,

coming a law. I might call to mind in advance of these establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen 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 the policy to be adopted in time of peace. I have, with Congress the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoy-

ment 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, Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view. The bill proposes to establish, by authority of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United | Major General Sherman's special field order | would, by its very nature, apply with most force to those parts of the United States in hereby confirmed in their possessions for the which the freedmen most abound; and it experiod of three years from the date of said | pressly extends the existing temporary jurisorder, and no person shall be disturbed in diction of the Freedmen's Bureau, with greator ousted from said possession during said ly enlarged powers, over those States in Freedmen's Bureau, provided that whenever | jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the former owners of lands occupied under the President of the United States, acting Major General Sherman's field order shall through the War Department and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The the Commissioner is hereby authorized, upon agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or of the occupants, to procure other lands for from civil life. The country is to be dividthem, by rent or purchase, not exceeding ed into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or men and refugees are to be found. The subto extend in every part of the United States, include protection to all employees, agents the duties imposed upon them by the bill. soldiers and sailors. It has never founded In 11 States it is further to extend over all schools for any class of our own people, not cases affecting freedmen and refugees dis- even for the orphans of those who have fallcriminated against by local law, custom or en in the defense of the Union, but has left, prejudice. In these 11 States the bill sub-

the preceding section, provided always that is thus to exercise the office of a military the said lands shall not be sold for less than Judge, may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and exposed to the SEC. 7. That whenever in any State or errors of judgment, to which all men are lia-

ties which are thus to be secured to the freed-

War Department, shall prescribe. No previous presentment is required, nor any inor refugees, or any other persons on account | dictment charging the commission of a crime of race, color or any previous condition of against the laws; but the trial must proceed slavery or involuntary servitude, except as on charges and specifications. The punish- their clerks to be appointed by the President a punishment for crime whereof the party ment will be not what the law declares, but will be great in the beginning, with a tenshall have been duly convicted, or wherein such as a court-martial may think proper. dency steadily to increase. The appropriathey or any of them are subjected to any And from these arbitrary tribunals there lies tions asked by the Freedmen's Burcau as other or different punishment, pains or pen- no appeal-no writ of error to any of the now established for the year 1866, amount alties for the commission of any act or of- courts in which the Constitution of the to \$11,745,000. It may be safely estimated fence than are prescribed for white persons | United States vests exclusively the judicial | the cost to be incurred under the pending committing like acts or offences, it shall be power of the country; while the territory | bill will require double that amount, more the duty of the President of the United and the class of actions and offenses that are than the entire sum expended in any one States, through the Commissioner, to extend | made subject to this measure are so extensive | year under the administration of the second cases affecting such persons so discriminated | have no limitation in point of time, but will | parish and county is to be considered as a form a part of the permanent legislation of war measure, opposition, or even resistance of any State or local law, ordinance, police military jurisdiction of this kind with the their jurisdiction, troops would have to be State or district in which the ordinary course | "No person shall be held to answer for a and thus a large standing force be rendered by the rebellion, subject er cause to be sub- on a presentment or indictment of a grand therefore be required to sustain and enforce jected any negro, mulatto, freedmen, refugee | jury except in cases arising in the land or | military jurisdiction in every county or paror other person, on account of race or color | naval forces or in the militia when in actual | ish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. or any previous condition of slavery or in- service in time of war or public danger;" The condition of our fiscal affairs is encour-

The safeguards which the wisdom and ex perience of ages taught our fathers to estab- take away land from its former owners withlish as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty and the | contrary to that provision to the Constitution equal administration of justice are to be set | which declares that no person shall be deing one year, or both; and it shall be the aside, and for the sake of a more vigorou-in- prived of life, liberty or property without duty of the officers and agents of this bureau terposition in behalf of justice we are to take due process of law. It does not appear that the risk of the many acts of injustice that a part of the lands to which this section remine all offences committed against the pro- would of necessity follow from an almost fers may not be owned by miners, or persons risions of this section, and also of all cases | countless number of agents established in of unsound mind, or by those who have been every parish or county in nearly a third of faithful to all their obligations as citizens the States of the Union, over whose decision there is to be no supervision or control by land is held by such persons, it is not comioned in the preceeding section of this act, the federal courts. The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the Prosident President, through the War Department, is such as in time of peace certainly ought by this section on the officers and agents of be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal within a State is warranted as a meaever the discrimination on account of which | sure of war, the question immediately presonts itself whether we are still engaged in war. Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce and credit and industry of the

ment.

country by declaring to the American peoafter it shall have been fully restored in all ple and the world that the United States are its constitutional relations to the United still in condition of civil war. At present States, and the courts of the State and of there is no part of our country in which the he lives it will be a source of constant and every State to its share of public legislation. the United States within the same are not authority of the United States is disputed. disturbed or stopped in the p. accable course Offenses that may be committed by individuals should not work a forfeiture of the rights | protected by the civil authorities, especially | sents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty of the same communities. The country has by the exercise of all the Constitutional and harmony, but in the persons of repreentered or is returning to a state of peace and industry, and the Rebellion is in fact at an and of the States. His condition is not so ed under existing constitutional or legal test.

nconsistent with the actual condition of the | in a portion of the country where his labor | exclusion of any part of the country from country, as it is at variance with the Consti- can not well be spared. Competition for representation must be attended by a spirit tution of the United States. If passing from general considerations, we are constructing or repairing railroads, or dangerous to pursue a course of measures weighty objections. In time of war it was come to the conclusion that it would not be eminently proper that we should provide for almost his own terms. He also possesses a consistent with the public welfare to give | those who were passing suddenly from a conmy approval to the measure, I return the bill dition of bondage to a state of freedom. But to the Senate with my objections to its be- this bill proposes to make the Freedmen's Bureau, established by the act of 1865 as one of the many great and extraordinary miliobjections that there is no immediate neces- tary measures to suppress a formidable Resity for the proposed measure. The act to | bellion, a permanent branch of the public administration with its powers greatly enand refugees, which was approved in the larged. I have no reason to suppose, and I necessary and proper to retain within its think they have cause to become a unit in do not understand it to be alleged that the borders all the labor that is needed for the feeling and sentiment against the Governact of March, 1865, has proved deficient for development of its resources. The laws ment. Under the political education of the the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time and for a considerable period assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to 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 been already them to believe that, as they have received effectually and finally abrogated throughout in my opinion, are not warranted by the the whole country by an Amendment of the ance, so they will distinguish themselves by Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those States in are self-sustaining and capable of selecting which it at any time had existed. I am not, their own employment and their own places States containing refugees and freedmen. It therefore, able to discern in the country any of abode; of insisting for themselves on a thing to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bu- and maintaining their own asylums and can 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 three years, unless a settlement shall be which the ordinary course of Judicial promade with the said occupant by the owner ceedings hus been in rupted by the Rebel- quate to the same proper ends. If I am conly through their own merits and exertions satisfactory to the Commissioner of the lion. The source from which the military correct in these views, there can be no ne- Im this connection the query presents itself cessity 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 provisions for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and for the erection, for their benefit. of suitable buildings for asylums and schools, parishes in all the United States where freed. | the expenses to be defrayed from the treasury of the whole people. The Congress of jects over which this military jurisdiction is the United States has never heretofore thought itself competent to establish any laws beyond the limits of the District of Coland officers of this Bureau in the exercise of umbia except for the benefit of our disabled

located in every county and parish throughout the United States, containing freedmen and refugees. Such a system would inevi tably tend to such a concentration of power ment of his own political ends. the care of their education to the much more jects any white person who may be charged competent and efficient control of the States. with depriving a freedmen of any cival rights of communities, of private associations, and 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 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 During the war many refugees and freedmen received support from the Government, but

which the slaves were assigned to freedom is an additional reason why they deed and

was, that on becoming free they would be-

come a self-sustaining population. Any leg-

to their character and their prosperity. The of deliberation would then be free, and Con- Bureau is, now acting, and which had the appointment of an agent for every county gress would have full power to decide and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and military protection and jurisdiction over all the bill itself, should it become a law, will Adams. If the presence of agents in every judge, each House for itself, of the elections supposed to do. The wonder is that the Pre-SEC. 8. That any person who, under color the country. I cannot reconcile a system of might be provoked, so that to give effect to as including the right to shut out, in time tered the mind of any person who supported or other regulation or custom, shall, in any words of the Constitution which declare that stationed within reach of every one of them, to which it is entitled by the Constitution. At present all the people of eleven States of judicial proceedings has been interrupted capital or otherwise infamous crime unless necessary. Large appropriations would are excluded. Those who were most faithvoluntary servitude, except as a punishment and that "in all criminal prosecution the ac- aging, but in order to sustain the present to the Union by the patriotism and energy

omy, but, as far as possible, secure retrenchment. In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill proposes to out any legal proceedings being first had, of the United States. If any portion of the petent for any authority to deprive them of ted in either branch of Congress. It would Grant, in his report to the President of his it. If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation, even to present their just claims to Congress. shall prescribe The jurisdiction conferred never to be intrusted to any one man. If it then it cannot be appropriated to public pur- There always will be differences of opinion poses until, by due process of law, it shall | in the community, and individuals may be have been declared forfeited to the Govern-

There are still further objections to the relief. It will tend to keep the mind of the vague apprehension. Undoubtedly the freedperfect 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. In that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer. Neither is sufficient consideration given to the ability of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves. It is no more than justice to their freedom with moderation and forbear their industry and thrift, and soon show the world that in a condition of freedmen they proper remuneration, and of establishing of the Union. Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of schools. It is earnestly hoped that, instead the country, I feel not only entitled but of wasting away, they will, by their own efbound to assume that, with the Federal forts, establish for themselves a condition courts restored in the several States, and in of respectability and prosperity. It is cer the full exercise of their functions, the rights tain that they can attain to that condition and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military in cases of re sistance to the law, be essentially protected whether the system proposed by the bill against unconstitutional infringement and will not, when out into complete operation violation. Should this expectation unhappractically transfer the entire care, support pily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the and control of four millions of emancipated Executive is already armed with the powers slaves to agents, overseers or taskmasters, conferred by the act of March, 1865, estabwho appointed at Washington, are to be fishing the Freedmen's Bureau; and hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress

in the Executive which would enable bim, if so disposed, to control the action of numerous class, and use them for the attain-I cannot but add another very grave objection to this bill. The Constitution imperativaly 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 udds with peculiar force that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal House of Congress than Mr. Trumbull's resuffrage in the Senate. The original act | view of the President's Message vetoing the was necessarily passed in the absence of the Freedmen's Buroau bill. Col. Forney's States chiefly to be affected, bucause their Chronicle gives the following summary of people were their contumaciously engaged lits propositions in the Repellion. 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 mencement of the present session. " That 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 11 States, which are to the freedmen in all the privileges guaranteed

should have representatives of their own in

Congress to explain their condition, reply to

no taxation without representation. Great more efficient. shall be borne without murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives stating, on the contrary, that it shall remain of all the people. I would not interfere with in force "until otherwise provided for by the unquestionable right of Congress to law," just as all other laws of Congress are returns and qualifications of its own mem- sident ever thought of making such an obbers. But that authority cannot be construed of peace, any State from the representation

ful during the war not less than others .-The State of Tennessee, for instance of her injured and betrayed people. Before the war was brought to a termination they had placed themselves in relation with the General Government had established a State Government of their own, and, as they were not included in the Emancipation Proclaheir Constitution so as to abolish Slavery vithin the limits of their State. I know no cason why the State of Tennessee, for ex ample, 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 Cor gress chosen from a single district or State Eleven States are not at this time represer seem to be his duty on all proper occasions guilty of transgressions of the law: but these do not constitute valid objections against the appointment of agents and other officers in right of a State to representation. I would every county or parish, except the President bill, on grounds seriously affecting the class in no wise interfere with the discretion of should, in his judgment, deem such appointof persons to whom it is designed to bring | Congress with regard to the qualifications of members; but I hold it my duty to recon freedmen in a state of uncertain expectation | mend to you, in the interests of peace and in and restlessness, while to those among whom | the interests of the Union, the admission of when, however insubordinate, insurgent or men should be protected, but he should be rebellious its people may have been, it prepowers of the Courts of the United States | sentatives whose loyalty cannot be questionand. The measure, therefore, seems to be as exposed as may at first be imagined. He is It is plain that an indefinite or permanent his services from planters, from those who of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and country against another section of the coun 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 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 as though they had not "been fully restored in all their constitutional relations to the United States." If they have not, let ble 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 action-have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed to be entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members

> insurrection and to overcome obstructions to 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. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1866, and

MR. TRUMBULL'S REVIEW OF Rarely has a more dignified cogentateo lusive argument been addressed to either

II That the bill itself was inspired by the annual message of the President of the United States, delivered to Congress at the commessago, it will be remembered, expressed a desire upon the part of the President to se cure all men in their rights, and to protect it was never intended that they should be mainly affected by its provisions. The to them under the Emancipation Proclama henceforth be fed, clothed, educated and very fact that reports were and are made tion; and, in the judgment of Mr. Trumsholtored by the United States. The idea on against the good disposition of the country bull and thirty-six Senators who voted with him for it on the 25th of January, the provisions of this bill were eminently calculated to accomplish these objects.

II. That it was not, as the President averan original measure, but simply an amend

sanction of the Executive himself, as well as according to its judgment. There could be the approval of the great majority of the no objections urged that the States most in- loyal people of the country. As an amendterested had not been permitted to be heard. | ment, it removes many of the objectionable The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of features of the Bureau as now organized, the American people that there should be samplifying its ramifications and making it

NO. 9.

III. That it was not intended as a perm country, and we may best demand that they nent part of the administrative policy of the iection to it as this. No such idea ever enand voted for it.

IV. That, instead of being an extravagant and unnecessary expense to the Government, it has indirectly saved us millions of dollars which would otherwise have been wasted.

V. That the Bureau did not contemplate whose authorities engaged in rebellion, was feeding, clothing and educating the refugees restored to all her Constitutional relations, and freedmen, but was rather intended to cut down the representation of the Southern

VI. That instead of it being designed exclusively for negroes, more Whites have, in some sections and in many instances, been benefitted by it than Blacks, and that the proportion of Whites still needing its assistice is equal to that of the negroes. VII. That there was an immediate ne-

essity for the passage of the bill, because the riginal act creating the Bureau expires by limitation in the month of May, 1866 VIII. That instead of establishing military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen, it simply extends it over the officers and em-

ployees of the bureau. And that in accordance with the recommendation of General tour through the South, transmitted to the Senate with a message a few weeks ago, it makes the Buroau a part of the War Department of the Government. IX. That the bill did not contemplate the

X. That what the President terms the un-

constitutional features of the bill, conferring arbitrary powers upon the officers of the Bureau, go no further than the President him. self and the officers of the army acting under him have already gone; and that it is competent for Congress to provide all rules and regulations for the government of the army and navy, to which all are subject, from the Commander-in-Chief to the humblest soldier

XI. That, if the Rebellion is in all, respects at an end, the President is still exercising the war power, such as the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, contrary to the angtitution, which expre of the States, we must have a rebellion. XII. That, according to the census o 1860, there were not four million of slaves in the United States, and that instead of this

being a measure to feed, clothe, and educate four millions of freedmen, the report of Gen. Howard shows that at no time was there nore than one hundred and forty-seven thousand persons under the care of the Bureau, fifty-seven thousand of whom were White refugees. XIII. That, according to the sworn state-

nent of Gen. Fisk before the Committee on Reconstruction, of the twenty-five thousand persons fed by the Bureau in Tennessec eventeen thousand five hundred were White

ing protection from the civil Courts of the outhern States, and being secured by them n his rights, those States have, almost without exception, enacted through their legisla tures laws with reference to the freedmen as nfamous and oppressive as the black code o

XV. That, if the President's views regard ng the representation of the late Rebe States in Congress is correct, then all the le gislation of the past five years is null and roid.

Such were the main points in Senato Prumbull's speech, set forth with unusua

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens from Southern Point of View.

The correspondent, of the Richmond (Va. Republic, in describing the scene in the House of Representatives at Washington on the Blat, says: 🦠

Thad. Stevens arose in his place and re

nower and eloquence.

orted back from the Committee on Recon truction the constitutional amendment, and mention of direct taxes, and with this change only, it reads exactly as I sent it yesterday Stevens demanded the previous question. A dozen members spring to their feet, propos ing this, that and the other, but Stevens wa exorable, and the demand for the previous question, on a count of the whole House, was seconded by a vote of 73 to 49. At this stage, having the House entirely in his grasp, Stevens yielded the floor to Schenck, of Ohio, to again offer his amendment proposing to base representation on suffrage, and making a minute's, speech in its behalf, left it to its fate. Next, Stoyens gave away flye minutes to Benjamin, of Missoiiri, who took his sent again in less than that time after having tterly demolished the Schenck proposition Thon the great Radical arose in his place to speak the last words of the debate. Thad-deus Stevens is one who has lived out the allotted years of man, and yet he bears no the letters are seized. The Mayors of New signs of ago upon him. His head, it is true, York and Brooklyn having complained to signs of ago upon him. ... His head, it is true; is covered with a light, brown wig, and so far, he is deceptive, but his face is furrawed; his corriage erect; his step firm and clastic; his voice strong and unbroken; and all these are realities... His walk; it is true; is heting, but this is caused by the malformation of one of his fept, and is in no wise the result of rige. A Maide from this one defect, he is a thoroughly well-formed; physical and is a thoroughly well-formed, physical man, and his faces chiseled as it were on the grandest of antique opidals, stamps him at once the intellectual giant that he is. Thaddois Stevens is not ignorall speaker.

gument, there is no man living, who, excels him in the power of ridicule and invective. With a dozen words, crammed to the some time in the dozen words, crammed to the some time in the significant properties. throut with saroustic bitterness, he domp ponents... His power of sneering invective The department intends to call upon Con a most fearful and most wonderful, and he gress for additional legislation to meet such equal benefit of all laws and proceeding for regulations as the President through the tion, must have a tendency injurious alike ately affecting the ment to the bill under which the Freedmen's used it liberally to-day. In fact, he regards cases of swindling.

no man, no station, no time, no place; who-ever falls under his wrath feels surely the keen edge of his weapon.

When he began this morning the House gathered around him as though an oracle were about to deplare an irreversible edict.

The Democratis game from their distant olds.

were about to dealare an irreversible edict. The Democrats came from their distant side and stood patiently while he scourged, lashed, lacerated, toro them piece-meal. The Republicans, who had seats near him, kept them tenaciously, and those who were far off shared the standing room of the aisles with the Democrats. During all the time he spake a perfect stillness reproduct the he spoke a perfect stillness prevaded the en-tire House—floor and galleries. The Speak er's post was for a time, a sinccure, and genial Colfax leaned eagerly forward in his chair, anxious as the rest to hear. Radical as he is, vindictive as he is, remorseless as he is, he is an intellectual prodigy, and the House, "without distinction of race or color," paid him this homage.

Stevens began a bitter tirade against the

President for sending to the country the views he entertains upon the question of constitutional amedament, which he did the other day in the report of the Associated Press. Stevens characterized it as an attempt to usurp legislative functions, which none in the most lawless days of English history would have cost the British King, attempting it, his head—"but," said Stevens, we are tolerant of usurpation." and again, during his speech, did he refer to this matter, each time denouncing the President in the most bitter terms. The speaker spoke strongly in favor of the amendment, said he had given up his own chosen methods of amendment for the sake of expediency, and called on the members to do the same. He declared that Congress never did have, and never would have, the power to regulate the suffrage in the States, and it was idle to talk about it. He said this amendment could be carried through the requisite number of States—he did not believe any other could. He declared roundly his purpose, if he could, to keep the Southern States out of participation in the government for four or five years, and meanime to educate the freedmen and make them fit for voters, which he admitted they were not now. He avowed his object to be to so assist them in doing all these things for States that if they send secessionists to repthemselves.

VI That instead of it being designed axheads who represent the Five Points and other dark places, and, in this connection, referred bitingly to the days when pistols and knives were drawn upon him in the House while delivering just such a speech as he made to-day. He scourged Raymond in his most terrible style for the closing sentences of his speech on Monday, and having shown herein more of unrelenting, unforgiving malice against the late rebels than it was possible to conceive that any one human breast could contain. Stevens esumed his seat. Then the voting began and it was soon apparent that the triumph of the great Radical was on the eve of accomplishment. The Shenck amendment was soon buried by a vote of thirty nine for, to one hundred and thirty against and the yeas and nays were called on the amendment from the Reconstruction Committee, and the result was yeas, one hundred and twenty; nays, forty-six. Thus one hundred and sixty-six members voted and it having two-thirds of those who voted, the Speaker declared it passed.

An Interesting Document.

From the Richmond Republic. The sayings and doings of a distinguished political prisoner, during his imprisonment, re ever a subject of interest. The document pelow, in the handwriting of the Hon. John M. Botts, was sent us some time since by a gentleman in the country to whom Mr. Botts had given it. It will be found interesting when we remember when and where it was written. Read it:

Reasons, as They Passed Through my Mind on the Night of the 27th April, 1862, as I Lay, After Eight Weeks, Solitary Con-finement in a Negro Jail, as the Causes of my Confinement.

1st. Because I would not aid in breaking up the Union formed by Washington and his compeers, which, from infancy, I had een taught to venerate and adore as the only sheet-unchor of national greatness, pros perity and freedom. 2d. Because I would not aid in the de ruction of the best Government the world

is ever looked upon 3d. Because I would not aid in bringing ivil war, desolation and famine upon my wn section of the country.

4th. Because I would not aid in the dismberment, impoverishment and ruin of my native State, and desolution of the whole

5ih. Because I would not aid in the slaughter of the hundreds of thousands that have been and will be sacrificed. 6th. Because I would not aid in breaking on the social ties, and life-long personal and

7th. Because I would not hid in making widows and orphans unnumbered and

the instincts of humanity into that of wolve 9th. Because I would not practice a low leception and an unworthy trick, as thous ands have done, from motives of selfishness ambition or fear.

10th. Because 1 would not adopt for my-

which the fruits of a country's labor must be thrown away.

11th. Because I had the firmness to ad

nere with fidelity to the principles I had cherished and labored for thirty years to esablish, and which my State had just adopt ed at the polls, but which she renounced an epudiated at the dictation of a daring and orrupt Democracy. - 12th:- Because I preferred living under a permainent and enduring government, to

ne that was constructed on the principles destruction within itself, that sooner or later 13th. Because I preferred a government that would protect its citizens and their property to one that would oppress and rob

14th. Because I prefered rational civil liberty, under a constitutional form of government, to a hateful military despotism. 15th. Because I would not sacrifice the best interests of the people to perpetuate the power of Democracy, under a Southern Confederacy, when they had lost it under the National Government. 16th. Because I cared more for the inter

ests and freedom of the people than I did for their caresses and tried to take better care them than they did themselves. 17th. Because I would not become a Robel and a traitor to my country, when it had 19th, and lastly. Because I was not born either a fool or a knave.

Swindling Through the Postoffice. The Washington correspondent of the

New York Evening Post says: The Postoffice Department was compelled, one day last week, to send back fourteen hundred letters to a swindler in New Jersey. The letters was estimated to contain not less than \$4,000, which had been drawn from foolish people in various parts of the country. Under a regulation of the Postoflice Department, whenever money is fraudulently obtained from people through the post-officely rogues, who assume fictitious names, the letters are seized. The Mayors of New the department that a man in New Jersey was making use of the postoffice for swindling purposes, a detective was sent to the scene of operations, who seized these letters. They were forwarded there, and a number of themiopened, and nearly overy one contained from three to five dollars, and some a still larger amount. Upon examining into the facts it was found that the person to whom the letters were addressed was a real character, that he had not assumed a fictitious name, said that no law on regulation of the department would justify the deten-tion of the lotters. There was not the slight expected to fill the orders sent to him, and stated (which was true) that whoever anishes the most carefully and deftly prepared, swered his circulars with money took the of arguments; and with a well-timed sneer, risk; and that nobody could assert that he he overthrows the most truculent of his op- did not intend to forward the gifts promised.