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THE POWER OF THE HOUSE.

The question of the right of the House of Representatives to originate all bills of supply is a very important one. The Stalwarts are fighting it strongly. But the whole weight of authority is directly against them.

The House of Representatives cannot only refuse, but they also can propose supplies for the support of the Government. They, in a word, hold the purse, that powerful instrument by which we behold, in the history of the British constitution, an infant and humble representation of the people gradually enlarging the sphere of its activity and importance, and finally reducing, as far as it seems to have wished, all the overgrown prerogatives of the other branches of the Government.

This is the way the very able Hamilton and the pure and honorable Madison, the third President, regarded the matter of raising supplies. They are clear and emphatic. They understood what the Constitution meant better than any one else, as they had more to do in its formation than any other statesmen in the country.

We have copied what Wm. H. Seward and Wm. Pitt Fessenden, two able and thorough Republicans had to say about it. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States during Grant's first term, thus held: "The House of Representatives," says Mr. Madison, "can not only refuse, but they also can propose the supplies requisite for the support of the Government."

This declaration is full, ample, complete. If the House can refuse the supplies requisite for the support of the Government; if it possesses this complete and effective weapon for obtaining a redress of every grievance, and for carrying into effect every just and salutary measure, the occasion surely demands the full exercise of that power of the House, and in its firm exercise, to use the words of Madison, "by reason, and by the Constitution."

The late Joshua R. Giddings, whose name was a tower of strength with the old time abolitionists, held this opinion: "I take the position which I have always maintained here for myself, and which I am unwilling, in the face of the events, to leave unproclaimed on this floor, and that is, that the people have a perfect, unlimited control of their own funds. We are the Representatives of the people here. We are their agents, sent here to deal with their funds, and it is not for the Senate or the Executive to say that we shall appropriate them for any object revolting to the proper sense of justice and propriety. I do not further insist on a principle too old and too well understood to be disputed at this day."

Other Republican authorities are available. It is plain enough that the great Republican lights were agreed in this matter. The House has full authority, according to the best exponents of the Constitution, to control the public funds. It is well enough to understand this great principle.

There are so few papers in the North that appear willing to deal out even-handed justice to the South that we are specially gratified when we chance to meet with a cordial or fair utterance concerning our people. We are both surprised and pleased when we find such expressions in a Republican paper. It is very rarely that we meet with any opinions in Republican organs that are not vindictive and slanderous. The following from the Philadelphia Telegraph is too remarkable to be omitted, as it is a Republican paper. It is just and candid enough to say of the South:

"It does not want war, but peace, though there is no doubt that it does very much wish to retrieve at Washington what it lost before Richmond. It has almost virtual control of Congress solely because it is, for the most part, represented in that body by able men than in the North, for its best men are there, and sent there because of their eminent ability, and because the North sends to the House or Senate the sort of men who compose the majority of its Senators and Representatives we would not pretend to say, but possibly because they are unfit for anything else, and that when the North can find no worth of any kind in a citizen it makes him a Congressman. It is brains that gives the South its overwhelming influence at Washington—brains and Northern dough-facery."

The ten dollar certificates are in such demand that the Treasury Department is unable to meet it. About \$600,000 are printed daily.

THE SECOND VETO.

The message of Rutherford B. Hayes, by fraud the President de facto of the United States, will surprise no one who is familiar with his unstable character, or with the debates upon the bill which he has thought proper to veto. What is that bill. Here it is:

"WHEREAS, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections, therefore,

"Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State, any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, and to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or Executive of the State where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed."

We ask our readers to examine this compact, well-worded, carefully framed preamble and resolution, and then say if there can be any doubt about its meaning, its necessity, or its truthfulness of statement? The intent and meaning are too pointed and direct for even Hayes to fail to comprehend them. It is a positive, clear, palpable issue. The Congress says that it "is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people" for troops to be at the polls when an election is progressing. Is not this absolutely true? Who ever heard of soldiers at elections, State and Congressional, before the civil war, and the coming into power of the Radicals? For eighty years no bayonets gleamed around the ballot-box, no shoulder straps assumed authority over freemen. Is not then the utterance—the declaration of the Congress of the United States correct and truthful when it is solemnly affirmed that bayonets at the polls "is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and the traditions of our people?"

But the Congress affirms further that "the presence of troops at the polls tends to destroy the freedom of elections." Is not this true, every word of it? Is there a man, neither false to truth nor hopelessly idiotic who will gainsay this simple proposition? Does not every man know that the armed soldiers at the polls are a perpetual menace? Does he not know that the English people, although living under a monarchy, are so jealous of their rights and liberties, that even in the days of Edward I. the presence of soldiers at elections was forbidden by the common law of the land, and in the eighth year of George II. was made a statute of the Kingdom? In the eleventh year of Victoria's reign, the present noble and admirable Queen, this statute was re-enacted. No British soldier can come within two miles of a voting place whilst the election is progressing.

But what does the resolution, given above, say? It declares "that it shall not be lawful to bring or to employ" the army or navy, or any part thereof, at elections, except for two reasons: or upon two conditions, viz: first, to repel armed enemies; second, to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. Nor can the army or navy be so used, unless the Legislature or Executive of the State applies for such force.

Is there any danger to civil liberty in such salutary and necessary safeguards as that? Is there any treason or revolution or wrong in protecting the people—the true sovereigns, according to the genius of our Constitution, in thus specifying under what precise conditions armed soldiers may be brought to places where elections are in progress? We grow not. No man—not even a demagogue—can see danger or wrong in such a wise enactment. Only usurpers and men who are plotting treason against the liberties of the people can take alarm at such a wise, judicious, timely and imperatively necessary enactment.

The issue is thus made. A second time the President, by fraud, has thought proper to exercise his constitutional power of a veto. He has thus a second time used his power to prevent a redress of grievances—to prevent a rectifying of a great wrong—to prevent the curing of a tremendous evil. The country perfectly understands the issue. The people are not blind or fools. They see clearly the meaning of his circumlocutory inanities—they see that he is availing himself of the dodges of partisan speakers to prevent the enactment of a law that will forever place a barrier upon all bayonet bulldozing, and thus secure a fair and free election. Hayes demands that the ballot shall be upheld upon the points of bayonets, and shall be surrounded by a cordon of soldiers. The Democrats demand that elections shall be free—that no

Burgaw and Onslow Railroad—A Spirited Meeting at Jacksonville—The Crops, &c.

We learn from our correspondent, Mr. J. K. Bannerman, that there was a very large attendance from Onslow, Pender and New Hanover, at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on Monday, to participate in the railroad meeting, and that the feeling in that county in favor of building the above road is enthusiastically and almost universal, as was unmistakably evidenced at the meeting.

Dr. E. Porter, of Pender, presided, and made a rousing speech in favor of the road. The charter was then read and its provisions endorsed. A committee on resolutions was appointed and made a report through its chairman, Dr. S. S. Satchell, endorsing the movement as 'wise and practical, and pledging the meeting to its energetic support. Dr. S. accompanied the report with a forcible speech, in which he argued that the failure of so many roads in our State was owing to their impracticability, but that this road was eminently practical, could be easily built, and was greatly needed. Dis. Barker and C. Duffy, Sr., also made strong speeches in favor of the scheme, and the report of the committee was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Steps were then taken to open books of subscription, in accordance with the terms of the charter, and suitable gentlemen appointed among the corporators in Onslow, Pender and New Hanover to attend to the same. Much disappointment was experienced at the inability of Hon. A. M. Waddell to be present and address the meeting, according to promise, his failure to do so being unavoidable.

Our correspondent concludes: "Judge Seymour is holding court with his usual acceptability to the bar and the public. The same may be said of Capt. Swift Galway, the Solicitor in attendance. "Crops are not so well advanced, because of the recent cold weather. When Onslow gets an outlet for her peaches, corn, cotton, and garden vegetables, and for her oysters, fish, and other products, as she will have when this road is finished to Burgaw, the county will take a new start."

A Horse Thief Among Us—Efforts to Capture Him.

On Saturday morning last a colored man by the name of John Bernard, said to be a resident of this city, appeared at Rocky Point with quite a valuable horse for sale, which was finally purchased by a colored resident at the Point by the name of Anthony Merrick, who paid Bernard \$85 for the animal. On Sunday morning a gentleman from Duplin put in his appearance and claimed the horse as his own, stating that he had been stolen from his stables and accurately describing him before he had seen him. In the meantime a telegram had been sent to Chief of Police Brock by the owner of the horse, requesting that official to keep a sharp look out for the thief. Accordingly a posse started out to try to capture the fellow, who got on his track Sunday night and came very near taking him, but he finally gave them the slip and has not since been heard from.

Meeting of the Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge at Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 13.—The Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows met here this morning and quickly dispatched all the business presented. R. W. Grand Master Ehringhaus, and nearly all the delegates to the Grand Lodge, which meets to-night at 8 o'clock, have arrived, and the attendance bids fair to be very large. Many interesting matters are to come up before the session, and much important business will doubtless be transacted, of which you shall be duly advised. The Episcopal Convention meets to-morrow, and the delegates to the two bodies make this hospitable old town present quite an animated appearance. Every kindness and courtesy have been shown the Wilmington delegates, who are delighted with the reception they have met with. Mack.

A Pender Prisoner.

Moses Jordan, colored, was brought to this city Monday night, under a commitment from Justice Bloodworth, of Holden Township, Pender county, charged with larceny, and in default of security in the sum of \$100 for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court, he was committed to jail.

The schr. Louis Clark, Capt. Smith, from Havana, and bound to New York, put in at Smithville on the 10th inst., for a harbor and repairs. In a telegram sent to this city by Dr. Curtis, and directed to Messrs. Harris & Howell, it was stated, we understand, that the vessel had been eleven days out, had no sickness aboard, and Capt. Smith desired to know if the authorities would allow him to come up to the city in person and attend to some business, which request was declined. We hear that Capt. Smith had been having some trouble with his crew. The vessel was boarded by a boat's crew from the Revenue Cutter Colfax, and we learn that it was ascertained afterwards that the crew were worn out with incessant toil, and had signified their willingness to go to work as soon as they had been allowed a sufficient time for rest.

The Russian barque *Belopie*, Capt. Johansen, cleared from this port on the 5th, and the captain had to return to the city, reaching here yesterday. She had made to sea a sufficient length of time to make more than a hundred miles, when she encountered a gale which stove in her bulwarks and cabin house, and broke her rudder, and in the confusion two seamen were badly injured. The vessel will be brought to the city from below and undergo repairs.

Another Veto Message.

The Bill to Prevent Military Interference with Elections returned to the House—Grounds upon which the President acted—His Decisions Against all Forcible Interference or Intimidation at the Polls—Pledges His Administration Against its Exercise, &c.

(By Telegram to the Morning Star.) WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President to-day returned to the House of Representatives the "Act to Prohibit Military Interference at Elections," with his objections to its approval. The President says: "Holding, as I do, the opinion that any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections, and sincerely desiring to concur with Congress in all of its measures, it is with very great regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but is also in many respects an unjust and important constitutional principle. The true rule, as to the employment of military force at the elections, is not doubtful. No intimidation or coercion should be allowed to control or influence any citizen in the exercise of his right to vote, whether it appears in the shape of combinations of evil-disposed persons or of armed bodies of militia of a State, or of the military force of the United States. The elections should be free from all forcible interference, and, as far as practicable, no soldiers, either of the Union or of the State militia, should be present at the polls since the place of their presence is not that of the ordinary civil police force. There has been, and will be, no violation of this rule under orders from me during this administration. But there should be no denial of the right of the National Government to employ military force on any day, and at any place, in case such employment is necessary to enforce the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Quoting the bill, the President says: "It will be observed that the bill exempts from the prohibition all cases of military force, as specified cases. These exceptions recognize and concede the soundness of the principle that military force may properly and constitutionally be used at the place of election in order to enforce the laws, and to enforce the Constitution and the laws. But the exceptions leave the prohibition so extensive and far-reaching that its adoption will seriously impair the efficiency of the executive department of the Government."

The President then proceeds to quote acts of Congress authorizing the use of the military power to execute the laws, the provisions of which were approved by Washington and Lincoln, and referring thereto the President says: "At the most critical periods of our history my predecessors in the Executive Office have relied on this great principle. It was on this principle that President Washington suppressed the whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1794. In 1806, on the same principle, President Jefferson broke up the Burr conspiracy by issuing orders for the capture of the army or militia, and by such proceedings of the civil authorities as might enable them to suppress effectually the further progress of the enterprise, and to personally suppress the authority that President Jackson crushed nullification in South Carolina, and that President Lincoln issued his call for troops to save the Union in 1861. On numerous occasions of great significance, under probably every administration, and certainly under the present one, this power has been usefully exerted to enforce the laws without objection by any party in the country and almost without attracting public notice."

"The great elementary constitutional principle, which was the formation of the original statute of 1793, and which has been its essence in the various forms it has assumed since its adoption, is the hostility of the Government of the United States to the power of the Constitution, in full measure, the power of self protection by its own agencies, altogether independent of State authority, and if need be, against the hostility of State governments. It should remain embodied in our statutes, unimpaired, as it has been, from the very origin of the government. It should be regarded as hardly less valuable, or less sacred, than a provision of the Constitution itself. "There are many other important statutes containing provisions that are liable to be suspended or annulled, at the times and places of holding elections, if the bill before me should become a law. I do not undertake to furnish a list of them. Many of them—perhaps the most of them—have been set forth in the debates on this measure. They relate to extradition, to crimes against the laws, to quarantines, to regulations, to the neutrality of citizens, and to other subjects. In regard to them all it may be safely said that the meaning and effect of this bill is to take from the general government an important part of its power to enforce the laws."

"Another grave objection to the bill is its discrimination in favor of the State, and against the National authority. The present act on this subject is the law of the United States is lawful, under the terms of this bill, at the place where an election is being held in a State to uphold the authority of a State government, then and there in need of such military intervention, but unlawful to uphold the authority of the government of the United States then and there in need of such military intervention. Under this bill the presence and employment of the army or militia at the polls would be lawful and might be necessary, to maintain the conduct of the State election against the domestic violence that would overthrow it, but would be unlawful to maintain the conduct of a National election against the same local violence that would overthrow it. "This discrimination has never been attempted in any previous legislation by Congress, and is no more compatible with the sound principles of the Constitution, or the necessary maxims and methods of our system of government, on occasions of elections, than at other times. In the early legislation of 1793 and of 1795, by which the militia was first called into the service of the government, and from the discharge of the imperative duty, to use its whole executive power, whenever and wherever required, for the enforcement of its laws at places and times when and where the same means of authority to the government have been accorded. For the performance of both these duties. No precedent has been found in any previous legislation, and no sufficient reason has been given for a discrimination in favor of the State and against the National authority, which this bill contains. Under the sweeping terms of the bill, the National Government is effectively shut out from the exercise of the right, and from the discharge of the imperative duty, to use its whole executive power, whenever and wherever required, for the enforcement of its laws at places and times when and where the same means of authority to the government have been accorded. For the performance of both these duties. No precedent has been found in any previous legislation, and no sufficient reason has been given for a discrimination in favor of the State and against the National authority, which this bill contains. Under the sweeping terms of the bill, the National Government is effectively shut out from the exercise of the right, and from the discharge of the imperative duty, to use its whole executive power, whenever and wherever required, for the enforcement of its laws at places and times when and where the same means of authority to the government have been accorded. 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