The Adbertiser.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The ADVERTISER is published regularly ev-OUV WEDNESDAY MORNING, at THREE DOLLARS per annum : ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CTS. for Six Months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for "Three Months, -- niway in advance. 32 All papers discoutinued at the expiration of the line for which they have been paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

# PAYABLE IN -ADVANCE

Alvertisements will be inserted at the rate of that the powers and aggicies of the Freed men's Bureru, which wire effective for the protection of the freedmen and reingers du-ONE DOLLAR and FISTY CENTS per Square and 10 Minion lines or less.) for the first insertion. and O CE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion mer A liberal decount will be made to those wishing to alvertise by the year.

Asnouncing Can lidates \$5,00, in advance. Freedm: n's Bureau Bill.

ITS VETO BY THE PRESIDENT AND HIS REA-SANS THEREFOR.

To the Senate of the United States :

I have examined with cars the bill which originated in the Senate an ! has been paised by boin Houses of Coogress to amend an ac-entitled " an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and relugees, and for other

Having, with much regret, come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the Senate with ing objections to its becoming a law. I might call to mind in advance of these objections. that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. The act to establish a bureau for the relief of the freedmen and refugees, which was approved of in the month of March last, has not yet been repealed. It was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purp se in view. Before it ceases thave effect, forther experience may assist to gride us to a wise conclusion as to the poli

ey to be adopted in time of peace. I have, with Congress, the greatest desire to secure to the freeducen the full onjoyment of their freedom and their property, and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor. But the bill b fore me contains provisions which, in my opicion. are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view. The bill proposes to establish, by law of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would, by its very nature. sapply with most force to those parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound, and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau, with greatly enlarged powers, over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion.

The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Burern. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life. The country is to be-divided into districts and sub districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all of the United States, where freedmen and refugees are to be found. The subjects over whom this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States include particularly all employes, agents, and officers of this Bureau in the exercise of the dutics imposed on them by the bill. In character Stat s it is further to extend over all cases affecting the freedmen and refugees discrimi-

nated against by local laws, customs, or prelose eleven States The 511 subjects any white person who may be clarged with depriving a freedman of any civil rights or immunities belonging to a white person, to imprisonment or fine, or both, without, however, defining the civil rights and immunities which are thus to be secured to the freedman by military law. This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts'; the agent who is thus to exercise the office of a military judge may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and exposed to theories of judgment to which all men are liable; to the exercise of power over which there is no legal supervision by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by the bill, must by the very nature of man be attended by acts of caprice and injustice

one of the many great and extraordinary and use them for the attainment of his own Bill and sustaining the veto message of the military measure to suppress a formidable re-bellion, a permanent branch-of the public I cannot b I cannot but add another very grave ob-

administration, with its power creatly en-larged. I have no reason to suppress, and I do not understand it to be alleged, that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the pur-tion of the state shall have the rule for the number to which in future times each State shall be are the state shall be pose for which it was passed, although at that | entitled. pose for which it was pasted, although at that time, and for a considerable period thereafter, the government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States whose inbabitants had been involved in the rebellion. culiar force, that no State, without it con-The institution of slavery, for the military sents, shall be deprived of its suffrage in the

destruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau Senate. The original act was necessarily was called into existence as an auxiliary for passed, in the absence of the States, chiefly because their people were contumaciously it, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by anendment to the Coxstitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of the allowance of the constitutional right of those States in which it any time had existed. representation.

I am not, therefore, able to discern in the At the time, however, of the consideration and passing of the bill there was no S mator country anything to justify an apprehension or R. presentative in Congress from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions. The very fact that reports were ring, he actual continuation of hostilities and of African servitude, will now, in a time and are made against the good disposition of the country, is an additional reason why they need and should have representatives of their own in Congress to explain their condition, reply est cci ally to the accusations, and assist, by their local knowledge, in perfecting measures immediately affecting themselves, while the Bureau, for which provision is made in the oill. The third section of the bill authorizes liberty of deliberation would then be free, a general unlimited amount of support to the and Congress would have fall power to decide according to its judgment. There could be no objection arged that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard. The principle is firming fixed in

nen and their wives and children. Succeedi g sections make provi ion for the rent or purchase of landed chatse for freed m n and for the crection for their benefit of uitable buildings for asylums and schools, the minds of the American per ple that thereshould be no taxation without representation. Great burdens are now to be horne by all this the expenses to be defrayed from the treasu-

ry of the whole people. The Congress of the United States has never heretofore thought uself competent to e unity, and we may best demand that they shall be home without marmur when they are voted by a majority of therepresentatives of all the people. I would not interfere with the unquestionestablish any laws beyond the limits of the

District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors; it has able right of Congress to judge, each Hause for itself, of the election returns and qualifinever founded schools for any class of our people-not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in defence of the Union, but cations of its own members, but that authority cannot be construed as including the right ias left the care of their education to the to put out in time of peace any State from much more competent control of the States. the Representatives to which it is entitled f communities, of private associations, and by the Constitution. At present all the people of the cleven States are- excluded, those

individua's. It has never deeried useif authorized to less than others. x, end public money for rent or parchase of suses for the th usands, not to say millious, The State of Tennessee, for instance, whose I the white race who, are honestly toiling authorities engaged in the rebellion, was refrom day to day for their subsistence. A tored to all her constitutional relations to system for the support of indigent persons the Union by the patriotism and energy of the United States was never contemplated by the authors of the Constitution, nor can her injured and betrayed people before the war was brought to a termination. They any good reason be advanced why, as a perhad placed themselves in relations with the manent establishment, it should be founded general government, had established a State for one class or color of our people more, government of their own, and as they were not included in the emancipation proclamation

than for another. Pending the war, many refugees and freed-Constitution so as to aboliah slavery within ac : received support from the government, but it was never intended they should hence the limits of their State. torth be fed, clothed, educated, and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which I know no reason why the State of Tennes see, for example, should not fully enjoy her the slaves were assisted to freedom, was, that constitutional relations to the United States. on breaking free than would be a self-sus The President of the United States stands totaining population ; any legislation that shall wards the country in a somewhat different atimply they are not expected to attain a self sustaining condition must have a tendency hosen from a single district or State. injurious alike to their character and their

of prace, and after the abolition of slavery,

If I am correct in these views, there can

be no necessivy for the enlargement of the

asitution, and suffering refugees and freed-

prove inad quate to the same proper ends.

prosperity. The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks to be appointed by gress. the President will be great in the beginning, with a tendency to steadily increase.

The appropriation asked by the Freedmen' Bureau as now established, for the year 1866, amounts to \$11,745,000. It may be safe v estimated that the cost to be incurred under the pending bill will require double that gress with regard to the qualifications of amount, more than the entire sum expended in any one year under the Administration of the second Adams.

If the presence of agents in every parish every State to its share of public legislation, when, however insubordinate, insurgent or and county is to be considered as a war. measure, opposition, or evenesistance, might rebellious its people may have brep it new urisdiction, troops would have to be stationed and harmony, but in the persons of Represenwithin reach of every one of them, and thus, tatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned as a large standing force would be rendered under the existing C institution or legal test.

President. Mr. Turnball followed, opposing the veto

The vote was taken upon the passage of the Bill over the veto and resulted, ayes 30, nays 18. So the vote was insufficient to procure the passage of the Bill. In the lionse, Mr. Stevens, from the Com mittee on Reconstruction, reported a Joint Resolution declaring that no Senator on Re-Resolution declaring that no Senator or Re-presentative shall be admitted to either branch of Congress from any of the late rebellious States until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to representation, which final ly passed the House by a vote of 109 to 40.

THE ADVERTISER. JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28. 1865.

Our Club Rates. WE are now furnishing the ADVERTISER Clubs at the following reduced rates :

TEN COPIES ONE TEAM ...... Santan \$25,00 No Clubs received for a less partod than one year. The entire Club must be sent at one time. Any one sending us Five New Subscribers and the money (\$15) therewith, will receive one opy gratis."

d on Deferred. iters The obituary notice of that revered Mother and exemplary Christian lady, Mrs. Thomas H. Love-LACE, whom we knew so well and respected so highly, who departed this life recently in Alabama, whilst on a visit to a beloved daughter, has been received, and will appear next week.

## Teague & Carwile.

These popular Druggists and Apothecaries are timulated to great exertions by the liberal patronage they receive from the public. As will be een by their advertisements, they spare no pains in procuring and keeping constantly on hand every variety of goods pertaining to the drug and apothecary business. Nor do they confine their stock to drugs alone ; on the contrary, they have countless articles of taste and elegance indispensuble to the toilet of Ladies and Gentlemen. At who were most faithfal during the war, not this season too, will be found at TRACE & CARwith's the most admirable veriefy of fresh and warranted Garden Seed.

#### "Stick a Pin Here."

Read the honest and wide-a wake card of Messre. JAILLET & MADDREY ; and do as they so ingenuously bid you : "Stick a pin here, and when you want anything in our line, dont forget your friends at Home." Vory sensibly said indeed; and we hope our Augusta-going, fin-needing peothey, by their own act, have amended their ple will remember it.

### Military Orders.

We direct the especial attention of everybouy to the Oircular Letter of Gen. ELY, and Circular No. 2, of Gen. AWRB, in this issue.

## Gray, Mullarky & Co.

In another column will be found an announce titude from that of any member of Congress ment from GRAY, MULLAREY & Co., 228 Broad The President is chosen by the people of all the Street, Augusts, Ga., of the receipt by them of a States. Eleven States are not at this time large stock of Spring Dry Goods. In this great represented in either branch of Congress. It and grand establishment may be found Dry Goods would seem to be his duty, on all proper ocof all kinds, unsurpassed in beauty, fashion, excesions, to present their just claims to Concellence or economy. Indeed the Store of this

widely-known and enterprising firm is one of the There always will be differences of opinion mest popular and attractive business places of the in 'he country, and individuals may be guilty kind in the whole South. Prom the peculiar adof transgressions of the law; but these do not rantages enjoyed by the proprietors, customers constitute valid objections against the right can depend on purchasing goods at their store on of a State to Representatives, and would, in no wise, interfere with the discretion of Conthe most reasonable terms. The character of their stock ranges from the finest and most costly fabmembers; but I hold it my duty to recomries to the commonest and most utilitarian matemend to you, in the interast of peace, and in rials; and their resources for obtaining every the interest of the Union, the admission of variety of Dry Goods from every manufacturing country are unlimited.

That brave South Carolinian who defanded

Fort Sumter to the last, and who afterwards sig-

God be praised ! The radical bill known as nalized himself upon many a red battle-field in nalised himself upon many a red battle-field in Virginia and North Oarolina, is dead. Ten days are the parers contained the announcement that returned, we understand, vetoed in every section.

HDQ'RS PRO. MARSHALS, OFFICE, The President Makes a Stand. MILITARY DISTRICT. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 16, 1866. The great news of the week is emphatically the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill by the Presi-

yeto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill by the Presi-dent. We lay Mr. Jouxson's Veto at full length before our renders in this issue. What this Bill is we will not now stop to relate r all who rend the Veto will discover to their full satisfaction the provision of the monstrous and iniquitous Bill is condemns. Up to the present time we have been somewhat chary of singing poens to the honor and glory of Mr. Jouxson. But after rending this Veto, we do embonesting and the activity of the box of the source the box of the box and glory of Mr. Jouxson. But after rending

Sin: I have just received your note-

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

in Guarleston on my private affairs and he

Broad-street.

To Lieut. GEISE."

this Veto, we do so bonestly and heartily. The Radicals are forcing him to pass through the furnace of proof and he is come out unalloyed

guld His veto is strong, emphatic, decided; he. asks for no alterations or amendments ; he does not ask that the cost of the institution shall be ral commanding desires to see me at his office immediately. I respectfully inform you that limited to a specified sum, nor its duration to a if I had any business with the General, I specified time ; he utterly deprecates any extension whatever of the powers of the Freedmen's action. But as I am not aware of any mat Bureau, and evidently thinks that the time has ter either public or "private which demands come for the whole thing to pass away. In this my presence, I beg leave respectfully to dedocument the President leaves nothing unsaid document the President leaves nothing unsaid cline answering your summons. If the Gene-that he should have said ; and he says it all bold- eral has any business with me; it will give me ly, fearlessly, wisely and well. The warfare bo- great pleasure to receive him at my place of tween the President and the Badicals, which the residence while in the city, Mrs. Gidiere's, latter have courted, and the former has striven to avoid, has now comm need open'y and in earnest. The mombers of Congress will new have to come out fairly and squarely for President JOHNSON and his policy, or THADDEUS STEVENS and his policy. The bill which has been vetoed originated in the Senate; that body has not con-demmed the veto. Cheering News from Washington. From the Constitutionalist of Saturday we oband his policy. The bill which has been vetoed

tain the fellowing :

The following important telegram, conveying to see me. He replied, immediately. I an-words of good cheer to our people, will be halled swered I am ready to go with you. Arriving with joy. The suici lal policy of the Radicals has pro-

The suici al policy of the Radicals has pro-voked the issue between themselves and the President, and the constructive element North and South will surtain him, and crush out the only disloyal faction now in existence in the country.

country. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1986. En. LUDWIG, Eig., Agent Southern Express.— Victory! President Johnson delivered a great speech this evening. He stands by the Demo-cratic party, and imperatively. demands the im-mediate admission of Southern Representatives. Court in South Carolina had always been considered one of great dignity, that those who had preceded me had maintained its station and that I was not inclined to depart The Greenville Enterprise, of the 22d, confrom their example. I added, if I had been

tains the annexed : -FROM WASHINGTON -- A letter has been received fren: Governor Perry at Washington, dated the

had requested me to come to his office, I would have had no hesitation in doing so. But as I was here officially, holding Court, I thought 11th, which is of much interest. We have not had the honor of receiving one curself, but others something was due to the dignity of the office.

have had the pleasure of hearing from him. He states that the prospects of the South were improving much; that the Radical party was crutabling to pieces; that the Southern members and that he might at least have addressed me under his own hand and informed of his business. He asked me if I did not recognize dere soon to be admitted I He had visited President Johnson, and found the authority of the United States Govern-

the same magnanimous principles enunciated by him in his policy of restoration were still controlling him-he knew no North, no South, no East

The President requested him to call on the Attorney General and have the United States Court for South Carolina organized, which Gov. P. dosigned doing before leaving the city.

He was not very kindly and obligingly by the Secretary of State and other officials. Gov. P. states that the President made a state-

ment to him that the State Works at Greenville, and the Gas Works at Charleston, seized by the Treasury Agents of the United States, would be restored. The restoration of the State Works restored. nuch effects the interests of the people of the State, and is greatly desirable.

13th inst. The action taken in reference thereto will soon transpire.

22d, says :

triet of Columbia, in support of the President's polley, was attended by an immense concourse. The meeting was addressed by prominent individuals, and resolutions to support the patriotic policy of the President were adopted and presentof to him at the Executive mansion, in response to which he made a speech roiterating his devo-tion to the Union. He said the Radicals were en-deavoring to break up the Union we fought to preserve. His remarks were greeted with great

· Look Here !

Encourage Home Enterprise

THE SOUTHERN TIN SHOP, This Street, 3d door below Concert Hall. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. K. JAILLET, Of M. M. MADDREY, W. H. JAILLET, Geo. Of South Catolina MRS. GIDIERE'S, CHARLESTON, BROAD STREET, 16th February, 1866.

JAILLET-& MADDREY. forming me that the Brevet Brigadier-Gene-TH: SHEEP HOP THE COPPER

SMITHS. WE would respectfully inform our friends in Goorgia and Sputh Carolina, that we are now located at the above place, and are prepared

RIGHT , JIA2310NW GUTTERING.

A MARIA STOVE WORK

TAR TRAN SEREPAIRING. A. P. ALDRICH.

To Lieut. GEISE." The next morning Lieutenant Geise called OHR LINE, at smart notice, and and heat-Our J. R. JAILLET, with an experiance of 22 vears, having been an apprentice of B. F. Chew on me and was shown to my room. He in. out J. R. JAILLET, with an experience of 25 years, having been an apprentice of B. F. Chew, of this City, and our M. M. MADDREY, with an experience of 12 yes, addaving been any ap-promise of A. Beller, of Columba, S. Calis a sufficient guarantee to all, that all work entrusted to us will be done in a WORKMANLIKE MAN-NER.

him at what time the General had appointed TIN WARE,

at headquarters, the king house, I was pre-sexted to General Bennett, who received me WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. sexted to General Bennett, who received a sexted to General Bennett, who received a sexted to the sexten sexted to Lieutenant Geise, and considered it disting in our line, 25n't forget your friends a thing in our line, 25n't forget your friends a AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST !

it, for I intended it to be entirely respectful. He said, I thick it rather curt. I answered Augusta, Feb 27 that the office of a Judge of the Superior

HEADQ'S Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. DISTRICT WESTERN SOUTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 14, 1866.

Ci-cular Letter: THE Acting Assistant Commissioner congratu-lates the pinnters in his District that so many have been able As secure laborers for the boming year, and hopes, by the blessing of Providence, they any have fall grannies and an increase of wealth from the coming crop. Gentlemen, with a desire to restens confidence in my District, I issue this communication. It is absolutely necessary that all contracts be made in dualized, and unless approved, by an officer or

duplicate, and unless approved by an officer or agent of this Bureau, will be considered null and yoid. In the absence of the sivil courts, you may ment in the State. I said L did, and was forced to do so. He then said that he represented the Government, and although it would have given him pleasure to call on me, yet he thought my reply might have been less curt. the daily newspapers of the sentences passed by me in the Court of Sessions, and asked me if the report was correct. He would be the tights of all men, do what we can to inaugu-rate for our country a fairer future of hanning

the daily newspapers of the sentences passed by me in the Court of Sessions, and asked me if the report was correct. He said, I ask you this question because the reporters some-times make great blunders and we are led into error. I replied that the sentences were correctly reported. He answered, I supposed arrest, and be compelled to work on Government

so, as I sent down my Provost Marshal to examine the records. He then said I am di-rected by General Sickles to request you to revoke the sentences, as they are in violation of his order and inconsistent with the adrected by General Sickles to request you to revoke the sentences, as they are in violation of his örder and inconsistent with the ad-vance of civilization and the humanity of the age. I replied that I had never seen General Sickles' order, which he handed me; but that I would not revoke the sentences, as that punishment was imposed by law; that the only discretion I had, as a Judge, was to in crease or decrease the number of stripes to a contain limit; but that the law prescribed there will be two ! Be peacoful and honest-falechood.

whipping, and I could not, as the Judge, dis ponse with it and perform my duty. I then men! Kcep in good faith all your contracts and explained to him the division of our Courts agreements, remembering always that you are into Law. Equity and of Appeals, and a slaves so longet. While guarding carefully your into Law, Equity and of Appeals, and a sinves to toget a careful not to riolate the righ Count of Errors. He asked me if the Chief Justice was in the city, and if there was any of your employees. "Do unle others as you would they should do unto you." no, that the Chief Justice presided in the Court of Appeals, and in the Court of Errors; Feb 27. If Section 1995 For the Section 2005 Feb 27. If Section 2005 Fe nion rights, be as careful not to violate the rights of your employees. "Do unto others as you

HEADQUARTERS, Military District

Western Sonth Carolina,

FOURTH SEPARATE BRIGADE

so, as I sent down my Provost Marshal to Gov. Perry's credentials were to have been presented to the United States Senate on the

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Washington, Feb.

The demonstration of the citizens of the dis-

veto as follows :

applause by a vast gathering.

The trials having their origin under this bill are to take place without the intervention. of a jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence; the rules on which offences are to be heard and determined by the numerous agents, are such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe. No previous presentment is required, nor any iodictment, charging the commission of a crime against the laws, bat the trial must proceed on charges and specifications.

in passion.

The pupishment will not be as the law declares, but such as a court martial may think proper, and from these arbitrary tribunals there lies no appeal, no writ of error to any of the courts in which the Constitution of the United States vests exclusively the judiciary power of the country, while the territory and he class of actions and offences that are made subject to this measure, are so extensive the bill itself should not become a haw; will have a) limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation of the cour .

I cannot reconcile a system of military jurisdiction of this kind, with the words of the Constitution, which declare that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other-

wise infamous crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; and that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed.

The safeguards which the wisdom and experience of ages taught our fathers to establish as securities for protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty and the equal administration of justice, are to be set necessary and proper to retain within its aside, and for the sake of more vigorous in- borders all the labor that is needed for the terposition in behalf of justice we are totake development of its resources. the risk of the many acts of injustice that

eral courts. The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President is such as, in time of peace, certainly ought never to

be intrusted to any one man. - If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal within a State is warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself whether we are still engaged in war. Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce and credit and industry of the country by declaring to the American people and the world that the United States are still in a condition of cive war.

At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed. Offences that may be committed by individuals should not work a forfeiture of rights of the same communities. The country has entered, or is returning, to a state of peace and industry, and the rebellion is, in is st, at the end. The measure, therefore, seems to be as inconsistent with the actual condition of the country as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States. ty objections. In time of war it was emi nently proper that we should provide for

necossary, large appropriations would be re juired to sustain and enforce military jurisliction iu every county and parish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

The condition of our fiscal affairs is enconraging, but in order to sust ain the present measure of public confidence, it is necessary we practice not merely enstomary economy, but as far as possible severe retrenehment. In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from former owners, without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

his section rulers may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by these who have been faithful to all their obigations as citiz ns of the United States. If i any portion of the land is held by such perons it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it.

If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation, even then t cannot be appropriated to public purposes until, by due process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited to the government.

grass that in my own judgment most of these till on the grounds of seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief. It will tend to keep the mind own actions, have already been fully restored of the freedman in a state of uncertain expectation and restlessness, while to those amorg whom he lives it will be a source of constant and vague apprehension.

tected, but they should be protected by the civil authorities, especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States and of the States. Their condition is not so axposed as may at firs' be imagined. They are in a portion of the country where their labor sannot well be spared.

Competition for his services from planters, from those who are constructing and repair ing railroads, or from capitalists in his vicinity or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also presesses a perfect right to change his place of abode, and if, therefore, he does not find in one community or State a mode of life suited to his desires or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another where labor is more esteemed and better rewarded. In truth, however, each State, induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is

The laws that regulate supply and demand would, of necessity, follow from an almost countless number of agents, establshed in every parish or county, in nearly a third of the States of the Union, over whose decision there is to be no superior control by the Fedof the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves.

It is no more than justice to them to be lieve that as they have received their freedom with modesty and forbearance, they will distinguish themselves by their industry, and they feel and will soon show the world that in the condition of freedum they are self-sustaining and capable of selecting their own employment and their own places of shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public's judgment. per remuneration, and of establishing and The House by a large majority, passed a naintaining their own asylumns and schools. It is earnestly hoped that, instead of wasting away, they will, by their own efforts, establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain that

they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and exertions. In this connection the query prosents itself whether the system proposed by the bill will not, when put into complete operation, prac-tically transfer the entire care, support and cortrol of four millions of emancipated slaves If, passing from general considerations, we to a entry overseers or taskinasters, who, ap-examine the bill in detail, it is open to weigh-pointed at Washington, are to be located in ev. ery county and parish throughout the United States containing freedmen, and refugees,

those who were passing suddenly from a con-dition of bondage to a state of freedom, but this hill propose to make the Freedmen's tive, as would enable him, if so disposed, Bareau, established by the set of 1265, as to control the action of a numerous class,

no matter how much the latter may predomi-

It does not appear that the lands to which the government. Under the political education of the Amer ican people the idea is inherent and ineradicable, that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquie cence in the logislation. The bill under consideration refers to certain of the

States as though they had not been fully restored to the United States ; and if they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest practicable moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Con-There are still farther objections so the

States, so far at least as depends upon their and are to be deemed entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union. Reasoning from the Constitution itself and from the actual situation of the country, and

feeling not only entitled but bound to assume Undoubtedly the freedmen should be prothat, with the Federal courts -restored in the reveral States, and in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all clases of the people will, with the aid of the military, in cases of resistance to the law, be cssentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation. Should this ex-

pectation unbappily fail, which I do not antiinate, then the Excoutive is already armed with the power conferred by the act of March 1855, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection, and to overcome obstructions to the law. I return the bill to the Senate in cornest hope that a measure involving the question and interests so important to the country will not become a law unless upon deliberate consideration by the people, and it shall re-ceive the sanction of av enlightened public

judgment. Signed WASHINGTON; D. O., Feb. 18, 1866.

Congressional. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. the act amendatory to the Fracdman's Bu-reau bills. He takes the ground that it is up-

constitutional, and the appointment of agents in every county where there are freedmen and refugees would place too much petronago in the hands of the Executive, and enable him to use it for political purposes, should he be so disposed. He expressed an earnest hope that a question so important to the country, would not become a law, unless upon deliberate consideration by the people, it The House, by a large majority, passed a resolution declaring that the rebellion de-prived the people of the South of all civil government, it becomes the duty of Congress to enable them to organize their State government, and that the President is fully justified

in maintaining the suspension of the writ of habens corpus, and in keeping troops for the protection of Union citizens and freedmen. WASHINGTON, February 20, 1866. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Wall offered a resolution proposing to amend the Constitution by rendering a person ineligible to fill the Presidential chair for a second term. In

A. JOHNSON.

t is plain that an indefinite or permanen ago the papers contained the announcement that exclusion of any part of the country fromrepresentation will be attended by a species of Gen. STAFIER BLLIOT had accepted a position disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures with his faully, to Aikon, to enter upon its duties. to a speedy, ignominious death, and marks the which will unite any large section of the coun-A week agd he departed this life in that place. try against another section of the country, His fuzeralphsequies took place in Charleston

on the 23rd Was the flag he fought under at Sumter wraped around his straight and manly The cause of immigration, the wants of inform ? His was the right to sleep beneath it fordustry and business, and natural causes will ever. His bdy is dead, but the touch of that raise up in the South men as devoted to the flag would and into his noble, never-dying soul Union as those of any other part of the land ; a high and atriotic thrill. Death garners up but if they are all excluded from Congress, if in a permanent statute they are declared the best and oblest. God's will is inserutable. not to be in full constitutional relations to the With STEVEN ELLION, the defender of Fort country, they may think they have cause to Sumter, thisroubled dream of life is past ; now become a unit in feeling and sentiment against in Heaven, iseem th to him "bu' a watch in the night"-" a le that is told."

To the lerchants of the Sonth.

Elsowheren our paper of to-day will be found a Card addrised by seventy odd of the most widely know most energetic and most trustworthy businessirms of Charleston, S. C., to the Merchants othe South. The country morchants who pass thigh Charleston to buy one, three or five thousandollats worth of goods in Northern Cities, are obtless making a serious mistake. and Harlan, and Attorney-General Speed, and it was rumored last night that Stanton and Harlan They will fin Charloston, Stores and Warehouses filled overflowing; they will be able to inspect largelections of every class of articles. which good ste or mercantile experience can suggest; anfrom this immense variety they may choose, Northern prices, a stock of goods that cannot surpassed elsewhere. Such bargains are old to purchasers in Charleston as more or Philelphia. To say nothing of avoiding the expers of the journey Northward. These Merchants (ainly offer such inducements to the tradesmof the interior as should induce customer to airs to the Charleston mart.

Destruct of Bass's Store by Fire. We deepligret baving to state so terrible an' occurrence. Friday night last, the store house of Mr. JAUR BASS, at Mrs. MARY GOMILLION'S, 7 miles from Court House, was en arely destroyed by fit Of Mr. BASS's large and valuable stock of got none wore saved. We hear his loss estimatet \$15,000 ; insurance only \$2,000. How the friginated we do not know. Mri Bass, we arid, pronounces it the work of incendiaries. go, it was a very horrible and attrostous out. Such things were unknown in is quoted from \$150 to \$150 per bushel. -

this countrypre the war, but they are getting to be fearfubmmon now. Is there as remedy ?. The strong of the law is paralyzed, and the 14th instant, upon Fox, Armady and Fos-crime runs over the land. It is high time ter, prisoners found guilty of larceny, the forthat our rul whoever they may be, should take very a and efficient measures to restore

Utilijas Its Great Staples, them. It intenble, and almost as meesaary, as broad : arent, and almost as indispensa ble, as greets. All good housekeepers indorse it, and all peal people approve of it. Read the notice, w Tin Shop," of Mr. THOMAS MARKET.

The versity Appointment.

Last weekpoke of that point in the law es-tablishing thready of South Carolina, which continue addicial district in the State to one honeficiary in the said intintion. There is the said intintion in the said intintion intintion in the said intintion in the said intintion intintion in the said intintion in the said intintion in the said intintion in the said intintion intintintinic intintion intintion intintintio entitles encloial district in the. State to one 13th March.

The oszes Union Convention alalloued in caustic terms to the President. who has a developed a policy, agroo able to every enemy of the country. Mr. Davis, of Kentecky, read a long argon-ment in opposition to the President of the passage, of a roso add, upon isquiry there, was informed that the Judge was not at home (the Judge's lodging, add, upon isquiry there, was informed that the Judge was not at home (the Judge's lodging, and velocity, enemy of the country. Mr. Davis, of Kentecky, read a long argon-ment in opposition to the President of the passage, of a roso and, upon isquiry there, was informed that the Judge was not at home (the Judge's lodging, and velocity of the country. Me the Judge's lodging, and velocity of the country. Me the Judge's lodging, and velocity of the country. Me the Judge's lodging, and velocity of the country. Me the Judge's lodging, and velocity of the Judge's lodging,

This is but the consistent action of the President's policy, and is the inauguration of a new era in Court, and that the Court of Errors was comimmediate return of the country to prosperity, harmony, peace and happiness. It will be hailed ght by the people throughout the counwith del try, and the masses will rally as one man to the support of the policy. Over seven eighths, of the ontire nation are a unit in endorsing the course of the President. God be praised! The age of radical intolerance is over, and the Republic is faved. God bless Andrew Johnson, the great estorer of the country and the Union!

We extract the following from the New York Herald, of the 20th :

The voto message has created great excitement of its reading in the Senate was followed by great excitement of its reading in the Senate was followed by great cheering and hissing in one of the galleries, which, by order of the Vice-President, was imme-diately cleared of spectators. After considerable debte ever motions in reference to its dimension debate over motions in reference to its disposition, and a proposition to again take up the bill vetoed by it, further action on the whole subject was postponed till to-day. In a Cabinet meeting, held yesterday, previous to the submission of the veto message to Congress, it is said to have recoived the approval of Secretaries Seward, Mc. Culloch and Welles, and Postmaster-General Den

What the Baptists think about Ecclesiastical Reconstruction.

had resigned.

On another page of this paper, will be found letter from Dr. WILLIANS of the Greenville Theo. logical Seminary, on the above subject. This letter is, in every word and line, profoundly good they cannot sibly obtain in New York, Balli- and true. And if the views thereit expressed are not the views of all the Baptists in the South. they ought to be. And if, all the Baptists in the South, and Methodists and Episcopalians and Presbyterians too, are not proud of Dr. WILLIAMS, they ought to be.

n Thursday, Feb. 1st, by the Rev. L. R. Gwalt 20 In the English House of Commons the ney, Mr. A. B. WATSON and Miss AMANDA Fenian conspiracy has been charged to American O. BATES. origin, with Secretary Seward as the real head contra. New Tin Shep!

157 Last week the prices of produce in the New York market declinined materially. It is believed by commercial men that lower prices in all kinds of merchandise will soon be announced. ROOFING, GUTTERING, STOVE. Large quantities of Corn are daily arriving in Charleston ;-yellow selling at 92 to 95 cts ;

DONE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE AND MOST REASONABLE PRICES. white \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel. In Augusta corn.

The Public Whipping Case. THOS. MARKEY respectfully announces The sentences of Judge Aldrich, passed on L to his friends in Augusta and Edgeheld, that he has opened a mer to receive thirty-nine lashes at intervals At the STOVE and TIN WARE ESTABLISH-MENT of D. L. FULLERTON, Corner Broad and, Washington Streets, where he will do all work entrusted to him in the Thunars' Has of bu-

of every two months and the latter five lashes order to the try and security to the people. each at the end of a month, have been annutled by the military authorities on the ground that they are in violation of General Sickles' And MARENTin-Ware in Augusta is one off orders, issued on the 1st of January, Paragraph XVIII, in which says; "No corporal punishment shall be inflicted 'on any person entrusted to me shall be satisfactorily executed, or no charges made. Respectfully, other than a minor," &c., and that by parent or guardian.

As the case has excited some comment and created a false impression, we give below the statement of Judge Aldrich in relation to his interview with the Bravet Brigadier-General

beneficiary in the said intitution. These what the military authorities wanted with beneficiaries be chosen by the legislators, me. I replied I did not know, as I had not or a majorithom, of the District; and are beard that they wished to see me. He then entitled to r, without charge, tuition, room informed me that about ten or eleven o'clock rant, and asbrarys Under this fay, thirty a soldier had called at his office, the Sheriff's young mon e educated in part. It is one inquiring for the Judge ; that he replied the of the dutiegisiators to select this benefi- Judge had adjourned the Court. About two elary from District. Applicants for these o'clock, the same day, the soldier returned State appoint must present themealize before the delegati examination, on Inesday the 13th March swered that General Bonnett wished to see him at his officer Mr. Dingle ask d him if

posed of all the Judges, and that each Judge has the same authority and dignity as the Chief Justice. I then said to him there is but one way in which the whipping can be avoided, and that is by applying to the Goravoided, and that is by applying to the Gov-ernor to exercise the power of pardon. I ad-ded it was also to be avoided by your taking the prisonors out of the custody of the Sheriff. He then said, I understand, you to decline to revoke the sentences. I said I did. He re-alied. I will report this conversation to Gene plied, I will report this conversation to Gene ral Sickles, and you may hear from me in the course of the day. This terminated the in-trasted and held in dese confinement as accomerview. A. P. ALDRICH. On Tuesday morning Sheriff Carew visited erview.

certain limit; but that the law prescribed

the jail for the purpose of carrying the sentence into execution, but was refused possession of the prisoners and permission to carry out the sentence.

The Mississippi High Court of Errors and Appeals has unanimously decided that the stay aw is nneonstitutional.

137 In Augusta cotton has declined-35 cts being the highest price paid for striet middling. Hold selling at 13; to brokers; silver 130,

Samper and Stovens ? Id path within a

MARRIED, at the residence of the bride's father.

WORK and REPAIRING.

TIN SHOP

Twelve years experience in the business in This community warrants me in 'saying that all work

Tob.27 Im

in gold, with interest from 1st March next, dated Jan. 9th, 1866, as the consideration for which said Notes were given has partly failed.

Fresh Arrivals.

Feb 22 -

JAMES BOATWRIGHT.

208Fe

THOS. MARKEY.

Corner Broad and Washington Streets.

Notice.

siness, with fidelity and dispatch."

stiple in the in most po

f this District.

Sophronin Clark, et al. John, who went North with a Caplain Goodyear, was found frozen to death in the streets of diart i.rd, Connecticut, about a month ago. Where are Somean and Sharana 2

Fourteen Bales Cotton,

HYMENEAL Sow AGONS PLANTATION TOOLS, Manniad, on Thursday evoning, 32d February, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Eliz.

Swearingen, by Rev. E. W. Horno, Mr. ELBERT RYAN and Miss CORBIE SWEARENGIN! all

yunrash ing

Z. W. ICARWILE, C. P.D. Comm'ry. 10 flee, Feb 23

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,

Nancy M-Quaties Giat 8 AR

day of APRIL NEXT: Such as fail to do so will be excluded from all benefit of the Dearee to be providenced berain.

WILL take place at the former residence of Mrs. CHILGE WATSON, don the Ridge, on MONDAY, the 12th MARCH, commencing at 11 o'clock, consisting of HOUSEKOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, to wit: Three High Posted Mahogany BEDSTRADS

Set of Distag CHATES TO 30 One EDORK OASE and small but relact collect ion of DOORS; One SIDEBOARD, one SAFE; A lat of OHENA WARE; KITCHEN UTENSILS; Four MILCH COWS;

Three Fice SOWS and PIGS ... One HORSE ; Two Dati Spring WAGONS: Feb 28. + call garade and

BY virtue of an Order from W. F. Durisoe, Or dinary, I will sell as Esigendid P. H., or

MONDAY, the 5th March next at public out ory, a DARK BAY MARE, the property of DANIEL HAVIED drod Fob 18 JOHN O HAVIED Adm'or. 9

COLUMBIA, S. C., Fob. 10, 1860. CIRCULAR )

rasted and held in cless confinement as accom-plicits, to be tried by Military Courts. This will not be considered as applying tothe future only but to the past. The authority of the Governmont must prevail. By Orden of Direvet Major General A. AMES.

H. A. D. C. and Act. An't Adj't Gen'l. Peb. 27 It

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT

Wm. A. Strother, Adm'or, Adm'or, Adm'or Par.

CORN, FODDER, HORSES, MULES.

HOUSEHOLD AND HITCHEN FURNITURE.

Alson at the sime time and place, will be RENTED the PLANTATION for the present

Torms Oash and Hes in

6.00 IN EQUITY! ---

Geo. M. Cloy and his wife Sarph R. Exoputrix, Bull for necount, sele, &c.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Court is this stread the CHEDITORS of ROBT OUARLES deceased, are required to come in and poos their domands before the Commissioner by the 15th

A Public Sale

One Octtage BEDSTEAD; Two BUREAUS and one Walnut WARDROBE; Two SOFAS; Set of Mahogany CHAIRS;

A LL Persons are hereby notified not to frade for TWO NOTES given by me to Wade Holstain, or bearer, one drawn due 1st January 1867, for Twenty-two hundred and fifty dollare, in gold, with interest from the 1st March next, dated 9th January, 1866. The other due 1st Jan 1866, for Twonty-two hundred and fifty, dollars.

Administrator's Sale!