

# The Greene County Republican.

FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—Lincoln.

A Family Paper—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Foreign, Home and Miscellaneous News, &c., &c.

VOL. X

WAYNESBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1867.

NO. 32.

## The Republican.

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY  
JAS. B. SAYERS,  
OFFICE IN SAYERS' BUILDING, EAST OF THE  
COURT HOUSE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Two dollars a year, payable invariably in  
advance. One dollar for six months, payable  
invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square  
for three insertions, and 50 cts. a square for each  
additional insertion; (ten lines or less counted  
a square.)  
Local advertising and Special Notices, 10  
cents per line for insertion, with  
a liberal deduction made to yearly ad-  
vertisers.  
Advertisements not marked with the num-  
ber of insertions desired, charged for until  
ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect  
inserted as advertisements. They must  
be paid for in advance.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,  
—OF—  
Waynesburg,  
D. BOWER, Pres't. J. C. FOSBERG, Cashier.  
DISCOUNT DAY—TUESDAYS.  
May 16, '66-17.

W. E. GAPEN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WAYNESBURG, PA.

Office—In N. Clark's building,  
Feb 10/67

R. A. MCCONNELL, J. J. HUFFMAN,  
MCCONNELL & HUFFMAN  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law  
Waynesburg, Penna.

Office—In the "Wright House," East  
door—Columbia, Pa., will receive prompt  
attention.  
Waynesburg, Pa., Oct. 26, 1862.—17.

LEWIS DAY,  
NEALER IN BOOKS, Stationery, Wall Paper,  
N. Window Paper, &c. Signify School  
Books of all kinds constantly on hand, Way-  
nesburg, Pa., opposite Post Office.  
May 9, '66-17

W. H. HUFFMAN,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
ROOM IN BRADLEY'S BUILDING, WAYNESBURG,  
WORK made to order, in finest and best  
style. Cutting and fitting done promptly,  
and according to latest fashion plates.  
Stock on hand and for sale. May 2, '67

Wm. Bailey,  
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,  
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE WRIGHT HOUSE,  
KEEPS ON HAND ALWAYS A choice  
& select assortment of watches and  
jewelry. Repairing done at the lowest rates.  
apl, 17

L. TAYLOR, D. HAAS,  
TAYLOR & HAAS,  
Jewellers, No. 3, Campbell's Row,  
Waynesburg, Pa.

Having recently received an extensive stock  
embracing watches, rings, eye glasses,  
**CLOCKS,**  
&c. They are prepared to sell at low rates for  
cash.  
Repairing done at short notice, and in good  
style. Oct 10—2m

HAMILTON HOUSE,  
D. G. SPERRY, PROPRIETOR,  
WAYNESBURG, GREENE CO., PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to  
the public that he has taken charge of the  
Hamilton House, which he is determined to  
conduct as a first class hotel. Long experi-  
ence in hotel-keeping has qualified him for  
the business, and he feels perfectly confident  
that he can satisfactorily entertain all who  
may favor him with a call. The house is  
large and well-furnished. It has undergone a  
thorough renovation and been refitted in such  
style as renders it quite pleasant. The rooms  
have been re-papered and newly painted; the  
table is abundantly supplied with the best  
of the country affords, and pains are taken  
to render guests comfortable. Rates as low  
as those of other hotels. D. G. SPERRY,  
aug 5, '66-17

LIVERY STABLE.  
here is connected with the Hamilton House  
a Livery Stable, with good horses, carriages  
and buggies for the accommodation of the  
public. Horses boarded, and well attended to,  
at moderate rates. D. G. SPERRY,  
aug 5, '66-17

PEOPLE'S LINE  
STEAMER "CHIEF"  
TAIN, "E. R. ANNAW,"  
Commander, Capt R.  
C. Mason, Clerk; leaves  
Brownsville daily at 7 A. M., for Pittsburgh,  
and leave that city at 5 P. M., daily.

STEAMER "ELECTOR," Bosser Pat-  
terson, Commander; R. G. Taylor, Clerk;  
leaves Greensboro, for Pittsburgh Mondays,  
Wednesdays and Fridays, and return on Tues-  
day, Thursdays and Saturdays, leaving Pitts-  
burgh at 2 P. M. May 16, '66-6m.

STENOGRAPHY—WITHOUT A TEACHER.  
A SYSTEM OF WRITING WHICH WILL  
prove of vast importance to persons  
wishing to take notes, transfer sermons or  
speeches into manuscript. It may be ac-  
quired in a short time. Price, postpaid, 50  
cents. Address A. R. WOOD,  
Box 101, Waynesburg, Pa.,  
nov 28-2mo.

GEORGE S. JEFFERY,  
Dealer in Books and Stationery, Magazines,  
Daily Papers, Fancy Articles, &c., Way-  
nesburg, Pa. apl, '66-17

### THE GAME OF LIFE.

This life is but a game of cards,  
Which mortals have to learn;  
Each shuffles, cuts and deals the pack,  
And each a trump doth turn;  
Some bring a high card to the top,  
And others bring a low;  
Some hold a hand quite flush of trumps,  
While others none can show.

Some shuffle with a practiced hand,  
And pack their cards with care,  
So they may know, when they are dealt,  
Where all the leaders are;  
Their tools are made the dupes of rogues,  
While rogues each other cheat;  
And he is very wise, indeed,  
Who never meets defeat.

When playing, some throw out the ace,  
The bounding cards to save;  
Some play the deuce, and some the ten,  
But many play the knave;  
Some play for money, some for fun,  
And some for worldly fame;  
But not until the game is played out  
Can they count up their game.

When hearts are trumps we play for love,  
And pleasure rules the hour—  
No thoughts of sorrow check our joy,  
In beauty's ray bow'er;  
We sing, we dance, sweet verses make,  
Our cards at random play,  
And while our trumps remain on top,  
Our game a holiday.

When diamonds chance to crown the  
pack,  
The players stake their gold,  
And heavy sums are lost and won  
By gamblers young and old;  
Intent on winning each his game,  
Both watch with eager eye,  
How he may see his neighbor's cards,  
And beat him on the sly.

When clubs are trumps look out for war,  
On ocean and on land;  
For bloody horrors always come  
When clubs are held in hand;  
Then lives are staked instead of gold,  
The dogs of war are freed—  
Across the broad Atlantic now,  
See! clubs have got the lead!

Last game of all is when the spade  
Is turned by hand of Fate;  
He always deals the closing game  
In every age and clime,  
No matter how much each man wins,  
Or how much each man saves,  
The spade will finish up the game,  
And dig the players' graves.

### THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

To the Senate of the United States:  
I have received and considered a bill  
entitled 'An Act to regulate the elective  
franchise in the District of Columbia,'  
passed by the Senate on the 13th of  
December, and by the House of Repre-  
sentatives on the succeeding day. It  
was presented for my approval on the  
26th ultimo—six days after the adjourn-  
ment of Congress—and is now returned  
with my objections to the Senate, in  
which House it originated.

Measures having been introduced, at  
the commencement of the first session  
of the present Congress, for the exten-  
sion of the elective franchise to persons  
of color in the District of Columbia,  
steps were taken by the corporate au-  
thorities of Washington and Georgetown  
to ascertain and make known the opin-  
ion of the people of the two cities upon  
a subject so immediately affecting their  
welfare as a community. The question  
was submitted to the people at special  
elections, held in the month of Decem-  
ber, 1865, when the qualified voters of  
Washington and Georgetown, with  
great unanimity of sentiment, expressed  
themselves opposed to the contemplated  
legislation. In Washington, in a vote  
of 6,556—the largest with but two ex-  
ceptions, ever polled in that city—only  
thirty-five ballots were cast for negro  
suffrage; while in Georgetown, in an  
aggregate of 813 votes—a number con-  
siderably in excess of the average vote  
at the four preceding annual elections—  
but one was given in favor of the pro-  
posed extension of the elective franchise.

As these elections seem to have been  
conducted with entire fairness, the re-  
sult must be accepted as a truthful ex-  
pression of the opinion of the people of  
the District upon the question which  
evoked it. Possessing, as an organized  
community, the same popular right as  
the inhabitants of a State or Territory,  
to make known their will upon matters  
which affect their social and political  
condition, they could have selected no  
more appropriate mode of memorializing  
Congress upon the subject of this bill  
than through the suffrages of their qual-  
ified voters.

Entirely disregarding the wishes of  
the people of the District of Columbia,  
Congress has deemed it right and ex-  
pedient to pass the measure now sub-  
-

mitted for my signature. It, therefore, be-  
comes the duty of the Executive, stand-  
ing between the legislation of the one  
and the will of the other, fairly expressed,  
to determine whether he should approve  
the bill, and thus aid in placing upon  
the statute books of the nation a law  
against which the people to whom it is  
to apply have solemnly, and with such  
unanimity protested, or whether he  
should return it with his objections, in  
the hope that, upon reconsideration,  
Congress, acting as the representatives  
of the inhabitants of the seat of govern-  
ment, will permit them to regulate a  
purely local question, as to them may  
seem best suited to their interests and  
condition.

It should be remembered that in leg-  
islating for the District of Columbia,  
under the Federal Constitution, the re-  
lation of Congress to its inhabitants is  
analogous to that of a legislature to the  
people of a State, under their own local  
Constitution. It does not, therefore,  
seem to be asking too much that, in  
matters pertaining to the District, Con-  
gress should have a like respect for the  
will and interests of its inhabitants as is  
entertained by a State Legislature for  
the wishes and prosperity of those for  
whom they legislate. The spirit of the  
Constitution and the genius of our gov-  
ernment require that, in regard to any  
law which is to affect and have a perma-  
nent bearing upon a people, their will  
should exert at least a reasonable influ-  
ence upon those who are acting in the  
capacity of their legislators. Would,  
for instance, the Legislature of the  
State of New York, or of Pennsylvania,  
or of Indiana, or of any State in the  
Union, in opposition to the expressed  
will of a large majority of the people  
whom they were chosen to represent,  
arbitrarily force upon them, as voters,  
all persons of the African or negro race,  
and make them eligible for office, with-  
out any other qualification than a cer-  
tain term of residence within the State?  
In neither of the States named would  
the colored population, when acting to-  
gether, be able to produce any great  
social or political result. Yet, in New  
York, before he can vote, the man of  
color must fulfill conditions that are not  
required of the white citizen; in Penn-  
sylvania the elective franchise is restrict-  
ed to white freemen; while in Indiana  
negroes and mulattoes are expressly ex-  
cluded from the right of suffrage. It  
hardly seems consistent with the prin-  
ciple of right and justice that representa-  
tives of States where suffrage is either  
denied the colored man, or granted to  
him on qualifications requiring intelli-  
gence or property, should compel the  
people of the District of Columbia to  
try an experiment which their own con-  
stituents have thus far shown an unwill-  
ingness to test for themselves. Nor  
does it accord with our republican ideas  
that the principle of self-government  
should be applied to the residents of the  
District, merely because their legisla-  
tors are not, like those of the States,  
responsible, through the ballot,  
to the people for whom they are the  
law-making power.

The great object of placing the seat of  
government under the exclusive legisla-  
tion of Congress, was to secure the en-  
tire independence of the General Govern-  
ment from undue State influence, and  
to enable it to discharge, without danger  
of interruption or infringement of its  
authority, the high functions for which  
it was created by the people. For this  
important purpose it was ceded to the  
United States by Maryland and Vir-  
ginia, and it certainly never could have  
been contemplated, as one of the objects  
to be attained by placing it under the  
exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, that  
it would afford to propagandists or po-  
litical parties a place for an experimental  
test of their principles and theories.—  
While, indeed, the residents of the seat  
of government are not citizens of any  
State, and are not therefore allowed a  
voice in the electoral college, or repre-  
sentation in the councils of the nation,  
they are, nevertheless, American citi-  
zens, entitled as such to every guaran-  
tee of the Constitution of our common  
country. In all matters then affecting  
their domestic affairs, the spirit of our  
democratic form of government demands  
that their wishes should be consulted  
and respected, and they taught to feel  
that, although not permitted practically  
to participate in national concerns, they  
are nevertheless under a paternal gov-  
ernment, regardful of their rights, mind-

ful of their wants, and solicitous for their  
prosperity. It was evidently contem-  
plated that all local questions would be  
left to their decision, at least to an ex-  
tent that would not be incompatible with  
the object for which Congress was  
granted exclusive legislation over the  
seat of government. When the Consti-  
tution was yet under consideration,  
it was assumed, by Mr. Madison, that its  
inhabitants would be allowed a muni-  
cipal legislature, for local purposes, de-  
rived from their own suffrages. When,  
for the first time, Congress, in the year  
1800, assembled at Washington, Presi-  
dent Adams, in his speech at its open-  
ing, reminded the two Houses that it  
was for them to consider whether the  
local powers over the District of Colum-  
bia, vested by the Constitution in the  
Congress of the United States, should  
be immediately exercised, and he asked  
them to 'consider it as the capital of a  
great nation, advancing with unexam-  
pled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in  
wealth, and in population, and possess-  
ing within itself those resources which,  
if not thrown away or lamentably mis-  
directed, would secure to it a long  
course of prosperity and self-govern-  
ment.' Three years had not elapsed  
when Congress was called upon to de-  
termine the propriety of retroceding to  
Maryland and Virginia the jurisdiction  
of the territory which they had respec-  
tively relinquished to the Government  
of the United States. It was urged, on  
the one hand, that exclusive jurisdiction  
was not necessary or useful to the Gov-  
ernment; that it deprived the inhabi-  
tants of the District of their political  
rights; that much of the time of Con-  
gress was consumed in legislation per-  
taining to it; that its government was  
expensive; that Congress was not com-  
petent to legislate for the District, be-  
cause the members were strangers to its  
local concerns; and that it was an ex-  
perimental dangerous to the liberties of  
the States. On the other hand, it was  
held, among other reasons, and success-  
fully, that the Constitution, the acts of  
cession of Virginia and Maryland, and  
the act of Congress accepting the grant,  
all contemplated the exercise of exclu-  
sive legislation by Congress, and that  
its usefulness, if not its necessity, was  
inferred from the inconvenience which  
was felt for want of it by the Congress  
of the Confederation; that the people  
themselves, who it was said had been  
deprived of their political rights, had  
not complained and did not desire a re-  
trocession; that the evil might be remedied  
by giving them a representation in  
Congress when the District should be-  
come sufficiently populous, and in the  
meantime a local legislature; that if the  
inhabitants had not political rights,  
they had great political influence; that  
the trouble and expense of legislating  
for the District would not be great but  
would diminish, and might in a great  
measure be avoided by a local legislature,  
and that Congress could not retrocede  
the inhabitants without their consent.—  
Continuing to live substantially under  
the laws that existed at the time of the  
cession, and such changes only having  
been made as were suggested by them-  
selves, the people of the District have  
not sought, by a local legislature, that  
which has generally been willingly con-  
ceded by the Congress of the nation.

As a general rule, sound policy re-  
quires that the Legislature should yield  
to the wishes of a people, when not in-  
consistent with the Constitution and the  
laws. The measures suited to one com-  
munity might not be well adapted to the  
condition of another; and the persons  
best qualified to determine such ques-  
tions are those whose interests are to be  
directly affected by any proposed  
law. In Massachusetts, for instance,  
male persons are allowed to vote without  
regard to color, provided they possess a  
certain degree of intelligence. In a  
population in that State of 1,231,066,  
there were, by the census of 1860, only  
9,602 persons of color; and of the male  
over twenty years of age, there were  
339,086 white to 2,602 colored. By  
the same official enumeration, there  
were in the District of Columbia 60,  
761 whites to 14, 316 persons of the  
colored race. Since then, however, the  
population of the District has largely  
increased, and it is estimated that at  
the present time there are nearly a hundred  
thousand whites to thirty thousand ne-  
groes. The cause of the augmented  
numbers of the latter class needs no ex-  
planation. Contiguous to Maryland and

Virginia, the District, during the war,  
became a place of refuge for those who  
escaped from servitude, and it is yet the  
abiding place of a considerable propor-  
tion of those who sought within its lim-  
its a shelter from bondage. Until then  
held in slavery, and denied all opportu-  
nities for mental culture, their first  
knowledge of the Government was ac-  
quired when, by conferring upon them  
freedom, it became the benefactor of  
their race; the test of their capability  
for improvement began, when, for the  
first time, the career of free industry and  
the avenues to intelligence were  
opened to them. Possessing these ad-  
vantages but a limited time—the greater  
number perhaps having entered the  
District of Columbia during the later  
years of the war or since its termination  
—we may well pause to inquire wheth-  
er, after so brief a probation, they are as  
a class capable of an intelligent exercise  
of the right of suffrage, and qualified to  
discharge the duties of official position.  
The people who are daily witnesses of  
their mode of living, and who have be-  
come familiar with their habits of tho't,  
have expressed the conviction that they  
are not yet competent to serve as elec-  
tors, and thus become eligible for office  
in the local governments under which  
they live. Clothed with the elective  
franchise, their numbers, already large-  
ly in excess of the demand for labor,  
would be soon increased by an influx  
from the adjoining States. Drawn  
from fields where employment is abun-  
dant, they would in vain seek it here, and  
so add to the embarrassments already  
experienced from the large class of idle  
persons congregated in the District.—  
Hardly yet capable of forming correct  
judgments upon the important questions  
that often make the issues of political  
contests, they could readily be made  
subservient to the purposes of designing  
persons. While in Massachusetts,  
under the census of 1860, the propor-  
tion of white to colored males over  
twenty years of age was one hundred  
and thirty to one, here the black race,  
constitutes nearly one-third of the en-  
tire population, whilst the same class  
surrounds the District on all sides, re-  
ady to change their residence at a mo-  
ment's notice, and with all the facility  
of a nomadic people, in order to enjoy  
here after a short residence, a privilege  
they find nowhere else. It is within  
their power, in one year, to come into  
the District in such numbers as to have  
the supreme control of the white race,  
and to govern them by their own offi-  
cers, and by the exercise of all the mun-  
icipal authority—among the rest, of the  
power of taxation over property in  
which they have no interest. In Mas-  
sachusetts, where they have enjoyed the  
benefits of a thorough educational sys-  
tem, qualification of intelligence is re-  
quired, while here suffrage is extended  
to all, without discrimination, as well  
to the most incapable, who can prove a  
residence in the District of one year, as  
to those persons of color, who compar-  
atively few in number, are permanent  
inhabitants, and having given evidence  
of merit and qualification, are recogniz-  
ed as useful and responsible members of  
the community. Imposed upon an un-  
willing people, placed, by the Constitu-  
tion, under the exclusive legislation of  
Congress, it would be viewed as an ar-  
bitrary exercise of power, and as an  
indication by the country of the purpose  
of Congress to compel the acceptance of  
negro suffrage by the States. It would  
engender a feeling of opposition and bar-  
renness between the two races, which,  
becoming deep-rooted and ineradicable,  
would prevent them from living togeth-  
er in a state of mutual friendliness.  
Carefully avoiding every measure that  
might tend to produce such a result, and  
following the clear and well ascertained  
popular will, we should assiduously en-  
deavor to promote kindly relations be-  
tween them, and thus, when that popu-  
lar will leads the way, prepare for the  
gradual and harmonious introduction of  
this new element into the political pow-  
er of the country.

It cannot be urged that the proposed  
extension of suffrage in the District of  
Columbia is necessary to enable persons  
of color to protect either their interests  
or their rights. They stand here pre-  
cisely as they stand in Pennsylvania,  
Ohio and Indiana. Here, as elsewhere,  
in all that pertains to civil rights, there  
is nothing to distinguish this class of  
persons from citizens of the United  
States; for they possess the full and  
equal benefit of all laws and proceedings  
for the security of person and property  
as is enjoyed by white citizens, and are  
made subject to like punishment, pains  
and penalties, and to none other, any  
law, statute, ordinance, regulation or  
custom to the contrary notwithstanding.  
Nor, as has been assumed, are their suf-  
frages necessary to aid a loyal sentiment  
here; for local governments already exist  
of undoubted loyalty to the Government,  
and are sustained by communities which  
were among the first to testify their de-  
votion to the Union, and which, during  
the struggle, furnished their full quotas  
of men to the military service of the  
country. In 1862, the District of Colum-  
bia, in its capacity of a State, was rep-  
resented in the Senate of the United States  
by General Paine's bill for organizing  
the militia of the country is one of the  
most important of the present season.  
By its provisions all able bodied citizens  
are to be enrolled within sixty days after  
the passage of the act, and yearly there-  
after. A national guard of two regi-  
ments of loyal volunteers from the mil-  
itia is to be established in each Con-  
gressional District. A bureau of militia  
is to be established in the War Depart-  
ment, having at its head a Major Gen-  
eral, who shall be the commander of the mil-  
itia, subject to the orders of the Presi-  
dent and Secretary of War. The term  
of service is fixed at three years. The  
organization shall be the same as that of  
the regular army. The officers are to be  
elected by the troops, and commis-  
sioned by the Governors, who are to  
exercise all the authority over the na-  
tional guard that is, by the Constitution,  
reserved to the States. The test oath is  
to be taken by all exercising authority.  
The Government is to arm and equip  
the troops, upon requisition and proper  
bond. There is to be an annual encamp-  
ment—the number of days is as yet  
undetermined. On being called into  
actual service, the pay and allowance  
will be the same as the regular army.—  
Congress is to have power to order the  
national guard into service to execute  
the laws of the United States, or to sup-  
press insurrection in any State at the  
request of its Legislature. In case of  
war, Congress may order such a part of  
the national guard into service as is  
needed. All forms, parades, dress, &c.,  
are to be according to the regulations of  
the regular army. Four schools of the  
national guard are to be established by  
Congress, with the same course as at  
West Point. Commissions in the army  
shall be granted only to graduates at  
West Point, or of these schools of the  
guard, or those who have served honor-  
ably, at least one year, in the militia or  
army.

In returning this bill to the Senate, I  
deeply regret that there should be any  
conflict of opinion between the Legisla-  
tive and Executive Departments of the  
Government in regard to measures that  
vitaly affect the prosperity and peace of  
the country. Sincerely desiring to re-  
concile the States with one another, and  
the whole people of the Government of  
the United States, I have given my ear-  
liest wish to co-operate with Congress in all  
measures having for their object a proper  
and complete adjustment of the questions  
resulting from our late civil war. Har-  
mony between the co-ordinate branches  
of the Government, always necessary for  
the public well re, was never more de-  
manded than at the present time, and it  
will, therefore, be my constant aim to  
promote, as far as possible, concert of  
action between them. The differences  
of opinion that have already occurred,  
have made no only the more cautious,  
lest the Executive should encroach upon  
any of the prerogatives of Congress, or,  
by exceeding, in any manner, the con-  
stitutional limit of his duties, destroy the  
equilibrium which should exist between  
the several co-ordinate Departments,  
and which is so essential to the harmo-  
nious working of the Government, I  
know it has been urged that the Execu-  
tive Department is more likely to en-  
large the sphere of its action than either  
of the other two branches of the Govern-  
ment, especially in the exercise of the  
veto power conferred upon it by the  
Constitution. It should be remembered,  
however, that this power is wholly  
negative and conservative in its charac-  
ter, and was intended to operate as a  
check upon unconstitutional, hasty, and  
imprudent legislation, and as a means  
of protection against invasions of the  
just powers of the Executive and Judi-  
cial Departments. It is remarked by  
Chancellor Kent that 'to enact laws is a  
transcendent power; and, if the body  
that possesses it be a full and equal rep-  
resentation of the people, there is danger  
of its pressing with destructive weight  
upon all the other parts of the machin-  
ery of government. It has, therefore,  
been thought necessary, by the most  
skillful and most experienced artists in  
the science of civil policy, that strong  
barriers should be erected for the protec-  
tion and security of the other neces-  
sary powers of the Government. Nothing  
has been deemed more fit and expedient  
for the purpose than the provision  
that the head of the Executive Depart-  
ment should be so constituted as to se-  
cure a requisite share of independence,  
and that he should have a negative upon  
the passing of laws; and that the Judi-  
ciary power, resting on a still more per-  
manent basis, should have the right of  
determining upon the validity of laws  
by the standard of the Constitution.'

After a full deliberation upon this  
measure, I cannot bring myself to ap-  
prove it, even upon local considerations,  
nor yet as the beginning of an experi-  
ment upon a larger scale. I yield to no  
one in the attachment to that rule of  
general suffrage which distinguishes our  
policy as a nation. But there is a limit,  
wisely observed hitherto, which makes  
the ballot a privilege and a trust, and  
which requires of some classes a time  
suitable for probation and preparation.  
To give it indiscriminately to a new  
class, wholly unprepared, by previous  
habits and opportunities, to perform the  
trust which it demands, is to degrade it,  
and finally to destroy its power; for it  
may be safely assumed that that no po-  
litical truth is better established than  
that such indiscriminate and all-embrace-  
ing extension of popular suffrage must  
end at last in its destruction.

ANDREW JOHNSON.  
WASHINGTON, JAN. 2, 1867.

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE VETO.  
The Veto Message published in today's pa-  
per compares favorably with Mr. Johnson's  
former effusions. The arguments have been  
met and repelled so often that we should  
think he would be relenting.

'Taxation without representation' is the  
cry of pseudo chivalry and anti-radicalism.  
The theory is good but the application wrong.  
The enfranchised masses are those for whom  
they so readily raise the gauntlet—a monopoly  
of the people not the people. Let them un-  
derstand the difference between a general  
representation and a monopolized representa-  
tion and their slogan becomes the edict of sub-  
tle despotism.

The President cites the expression of the  
people of the District against such legisla-  
tion, stating that the number adverse was almost  
entirely. Simply because the 30,000 disen-  
franchised citizens had no voice in the matter. If  
as he states, there are one third colored popu-  
lation in the District, certainly their claims are  
not to be disregarded if they are unable to  
protest by the ballot.

THE CAPITAL.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 9, 1867.  
NEBRASKA BILL PASSED.  
The Nebraska bill came up at half-  
past twelve, and was discussed until  
three, when a vote was taken. The bill  
was passed with the Edmunds amend-  
ment in the following language:  
Sec. 3 That this act shall go into  
effect with the fundamental and perpen-  
dicular condition that within said State of  
Nebraska there shall be no abridgment  
or denial of the exercise of the elective  
franchise, or of any other right, to any  
person by reason of race or color, excep-  
ting Indians not taxed.

This was adopted by a very close  
vote. It was defeated by a tie in Com-  
mittee of the Whole, 18 to 18—but was  
afterwards, when the bill had been taken  
out of Committee of the Whole into the  
Senate, adopted by 20 to 18, Messrs,  
Sherman and Fowler having come in to  
swell the affirmative side.

The bill was then passed with the  
amendment: Yeas 24, nays 15. Among  
the negatives were Messrs, Foster,  
Grimes and Howe. Of the thirteen  
absentees, eight may be set down as  
friends of the bill, making 32 who may  
be counted upon to override the veto of  
the President. It will take thirty-five to  
do it in a full Senate, but there are  
several Senators sick who cannot be  
here. It will require close shaving to  
get it over the veto.

COLORADO.  
The Colorado bill was then passed  
with the same amendment that was at-  
tached to the Nebraska bill.

NEW BOUNTY BILL.  
The House Committee on Military  
Affairs obtained leave to-day to report  
any time their new bill regulating bounty  
institutes. It repeals the equalizing bounty  
bill of last session, and provides that all  
soldiers who have served more than two  
years, shall receive a bounty of one hun-  
dred dollars a year, deducting all Govern-  
ment, State, and local bounties.—  
The present bounty bill is inoperative.

BLOOD WILL TELL.  
The Richmond Dispatch is great on  
blood—the blood of the Virginians.—  
Commenting on the proposition of Mr.  
Segur, that Virginia adopt the Amend-  
ment, it says:  
'The blood of the Virginians is caval-  
ier blood. Good blood! Brave blood!  
The noble gentlemen of that State hate  
cowards and contemn cowardice. We  
do not hesitate, therefore, to pronounce  
the statement of Joseph Segur a calumny  
on the noble old Commonwealth, to  
stigmatize it as a base lie, to spit upon it,  
to nail the slander to the counter—  
Virginia willing to disfranchise her Lee,  
her Johnson, her Mahone, her thousands  
of brave soldiers and able statesmen.—  
Never! never! Virginia willing to en-  
dure her honor?—It must be false.'