THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR,

MESSAGE

THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives

of the United States I return berewith the bill entitled "An sal p'ementary to an act entitle ! "Anwit to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed on the 2d. day of March, 1867, and the act supplemen tary thereto, passed on the 23d. day of March, 1867, and will state as briefly as possible some of the reasons which prevent e from giving it my approval.

This is one of a series of measures passed by Congress during the last four months on the subject of reconstruction. The mess-age returning the act of the 2nd. of Match-last states at length my objections to the passage of that measure. They apply equally well to the bill now before me, and I am content merely to refer to them, and to reiterate my conviction that they are sound

There are some points peculiar to this bill which I will proceed at once to consider The first section proposes to declare "the true intent and meaning," in spine particulars, of the two prior acts upon this sub-

It is declared that the intent of those acts was - First, that the existing governments in the ten "rebel States were not legal State governments, 'and second, "that thereafter said governments, it continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Con-

Congress may, by a declaratory act, fix upon a prior act a construction altogether at variance with its apparent meaning, and from the time at least when such construc-tion is fixed the original act will be construed to mean exactly what it is stated to mean by the declaratory statute. There will be, then, from the time this bill may become a iaw, no doubt-no question as to the rela-tion in which the "existing governments" in those States, cailed in the original act "the provisional governments," stand to the military authorities. As these relations stood before the declaratory act, these "governments," it is true, were made subject to absolute military authority in many important respects, but not in all, the language of the act being "subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed." By the sixth section of the original act these governments were | Federal agency. made, "in all respects, subject to the para mount authority of the United States."

Now, by this declaratory act it appears that Congress did not, by the original set, intend to limit the military authority to any particulars or subjects therein " pre ribed," but meant to make it universal. Thus over all these ten States this military government is now declared to loave unlim ited authority. It is no longer confined to the preservation of the public peace the administration of criminal law, the regis tration of voters, and the superintendence of elections, but " in all respects " it is asserted to be paramount to the existing civil

it is to this condition that twelve millions that the is altogether unfamiliar. of American citizens Congress of the United States. Over every foot of the inumense territory occupied by me American citizens, the Constitution of the United States is theoretically in full operation. It binds all the people there, d should protect them, yet they are de

nied every one of its sacred guarantees. Of what avail will it be to any one of these Southern people, when seized by a file of soldiers, to ask for the cause of ar rest, or for the production of the warrant?
Of what avail to ask for the privilege of ball when in military custody which knows no such thing as bail? Of what avail to demand a trial by jury, process for witness es, a copy for the indictment, the privilege d, or that greater privilege, the writ of habeas corpus?

The veto of the original act of the 2d of March was based on two distinct grounds -the interference of Congress in strictly appertaining to the reserved powers of the States, and the establishment of military tribunals for the trial of citizens that message will understand that all it contains with respect to military despotism and martial law has reference especially to in times of peace. The impartial reader of the fearful power conferred on the district and assume jurisdiction to try and to punish by military boards; that, potentially, the suspension of habeas corpus was martial the suspension of habeas corpus was martial law and military despotism. The act now before me not only declares that the intent was to confer such military authority, but also to confer unlimited military authority over all the other courts of the State, and over all the offices of the State-legislative, executive, and judicial.

Not content with the general grant of power, Congress, in the second section of this bill, specifically gives to each milicommander the power "to suspend or re or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exreising, or professing to hold and exercise any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appoint ment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or

A power that hitherto all the departments of the Federal Government, acting in coucert or separately, have not dared to exer cise, is here attempted to be conferred on subordinate military officer. To him, as a military officer of the Pederal Government, is given the power, supported by "a suffi esent military force," to remove every civil vision commander who has thus deposed a amander who has thus deposed a tail of an officer or soldier of the army, or

by the appointment of "some other person."

The military appointee, whether an officer, e other person," is to perded or removed. In other words an suspended or removed. In other words an officer or soldier of the army is thus transed into a civil officer. He may be made a governor, a legislator, or an judge. ever unfit he may deem himself for such civil duties, he must obey the order. The officer of the army must, if "detailed," go officer of the army must, if "detailed," go upon the supreme bench of the State with the same prompt obedience as if he were de-

tailed to go upon a court martial. The soldier, if detailed to act as a justice of the peace, must obey as quickly as if he were

detailed for picket duty.

What is the character of such a military civil officer? This bill declares that he shall perform the duties of the civil office to which he is detailed. It is clear, however, that he does not lose his position in the military service. He is still an officer or soldier the army; he is still subject to the rules and regulations which govern it, and must yield due deference, respect, and obedience towards his superiors. The clear intent of this section is that the officer or soldier detailed to fill a civil office must execute his duties according to the laws of the State.

If he is appointed a Governor of a State, is to execute the duties as provided by the laws of that State, and for the time being his military character is to be suspended in his new civil capacity. If he is appointed a State Treasurer be must at once assume the custody and disbursement of the funds of the State, and must perform those duties precisely according to the laws of the State; for he is intrusted with no other official duty or other official power. Hobling the office of Treasurer and intrusted with funds, it happens that he is required by the Siste laws to enter into bond with security, and to take an oath of office, yet from the begin ning of the bill to the end there is no provision for any bond or eath of office, or for any single qualification required under the State law, such as residence, citizenship, or anything else. The only oath is that provi which every one detailed is "to take and tor subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States." Thus an officer of the army of the United States, detailed to fill a civil office in one of these States, gives no official bond and takes no official oath for the performance of his new duties as a civil officer of the State : only takes the same outh which he that already taken as a military officer of the United States. He is, at least, a military officer performing civil duties, and the authority under which heacts is Federal authority on and the inevitable result is, that the Federal Government, by the agency of its own sworn officers, in effect, assumes the civil government of the States

A singular contradiction is apparent acre. Congress declares these local State govern-ments to be illegal governments, and then provides that these illegal governments shall be carried on by public officers, who are to perform the very duties imposed on its own officers by this illegal State author-It certainly would be a novel spectacle it Congress should attempt to carry on a lepil State government by the agency of its own officers. It is yet more strange that Congress attempts to sustain and carry on an illegal State government by the same

In this connection I must call attention to the 10th and 11th sections of the bill, which provide that more of the officers or appointers of these military commanders, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States. and that all the provisions of the act "shall be constructed literally to the end, that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly

fall might require construction, and they fix, therefore, the rule to be applied. But bere is the construction to come from? Cartain's necesse can be more in want of instruction than a soldier or an officer of the It is impossible to conceive any state of army detailed for a civil service; with the society more intolerable than this, and yet a duties of which, perhaps the most impor-

> his action, by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States. The duties of the office are altogether civil but when be asks for an opinion he can only ask the opinion of another military officer, who, erloups, understands as little of his duties. as he does himself; and as to his faction," he is answerable to the military authority alone. Strictly no opinion of any civil offior other than a unlike how a binding lorce. But these military appointers would not be bound even by a just tal opinion. They might very well say, even when their action is in conflict with the Supreme Court of the United States, "that court is composed of civil officers of the United States; not we are not bound to conform our as tion to any opinion of any such authority

This hill and the acts to which it is surplementary are all founded were the amption that the ten e-mainties are not States, and that their existing governments are not is gal. Throughout the legislation upon this subject they are called rebel states," and in this particular bill they are denominated "so called States," and the vice of illegality is declared to pervade all of them. The obligations of consistency bind the legislative body as well as the nitividuals who compose it. It is now too late to say that these ten political communities are not States of this Union

Declarations to the contrary, made in the ts, are contradicted again and again by the repeated acts of legislation again by Congress from the year 1861 to 1867. During that period, whilst those States were in active rebellion, and after that rebellion vas brought to a close they have been again and again recognized as States of the Union Representation has been apportioned to them as States. They have been divided them as States. They have into judicial distracts for the holding of district and circuit courts of the United States, as States of the Union only can be distri

The last act on this subject was passed July 23, 1866, by which every one of these ten States was arranged into districts and ircuits. They have been called upon by Congress to act through their Legislatures upon at least two amendments to the Confitution of the United States. As States they have ratified one amendment, which required the vote of twenty seven States of thirty six then composing the Union. When the requisite twenty seven votes were given in favor of that amendment seven of which votes were given by seven of these ten States - it was proclaimed to be a part of the Constitution of the United S and slavery was declared not longer to exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. If these seven States were not legal States of the Union, it follows as the inevitable consequence that in some of the States slavery vet exists. It does not exist in these seven States, for they have abolished it also in their own State constitotions : but Kentucky not having done so, it would still remain in that State. But, in truth, if this assumption these States have no legal State governments be true, then the abolition of slavery by these illegal governments binds no one, for Congress now de-nies to these States the power to abolish slavery by denying to them the power to elect a legal State legislature, or to frame a for Congress now de

having reference to suffrage, it happens that these States have not accepted it. The consequence is, that it has not claimed or undermond, even by Congress, to be a part of the Constitution of the United States. The Senate of the United States marshals for every one of these States; and yet, if they are not legal States, not one of these judges is authorized to hold a court: So, too, both Houses of Congress have passed appropriation bills to pay all these judges attorneys, and officers of the United States, for exercising their functions in these States. Again, in the machinery of the internal revenue laws, all of these States are districted not as "territories," but as "States".

So much for continuous legislative recog-nition. The instances cited, however, fall far short of all that might be enumerated Executive recognition, as is well known, has been frequent and unwavering. The same may be said as to indicial recognition, through the Supreme Court of the United States. That august tribunal, from first to last, in the administration of its duties in bane and upon the circuit, has never failed to recognize these ten communities as legal States of the Union. The cases depending in that Court upon appeal and writ of ar for from these States, when the rebellion is gan, have not been dismissed upon any idea of the cessation of jurisdiction. They were carefully continued from term to term until the rebellion was entirely subdued and peace to established, and they were called for arouncest and consideration as if no in surrection had intervened curring since the relation, have come from these States before that court by writ of error and appeal, and even by original suit. where only a State can bring such a suit. These cases are entertained by that tribural in the exercise of its acknowledged jurisdiction, which could not attach to them it they had come from any political body other than a State of the Union - Finally, in the allotment of their circuits, made la indices at the December term, 1865, every one of these States is put on the same feeting of legality with all the other States of the Virginia and North Carolina, being a part of the Fourth Circuit, are allotted to the Chief Justice. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida constituted the Fifth Circuit, and was abouted to the late Mr. Justice Wayne. Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas are afforted to the 6th Judicial circuit, as to which there is a va-

cancy on the bench. The Chief Justice, in the exercise of his duties, has recently held a Circuit Court in the State of North Carolina. If North Car-olina is not a State of this Union, the Chief Justice had no authority to hold a Court there, and every order, judgment, and de-cree rendered by him in that Court were

coram non judice, and void. Another ground on which these recon struction acts are attempted to be sustained. is this. That these ten States are conquered territory; that the constitutional relation in which they stood as States toward the Field eral Government prior to the rebellion has given place to a new relation; that this ter-ritory is a conquered country, and their cit izens a conquered people; and that in this new relation, Congress can govern them by

A title by conquest stands on clear ground It is a new title acquired by war. It applies only to territory; for goods or movea-ble things regularly captured in war are called "booty," or if taken by individual soldiers, "plunder."

these ten States which the United States holds by conquest, save only such land as did not belong to either of these State- Jr

to any individual owner. I mean such lands as did belong to the pretended government called the Confeder. ate States. These lands we may claim to hold by conquest. As to all other land or territory, whether belonging to the States or any number of executive officers to individuals, the Federal Government basis of this Executive trust, yeard by now no more title or right to it than it head : before the reliion. Over our forts, arsenals, navy yards, custom houses, and other Federal property situate in these States, we now hold, not by the title of conquest, but by our old title squired by purchase or condemonstron to rambbe use with compensation. to former owners and agent of conquered these place, but may a supply the possessed them. If we require more sites for forts, custo. I make the to them by purchase or ap propriation in the regular mode. At this ment the United States, in the acquisition sites for national cometeries in those States, acquires title in the same way. The or leased by the United States, not in the court houses of the States. The United States pays each of these States for the use of its fails. Finally the United States beyies its direct taxes and its internal revenue upon the property in those States, including the productions of the lands within their territorial limits not by way of levy and contribution in the character of a conqueror, but in the regular way of taxation, under the same laws which apply to all the other

States of the Union.

From first to last, during the rebellion nd since, the title of each of these States to the lands and public buildings owned by them has never been disturbed, and not a foot of it has ever been acquired by the United States even under a title by confiscacation, and not a foot of it has ever been

taxed under federal law. In conclusion I must respectfully ask the tiention of Congress to the consideration of one more question arising under this bill. It vests in the military commander, subject only to the approval of the General of the army of the United States, an unlimited power to remove from office any civil or military officer in each of these ten States. and the further power, subject to the same approval, to detail or appoint any military officer or soldier of the United States to perform the duties of the officer so removed. and to fill all vacancies occasioned in those

States by death, resignation or otherwise The military appointee thus required to perform the duties of a civil office according to the laws of the State, and as such required to take an oath, is, for the time being, civil officer. What is his character? Is he a civil officer of the State or a civil officer of the United States ! If he is a civil officer of the State, where is the Federal power, under our Constitution, which authorizes his appointment by any Federal officer If, however, he is to be considered a civi officer of the United States, as his appoint-ment and oath would seem to indicate, where is the authority for his appointment vested by the Constitution ! The power of appointment of all officers of the United States, civil or military, where not provided

constitution for any purpose, even for such a purpose as the abolition of slavery.

As to the other constitutional amendment sent of the Senate, with this exception sent of the Senate, with this exception-that Congress may by law vest the appoint ment of such interior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law in the heads of Departments in the heads of Departments. I these are to be considered Burn inferior efficies within the meaning of the has repeatedly given its sanction to the ap-pointment of judges, district attorneys, and appointment by the President alone, or the courts of law, or by the heads of departments, but vests the appointment in one subordinate executive officer, subject to the approval of another subordinate executive illicer. So that if we put this question and fix the character of the military appointee either way, this provision of the equally apposed to the Constitution,

Take the case of a soldier or officer appointed to perform the office of judge in one of these States, and as such to admin ister the proper laws of the State. Where is the authority to be found in the Constitution for vesting in a military or an executive other strict judicial functions to be ex-reised under State law? It has been again and again decided by the Supreme ourt of the United States, that acts of Congress which have attempted to vest executive powers in the judicial courts, or the United States, are not war

ranted by the Constitution. If Congress cannot clothe a judge with merela executive duties how can they clothe an officer or soblier of the arms with indical duties over citizens of the United states who are not in the military or maval service.' So, too, it has been repeatedly decided that. Congress cannot require a State officer, executive or judicial, form any duty empired proof him to a law. of the United States. How, then, can Congress could power upon an executive offi-err of the United States to perform such duties in a State? If Congress could not yest in a pelge of one of these States any urbered authority under the United States edirect enactment, how can it accomish the same thing indirectly, by remova the State judge and putting an officer of the I nited States in his place?

To me these considerations are conclusive of the constitutionality of this part of the bull new before me, and Tearnestly com-

judgment of Congress.
Within a period less than ayear the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the executive department of the Government of some of its essential powers. The Constitution and the oath provided in it devotes upon the President the power and the daty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The Constitution, in order to carry out this power, gives him the choice of the agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision. But in the exfigurion of the President remains, but the power to exercise that Constitutional duty effectually taken away. The military community is, as to the power of appoint prest, made to take the place of the President, and the general of the army the place of the Sounte, and any attempt on the part of the President to assert his own Constitutional power may, under pretence of law, be met by afficial insubordination. It is to be texted that these military officers lookong to the authority given by thee laws, rather then to the letter of the Constitution, will be entire no authority but the com-

mander of the district and the general of If there were mosther objection than this to this proposed begislation it would be sufficient. Wasts I hold the chief executive termination, it so happened that the cap-Liws are tarthfully executed, I can never willingly surender that trust, or the pow-

I composer any my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of laws and at the same time, squrender, that trust and the powers which accompany it to any other executive edie r, higher low, or to

If this Executive trust, visted by the Constatuted in the President, is to be taken the responsibility will be with Congress in could, be succeimate and unconstitutional power, and with the officer who as to excite This interference with tion dauthority of the Executive is an evil that will mevitably it is not the worst earl of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the Presided powers conterred upon him alone by the constitution, but the wrong is more thegrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferespecially up a military officers. Over nearly one third of the States of the Union military power, regulated by no fixed law

Each one of these five district commanders, though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercises at this hour ore executive power, military and civil than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the head of the executive de partment, though chosen by and responsithe to themselves. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They know al how it is to be applied. the present time they cannot, according to the Constitution, repeal these laws, they counst remove or control this military depotism. The remedy, nevertheless, is in their hands, it is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one, if not controlled by fraud overawed by arbitrary power, or from apathe on their part too long delaced. With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wise don, and integrity, I am still hopeful of the intere and that in the end the rod of spotism will be broken, the armed rule of power be litted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

A passenger from Fort Bonton explains General Meigher came to be drowned, He was engaged in a quarrel on the after nom of the 1st instant with an Irishman who had insulted him. Excitement seemed to have rendered the General debrious, and at 10 o'clock P. M. he stole from his bed and fell overboard. Search was made for his

Sumner complained, in the Senate, last Saturday, that Congress hadn't been Radical enough. It would be just as reasonable to complain that the devil isn't wicked enough.

Luck lies in bed, and wishes the postman would oring him news of a legacy. Labor turns out at six o'clock and, with busy pen or ringing hammer, lays the foundation of a

From Chambers' Journal WHAT TO DO IN THE MEANTIME?

It has been frequently remarked by a philosopher of our acquaintance, whose only fault is impracticability, that in life there is but one real difficulty; this is simply what to do in the meantime! The thesis requires no demonstration! It comes hears it uttered. From the chimney pots to the cellars of society, great and small, scholars and clowns, all classes or struggling humanity are paintully alive to its The men to whom the question is

emmently embarrassing are those who have either pecuniary expectancies or pertalents of some particular kind, on whose recognition by others their material prosperity depends. It may be laid down as a general axiom, in such cases, that the worst thing a man can do is to wait, and the best thing he can do is to work, that is to say that in nine cases out of ten, doing some thing has a great advantage over doing nothing Such an assertion would appear a mere obvious traism, and one recouring neither proof nor illustration, were it no grievously palpable to the student of the great book of life—the unwritten biograph-ical dictionary of the world—that an opposite system is too often preferred and adopted by the unfortunate victims of this condition of exceptorly question," so clear y proposed, and in countless instances, so inelliciently and undefinitely answered.

To multiply dismal examples of such and cases of people ruined, starved, and may a riety of waxs fearfully embarra sed and to mented during the process of expectation, by the policy of cowardly slott or feelde by the policy of cowardly slott hesitation, might indeed point a moral, but would scarrely adora a tale. It is doubtles an advantage to know how to avoid errors, but it is decidedly a much greater advantage to learn practical truth. We shall, therefore, leave the dark, sole of the argument with full confidence to the memories, experience, and imaginations of our readers, and dwell rather as both a more salutary and interesting consideration ful reparter to the grand query, which our limited personal observation has enabled us to collect. Besides, there is nothing at tractive or exciting about intellectual in ertia. The contrast between active resist ance and passive endurance is that between a machine at rest and a machine in motion. Who that visited the Great Exhibition can have failed to remark the difference interest aroused in the two cases? What else cause the preambulating dealer in artificial spiders suspended from threads to command so great a patronage from the ju venile population of Paris and London! What else constitutes the superiority of an advertising van over a stationary poster: What sells Alexander Dumas' novels and makes a balloon ascent such a favorite spectacle? "Work, man!" said the philosopher "hast thou not all eternity to rest And to work, according to Mill's "Political Economy," is to more: therefore perpetual motion is the great ideal problem of me chanicians.

The first case in our museum is that of a German officer. He was sent to the coast of Africa on an exploring expedition, through the agency of the parti pretre, or Jesuit party in France, with whose machin ations against Louis Phillippe's government he had become accidentally acquainted The Jesuits, finding him opposed to their plans, determined to remove him from the scene of action. In consequence of this deof the United States, whilst the tain of the vessel in which he went out set sail one fine morning, leaving our friend on negro population. His black acquaintances for some time treated him with marked civility; but as the return of the ship becan more and more problematical, familiarity began to breed its usual progeny, and th unhappy German found himself in a most painful position. Hitherto be had not been treated with actual disrespect; but when King Bocca-Bocca one day cut him in the most unequivocal manner, he found him self so utterly neglected, that the sensation of being a nobady-a nobody too amongst niggers! for the moment completely overcame him. A feeble ray of hope was excited shortly afterwards in his decrease but by a hint gathered from the made by the negro in whose but he lived that a project was entertained in high quarters of giving him a coat of hunp black and selling him as a wave; but this alea was abandoned by its originators, possible t want of opportunity to carry it out. Now us he had a charge of gampoware best give away, the black men had almost a shipped him as an incarnation of the to Jumbo adored by their fathers 13 d on this, it occurred to him that if any possibility, he could contrive to me facture a fresh supply of the v hard commodity, his fortunes would be compare

No sooner had the of a crien in hibrain, than, with productors preserve once he proceeded to work towards its realiza ration. The worst of it was float he knee the native names neither of charcost, adphur, nor mitre. No matter, his store you ition was proof against all difficulture. Having once conveyed his design to the negroes, he found them eager to assist him. though, as difficulty after difficulty arese. required all the confidence of contacts and hopeful energy to control their savage impos-

tience. The first batch was a believe and it was only by pretending that it was yet unfinished he was enabled to try a second, in which he triumphed over all obstacles. When the neuroes had really loaded their muskets with his powder, and fired them off in celebration of the event, they indeed to vered the stranger as a superior and marvel. the German remained on the coast. It was a port rarely visited, and the negroes would allow him to make any attempt to travel to a more frequented place. Thus he coutinued to make gunpowder for his barbarous friends, and to live, according to their notions, "like a prince;" for to do King Bocca-Bocca justice, when he learned our friend's he treated him like a man and a l roth er. What might have been his fate had he awaited in idle despendency the arrival of a vesself As it was, the negroes emaded the beach, and fired off repeated salves his departure. Doubtless his name will descend through many a dusky generation as the teacher of that art which they still practice, carrying on a lucrative commerce is gunpowder with the neighboring tribes. A escaped victim of Jesuit frand brought back to Europe, was no inappropriate proof of the policy of doing something "in the mean-time," while waiting, however anxiously, to

We knew another case in point, also con-nected with the late king of the French. M. de G was, on the downfall of that monarch, in pessession of a very handsome pension for past services. The revolution came, and his pension was suspended. His wife was a woman of energy; she saw that the pension might be recovered by making proper representations in the right quarters; and debt might accoue in the interim. Her house was handsomely furnished she had been brought up in the Jap of wealth and luxury. She did not besitate; she turned her house into a lodging house, sank the pride of rank, attended to all the duties of such a station, and what was the result? When, at the end of three years, M. de Grecovered his pension, he owed nobody a

farthing, and the arrears sufficed to dower one of his daughters about to marry a gentleman of large fortune, who had become acquainted with her by lodging in their house. Mme. de M - 's fashionable friends thought her conduct very shocking. But what might have become of the family in three years of petitioning? Again: one of our most intimate acquain-

tances was an English gentleman, who, hav ing left the army at the instance of a rich father-in law, had the misfortune subsequently to offend the irascible old gentle man so utterly that the latter suddenly withdrew his allowance of £1,000 per annum, and left our friend to shoft for himself, His own means, never very great, were en waste time in attempting to solten him. He also knew that by his wife's settlement be should be rich at the death of the old had been severely wounded in Syria, and insurance offices refused him; felt a spring of life and youth within him that mocked their calculations. He took things cheerfully, and resolved to work for his living. He answered unnumbered advertisements, and made incessant applications for all sorts of situations. At length matters came to a crisis; his money was nearly gone; time pressed; his wife and child must be supported. A seat—not in parliament, but on the box of an omnibus, was offered him. He accepted it. The pay was equivalent to three guiness a week. It was bard work, but he stuck to it man fully. Not unfrequently it was his lot to drive gentlemen who had dined at his table and drunk his wine in former days. He never blushed at their recognition; he ought working easier than begging. nearly ten years he endured all the ups and downs of omnibus life. At last the tough old father in-law, who, during the whole interval, had never relented, died; and our here came into the possession of some £1,-500 a year, which he enjoys at this present moment. Suppose he had borrowed and drawn bills instead of working those ten years, as many have done who had expec-

tancies before them, where would be have

the expiration of the period! In the hands of the Philistines, or of the Jews? Our next specimen is that of a new anes of his style, fell, notwithstanding a rather more ambitious but less certain career a slay. The res anguster domi grew closer and closer; and though not objecting to dispense with the supposed necessity of dining, he felt that bread and cheese, in the literal acceptation of the term, were really indis-pensable to existence. Hence, one day, he school of Mr. —, &c., young gentlemen were instructed in all the branches, &c., for the moderate sum of two shillings weekly These cards he distributed by the agency of the milking in the suburban and somewhat poor neighborhood, in which he occupied a couple of rooms at the moderate rent of seven shillings weekly. It was not long be fore a few pupils made, one by one, their appearance at the would be perfugogue's. is they were mostly the sons of party reader the report stand he raised no at a cross to aking our their schooling in kind and b the means entired at least a subsession of till to at pro-perous times arrard, and pubtish assist covered his latent merics. But for this device, he might not improbably erry stated the late of Chatterton and oth to concautine" that rock on which or one an embreo gentus toon fers

The mistortune of our next case was that he abandoned the law, but that the State to be distributed throughout her ter has abandoned him. He was a solicitor in ritory in loans upon adequate security, a country town, where the people were so This, by proving the love and pity of the lattle inclined to litigation, or so happy in North for her, would win the heart of the ittle inclined to litigation, or so not finding cause for it, that he failed from South, and would thus produce a true and sheer want of clients, and, as a natural consequence, betook himself to the metropolisthat Mecca cum Medina of all desperate pilcious in search of fickle fortune his only available triend was a pustrycook bear among us a premium of forty per cent., in a large way of business. It so happened that the man of tarts and jellies was precisely it that epoch in want of a foreman and half seven per cent, interest on its loans, lanck keeper, his last prime minister having emigrated to America with a view to a more independent career. Our ex-lawyer, feeling the consumption of tarts to be more immedistely certain than the demand for writs. proposed, to his friend's amazement, for the ant post; and so well did he fill it, that practical knowledge of the jetter filled by 24th instant. those oysters whose shells are the provertial heritage of his patrons.

A still more singular resource was that of a young gentleman, of no particular profes sion, who, having disposed somehow or other in unprofitable speculations of a very moderate inheritance, found himself what is technically termed "on his beam-ends," o much so, indeed, that his condition gradually came to verge on positive destitution; and he sat disconsolately in a little garret one morning, quite at his wits' end for the means of contriving what Goethe facetiously called "the delightful habit of existing." and other possessions, in the vain hope of lighting upon something of a marketable character, he suddenly took up a sheet of card-board which in happier days he had card-board which in happier days he had clearly be negroes should charitably and gracidestined for the sketches at which he was an indifferent adopt. He had evidently formed ously and condescendingly bear in mind that the white men are white by no fault of trom the odd smile which irradiated his their own.—Prestice.

features. He descended the stairs to borrow of his landlady -what? A shilling? By no means. A needle and thread, and a pair of seissors. Then be took out his box of water colors and set to work. To design a picture Not a bit of it; to make dancing-dolls Yes, the man without a profession had found a trade. By the time it was dusk be had made several figures with moveable legs and arms; one bore a rude resemblance to Napoleon; another, with scarcely excusable license, represented the Pope; a third held the very devil up to ridicule; and a fourth hore a hideous resemblance to the grim king of terrors himselt! They were but mole productions as works of art; but there was a spirit and expression about them that toyshops rarely exhibit. The ingenious manufacturer then sallied forth with his merchandise. Within an hour afterwards might have been seen driving a bargain with a vagrant dealer in notions," as the Yankees would call them. It is unnecessary to pursue our artist through all his industrial progress. Enough that he is now one of the most successful theatrical machinists, and in the possession of a wife, a house, and a comfortable income. He, too, had prospects,

comfortable income. He too, had prospects, and he still has them as far off as ever. Fortunately for him, he "prospected" on his own account, and found a "diggin."

There is always something to be done it people will only set about finding it out, and the chances are ever in favor of activity. Whatever brings a man in contact with his tirely exhausted. He knew too well the fellows may lead to fortune. Every day impracticable temper of his lather in-law to brings new opportunities to the social worker; and no man, if he has once serious ly considered the subject, need ever be at a les as to what to do in the meantime. man, who had already passed his seventieth litton is primitive motion, and where there is a will there is a way. is a will there is a way.

GERRIT SMITH ON OUR DUTY TO THE SOUTH-LETTER TO THAD DEUS STEVENS

Hon. Thaddens Stevens DEAR SIR : You are reported in the New York Tribone as having recently said on the floor of Congress:

"It is now held by one of the most liberal and enlightened gentlemen in the country (I mean Gerrit Smith) that we should even pay a portion of the damage inflicted on the rebels, and pay a portion of the rebel debt '

Of course you do not mean that this is literally so. My often repeated proposition is that the Government lend or give moneys to the South to help her to an up ward start from the depths of her poverty and desolation. By what logic you were able to construct from the letter of this proposition your figure of speech, is for you not me, to explain. I am truly sorry that it is in your heart to hold up to ridicule my reasonable proposition. You are too old reasonable proposition. You are too old and too intellectual to be making such concessions to passion and prejudice. There are two reasons why the North should be giad to help the South. First, the South is poor -very poor, and the North is rich-very rich. Second, the North is largely respon-sible for the poverty of the South. Our tabeen on his exit from the Queen's Bench at thers united with the fathers of the South in making this a land of slaves; and in our ssful author, who, owing to the peculiarity own day the North has gone with the South his style, fell, notwithstanding a rather in upholding and extending slavery. Until of his style, fell, notwithstanding a rather dushing debut, into great difficulty and distress. His tamily withdrew all support, because he abandoned the more regular ri-Compromise was the work of the North prospects of the legal profession for the as well as of the South. So, too, was the enactment of that internal Fugitive Slave of literature. He felt that he had the act, which even the good Abraham Lincoln stuff in him to make a popular writer; but he was also compelled to admit that popular of the North, as well as of the South, to en larity was not in his case to be the work of Jorce so rigorously. With comparatively logical seminaries, and political and religus parties, were on the side of slavery.

cally in the interest of slavery. pensable to existence. Hence, one target invested his solitary half-crown in the printing of a fundred cards, authorizing largely responsible for American stavery But the war came of slavery; and the povernment of the South came of erty and desolation of the South came of the war; and hence, to the same degree that the North was responsible for slavery is she responsible for the war and for its ruinous

The commerce of the North was emphati

You call my sympathy with the South and my desire to have the North help bet. "sickly humanity." I call it simple honeach other drunk, and he in his frenzy goes to teating down my house, and I, in self-detence, demolish his, I am not to disown his claim upon my sympathy. I am to leel that honesty requires me to help him rebuild.

Would to God that Congress were so just this device, he might not improbably and wise as, at this very session, to fend fifty millions of dollars to the Confederate States—to each of their so, much of it as would be proportionate to her population and to what she has suffered from the ray ages of the war! The share falling to each lasting peace between them. And then it would be worth to the nation, it only in a financial point of view, many times fifty millions of dollars. Gold would no longer and our Government would no longer have to pay seven per cent., nor much more than

Very respectfully, yours, GERRIT SMITH

Peterboro', July 15, 1867.

MAIL LINE FROM NORFOLK TO LIVERPOOL -Direct Trape -Colonel Lamb has now succeeded in establishing between Norfolk in a few years he had saved enough of money and Liverpool "The United States Mail Line to start again in his old profession. The to Licerpool," which, we presume, may be pastrycook and his friends became clients, regarded as a permanent institution. The and he is at present a thriving attorney in steamship Worcester, of the new line will Lincoln's Inn, none the werse a lawyer for leave this City for Liverpool, direct, on the

in the tall, a steamer of this line will leave Liverpool for Norfolk, direct, regular ly every month. This is certainly most on counging in the midst of our troubles; which, we trust, time will soon remove. The efforts of such men in a struggling community are incalculable; and, indees, upon them depends a city's progress and prosper ity. Direct trade is now an accomplifact. - Norfolk Journal, 17th

REGISTRATION ITEMS,—Registration in Spotsylvania county and Fredericksburg ar gives white majority 241. In Stafford county the white majority

In Rockingham county: whites, 2,811 blacks, 415; and several hundred whites yet to be registered.—Richmond Dispatch.