

# The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1867.

VOL. 62.—WHOLE No. 5,409.

## Notices, &c.

**NOTICE.**—All in our debt will please bear in mind we are preparing to make our fall purchases, and must have money. In many cases longer indulgence cannot be given, and we earnestly hope all who know they have not paid us, will read this notice, come forward and pay up at once. Our terms are six months, and upon all accounts, we charge interest, after 4th. aug21

**MONEY SAVED.**—Intending to adopt the cash system Oct. 1, 1867, I am desirous of reducing our stock as low as possible, before making fall purchases, we will offer many great bargains for cash. A. B. CRAMER & CO. aug21

**LUMBER.**—60,000 feet Oak, White and Yellow Pine Lumber on hand and for sale by J. B. WILLIAMS & CO. jun14, 67

**COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.**—This institution is located on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, two hours ride from Philadelphia. The next yearly session will open Tuesday, September 10th, to continue ten months. Terms for Boarding and Tuition for ten months, \$200. Extras at the usual rates. For further information send for circular to Rev. JOHN MOORE, Princeton, Pa. jun26

**DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.**—We, the undersigned, having done business under the name and firm of Stover & Holsinger, hereby give notice that said firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of SAUL STOVER & HOLSINGER.

The notes and books of said firm will be left in the hands of C. R. Stover for collection, at their old stand, Woodbury, May 27, 1867.

The business will be conducted under the name and firm of C. R. Stover & Co. Thankful for past favors, we would respectfully ask the continuance of the same for the future. We invite the public to call and examine our stock of GOODS, as we shall, as before, keep a general assortment of all kinds of goods usually kept in a country store. C. R. STOVER & CO. jun27

**\$2.00 PER HOUR** realized by our agents. For particulars enclose stamp and address to KENNETH CROKER & Co., New York, N. Y. WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

NEXT TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEP. 18. Apply to the PRESIDENT, Canonsburg, or to the Vice President, Washington, Pa. aug27

**WORTHY OF NOTE!** The place to buy good BOOTS AND SHOES, cheap, is at the *Bargain Store* of G. R. & W. OSTER. They have just received a large assortment of superior quality. Bedford, Aug. 29, '67. w4

**MONEY SAVED!** The place to buy your goods and save 25 per cent, is at the *Bargain Store* of G. R. & W. OSTER, who are now selling off (prior to closing, to extend and otherwise repair their Store room) their entire stock at greatly reduced prices, many goods at and below cost. Bedford, Aug. 23, '67. w6

**NOTICE.**—THE CASH SYSTEM IN FASHION!—The undersigned takes this method of requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts. This notice must be observed. On and after October 1, 1867, he will sell goods for cash and approved produce only, having been convinced, by experience, that the cash system is the best for his customers as well as himself. A. L. DEFLAUGH. aug23

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,** That on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William Spidle, of Bedford County, Pa., in the county of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts or delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the office of John Gesina, Esq., in Bedford, Bedford County, State of Pennsylvania, before Hastings Gehl, Register, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. THOS. A. ROWLEY. U. S. Marshal. aug24

**"BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI!"** A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES, From the Great River to the Great Ocean, BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON. Over 20,000 Copies Sold in One Month.

Life and Adventure on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories. To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this history of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt by all who desire a reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. [aug24

**Job Printing.**

**THE BEDFORD GAZETTE**

POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, BEDFORD, PA.

**MEYERS & MENGEL PROPRIETORS.**

Having recently made additional improvements to our office, we are prepared to execute all orders for PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, With dispatch and in the most SUPERIOR STYLE.

**CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, CHECKS, CERTIFICATES, BLANKS, DEEDS, REGISTERS, RECEIPTS, CARDS, HEADINGS, ENVELOPES, SOBOLLS, HANDBILLS, INVITATIONS, LABELS, &c. &c.**

Our facilities for printing POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c., FOR CONCERTS AND EXHIBITIONS, ARE UNSURPASSED.

"PUBLIC SALE" BILLS Printed at short notice.

We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price.

**NAMMOTH SALE BILLS,** printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the extra expense of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFF.

**LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS,** and ENVELOPES for business men, printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

**EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE** OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE OFFICE. Call and receive your orders.

**CLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES** POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and dispatch, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFF.

**PRINTERS' INK** has made many a business man rich. We ask you to try it in the volume of THE GAZETTE.

**THE BEDFORD GAZETTE** is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

## Dry Goods, &c.

**NEW GOODS AND NEW TERMS!** CASH AND PRODUCE STORE!

J. M. SHOEMAKER has just returned from the East and is now opening a

NEW AND CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS, bought at the late decline in prices.

The following comprise a few of his prices:

Calicoes, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 cents.

Muslins, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, and best, 22.

Cassimeres, 75, 90, 100, 110, 120, 150 a yard.

Ginghams, 12 cents up to 25.

Cottonades, from 18½ cents up to 50.

Ladies' Hose, 12, 16, 20, 25, 50.

Gents' Half-Hose, 12, 20, 25, 40, 50.

Boots and Shoes, all sizes and prices.

Hats, a large assortment, from 15 cents up.

Coffee, 25, 28 and 30.

Green and Black Teas, from \$1.50 up to \$2.20.

Sugars, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and best at 19 cents.

Rice, 12½ cts per lb.

Clothing—Linen Coats, \$1.50, 1.75 and \$2.00.

We will sell Goods for CASH and PRODUCE only, unless otherwise specified, and then we will require a Note, with interest from date, and in no case will these terms be deviated from. We expect

TO SELL GOODS AT SUCH LOW PRICES that the consumers will see at once that it is TO THEIR INTEREST TO BUY FOR CASH or PRODUCE. You need not have any fears about paying high prices for goods to make up for losses sustained from customers who never pay for the goods they buy. YOU CAN SAVE AT LEAST TEN PER CENT BY BUYING FOR CASH.

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S, No. 1 Anderson's Row. jun28, '67.

**SPLENDID OPENING OF CHEAP SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,** AT FARQUHAR'S New Bargain Store, REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES, (good) 12½c. do (best) 18c.

MUSLINS, brown, 10c. do (best) 20c. do bleached, 10c. do (best) 25c.

DELAINES, best styles, 25c.

**DRESS GOODS** of all kinds VERY CHEAP.

**MEN'S and BOYS' COTTONADES,** GOOD and CHEAP.

A large stock of FANCY ALL WOOL CASSIMERES ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.** MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS.

**GROCERIES:** Best COFFEE, 30c. Brown SUGAR, from 10 to 15c.

**FISH:** Mackerel and Potomac Herring.

**QUEENSWARE** and a general variety of NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine our stock as we are determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. J. B. FARQUHAR. may17

## TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance; \$2.50 if paid within six months; \$3.00 if not paid within six months. All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All insertions of Associations; communications of kind or individual interest; and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, ten cents per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

All advertising done after first insertion. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

One square - 3 months 6 months 1 year  
Two squares - 8 00 12 00 16 00  
Three squares - 12 00 18 00 24 00  
Quarter column - 14 00 20 00 30 00  
Half column - 18 00 25 00 40 00  
One column - 20 00 30 00 50 00

\*One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOE PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

All letters should be addressed to MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

## AFFAIRS IN SHERIDAN'S KINGDOM.

**Radical Crimes in Texas Detailed.—The True Cause of the Troubles in that State.—A Document for the Country to Peruse, &c.**

Governor Throckmorton publishes, in the Texas State Gazette, a document which in the first part is a defence from the charge of General Sheridan, that he was an impediment in the way of reconstruction, and in the second he reports on the General, and proves that the General was an impediment.

We make the following striking extracts: It cannot be forgotten that extraordinary impediments to the proper execution of the acts of Congress have been thrown in the way, 1st. By circular order 13, which filled the whole country with consternation, and forced the impression upon the minds of the people that it made no difference what they did, they were not to have the benefit of the laws, but were to be oppressed and humiliated by the exercise of unlawful power. 2d. By refusing to appoint persons to fill vacancies in State offices except such as could take the "test oath." 3d. By delay in appointing boards of registration in many counties, where, if appointed, the work had not commenced as late as a month since. 4th. By selecting none as registrars but those of one political party, and they, as a general rule, of the most violent and prejudiced of their party. 5th. By appointing negroes on the Board of Registrars, who are notoriously incompetent, when respectable and intelligent white men could have been obtained without trouble, who had been through the war and are yet loyal to the government. 6th. By the exclusion of sextons of cemeteries, of auctioneers, police jurors, managers and clerks of elections, members of police, under-wardens of workhouses, school directors, &c., from registration, not to mention ferrymen, overseers of the roads, foreigners by birth who attained their majority in America, but had no naturalization papers, and many other classes not excluded by law, but excluded by the registrars. 7th. By the manifest disinclination of the military authorities to believe in the sincerity of the declarations of the State officials, the newspaper press and the people, of their desire to comply with the acts of Congress.

The property of citizens has been used without compensation—not in a few isolated cases, but in many; not alone the property of those who engaged in the war against, but of those who were through the struggle and are yet faithful to, the general government.

The Freedmen's Bureau has exercised power not conferred upon it, its agents have made arrests, and imposed penalties not justified by the law nor sustained by reason. Under pretence that the civil rights act had been violated, citizens have been arrested and restrained of their liberty, without the process or forms required by that law, and for offences alleged to have been committed long anterior to its passage.

The town of Brenham was set on fire by United States soldiers, and a large amount of property destroyed. If the deed was not instigated by the officer in command, it was perpetrated almost in his immediate presence, and no effort was made to prevent it, nor to punish the offenders.

The judgments and decrees of the courts have been prevented from being executed, and have been ordered to be set aside, and indictments and papers in criminal and civil causes have been forcibly taken and destroyed, and the judges required to dismiss suits in a number of cases.

A decree of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Texas, was interfered with, and for a time, its execution was prevented.

Freedmen charged by indictment with high crimes have been protected from arrest and trial. One charged with an attempt at rape upon a girl 14 years of age was taken from jail by order of an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, and when the facts were made known the agent was not punished, nor the criminal returned to the officers of the law.

Two citizens, arrested by and in cus-

tody of a company of soldiers, were murdered in less than an hour after their arrest by the person (himself a fugitive from justice) who pointed them out, and at whose instigation they were arrested. Upon the testimony of soldiers, who were present, the officer in command was indicted as accessory to this murder, yet he was not delivered up for trial.

The following is a specimen of some of the orders that have been issued—this by an officer of the grade of first-lieutenant:

Special Orders No. 8.

It having come to my knowledge that lawless men, perjured traitors, enemies of law, order, and of the United States, sympathizers, aiders and abettors of the Burns and Clarks' thieves, outlaws, and assassins, have been engaged in making threats, and in other notorious, disorderly, and disloyal conduct; and it having come to my knowledge that certain numerous citizens here and in the vicinity of this post, profess to be opposed to these lawless scoundrels, and to be friendly to and willing to aid in maintaining the authority of the United States government: This is, therefore, to notify the former that for the first time since no quarter will be given, and the latter that they will be held responsible in person and property.

Under order of this officer for arrest of citizens, a house was surrounded at night, two of the inmates were shot, bayoneted and beaten with the butt of guns. The excuse was that resistance was made and the soldiery fired on.

The dying declaration of one of the men slain, corroborated by the sworn statement of survivors of the family, were, that the house was surrounded by men unknown to them, and their surrender demanded, which at first was refused, but when the father was informed that the military authority of the United States demanded the arrest of his two sons, the officer was informed that they would yield, and he was invited to come into the house, and that upon the entrance of the officer, followed by some of the men, the store of death commenced. This man stated further that when he had partially revived from the wounds he had received, hearing the crowd in the yard, he seized his gun and fired on them, and then crawled out and extinguished the fire at the end of the house. The Executive of the State informed Major-General Griffin of the occurrences, and without expressing concern or exculpating the citizens of any offence, expressed the fear that a great wrong had been committed, and made a respectful request that a commission of army officers should investigate the acts. His request was not complied with.

Certain laws of the State are set aside, and others are not allowed to be enforced.

In accordance with the constitution the Legislature abolished five of the Judicial Districts of the State, and five judges and the same number of district attorneys went out of office. Two of these districts have been revived, and two judges restored by military re-script. The other three districts are not restored, probably because the political faith of the judges is not of a character to suit those who exercise the power.

The jury laws of the State, if not abolished, have been amended by an edict, and new qualifications are required. In many counties a jury cannot be had; in others, only by taking negroes on the panel, who have only the new qualification, and none of the other requisites demanded by the law. In many counties the courts cannot be held for the trial of criminal offences, and the counties are burdened with accumulating debts. In others, the lives, liberty, and property of the people are determined and adjudicated by a class of jurors not qualified by law, and totally unfit, from their previous condition in life, to discharge properly their responsibility so suddenly thrust upon them.

Recently a respectable citizen, upwards of 70 years of age, in feeble health, upon the complaint of a freedman that he had obstructed his registration, was arrested and confined by the military in this city. Notwithstanding his own ill health, the sickness of his family, his asseverations of innocence, and that he could so prove by white and black testimony, and his offer to furnish any amount of pecuniary bail, as well as the pledge of individuals of the first respectability, to be present for trial when required, yet this was refused. He was placed in a hospital, and finally, but not until he was dying, the request of his friends, that he might be removed to more comfortable quarters, was complied with. He died in a few hours after his removal.

The frontier of this State has been one continuous scene of butchery and devastation. 162 persons have been murdered; 21 wounded, and 43 women and children carried into captivity by the Indians within the last two years. Within the last month seven persons are known to have been murdered, and seven carried into captivity. Besides this, hundreds of thousands of dollars in valuable property have been destroyed and carried away by them.

These things have been brought to the attention of the commanding General of the Department, and his aid is earnestly besought. I was told by him in answer thereto, that there were more casualties occurring from outrages perpetrated upon Union men and freedmen

in the interior of the State than occurs from Indian depredations on the frontier; that the former greatly exceeded the latter, and are induced by rebellious sentiment. I was, however, promised assistance, but it came tardily.

The consequence is that troops are still scattered over the interior, where all is and has been peaceful, and when the civil authorities are able to maintain order and afford protection to the inhabitants. Troops have been sent to the frontier, but not in sufficient numbers. The posts are at great distances from each other, and can afford but little protection. The incursions on and butcheries of defenceless people by the Indians still continue, and some of these posts are barely able to protect themselves.

Many other things might be enumerated to show that whilst my accusers charge that I have not proper respect for the laws of Congress, and am an impediment to their due execution, they themselves have evinced in their conduct but little regard either for the laws of Congress or of the State, or the wellbeing of society.

All these things have the people of Texas borne, and are yet bearing, quietly. Still, they have not lost hope that reason will again dawn upon the American mind and do them justice.

In August, 1865, Governor Hamilton, who had been appointed provisional governor, arrived at the seat of government, and some time elapsed before the local organizations of the counties could be effected; and though for many reasons the Governor was personally no favorite with the people, he was treated with all the respect due to the position he occupied; and instead of being thwarted in his measures, all the aid that could be asked was extended to him in every effort to restore order. And though in the meantime the negroes had been liberated from their former obligations, and were not inclined to labor, the people went to work with a hearty good will, notwithstanding the difficulties which attended the new system of labor, to restore their broken fortunes and to restore again prosperity to the State.—There were but few idlers among the white population, as the products of the field and the pasture sent to market will show.

The people were satisfied that whether the war was just or not, their defeat was irrevocable; nobody thought or dreamed of further resistance; but they were ready to bear it. In the meantime the courts, federal and State, were organized; the judges held their courts with regularity and freedom, as formerly; the marshals and sheriffs served writs and made arrests without let or hindrance; the processes of the courts were duly executed; real estate appreciated in the market, and all things seemed to indicate an early return to prosperity.

The President of the United States issued his amnesty proclamation; the people who were so entitled availed themselves of it, and those who were not, sought special pardon. As soon as it became apparent, under the liberal policy of the President, that the great body of those lately engaged in the war were to be admitted to the rights of citizenship, we began to hear murmuring from certain quarters. Dispositions were soon manifested of a disposition to defeat a reorganization of the State on the basis prescribed. Every Southern State had already organized its State government except Texas. Being able no longer to delay it, the Provisional Governor ordered an election of delegates to a State convention—men of all shades of opinion were candidates, and the vote of the State was full; no riot or discord occurred anywhere, and the convention assembled on the 7th February, 1866. It adopted every measure which was demanded as a prerequisite. It heard and obeyed the voice of the President, the only voice which spoke with authority; and this authority, at the time, seemed to be supported by views of the most enlightened statesmen and journalists of the North. The abolition of slavery was recognized; the war debt of the rebellion was repudiated; the ordinance and doctrine of secession was abandoned, and the permanency of the Union and supremacy of the laws of the United States declared; many rights were conferred upon the newly liberated class. Provision was made for their future education—for the equal preservation of their lives, liberty and property with others, and for the bestowal of other rights and privileges whenever they should become competent to exercise them. Had it been known that more would have been required, to obtain representation in the national councils and local government, such further requisites would have been conceded in the same spirit.

The truth is, the people were tired of war and its desolations, and most earnestly longed for peace and its blessings. If they had sinned they had grievously suffered, and were ready to make the atonement. Many heartstones, once happy, had been made desolate; many who had been reared in luxury, were now penniless; but there was no repining over the past—all eyes hopefully turned to the future.

But the storm was brewing, which was destined to sweep over the country as a whirlwind.

A small party had already been formed who were really, though not avowedly, opposed to the President's policy. His policy was too liberal, and too ma-

ny had been restored to the rights of citizenship. The truth is that they feared that before the intelligent portion of the community their claims to office would be rejected. Hence they proposed the enfranchisement of the blacks with the right of suffrage. This was a question of policy—and inasmuch as many of the most intelligent communities at the North have continued to refuse the ballot to their colored population who are more or less educated, it was supposed that we could refuse it to the ignorant blacks in our midst, without danger of incurring any penalty.—The proposition was therefore rejected.

The Convention having adjourned, all parties went again before the people at a general election—very few if any openly opposed the plan of reconstruction adopted, but the defeated party were charged by their opponents, and were believed by the people to be opposed to it. Upon the result of the election being made known the President authorized the government to be turned over to the officers chosen by the people who were generally well qualified for the duties they were called to fill. Peace was proclaimed, and we believed we had entered on a new era of prosperity. The legislation of the country shows it. Immigration and capital were invited to the State. Companies to develop our mines and mineral springs, to improve our bays and harbors, to make railroads and canals, to build shops, to erect manufactures, to improve towns and cities were formed and chartered. Courts were established; the taxes, the public debt, the public buildings and institutions, dissemination of the laws, and decisions of our courts, public schools and universities, public lands, with every other matter of general interest, received due attention. Nor was the freedman forgotten. The penal codes were changed to meet his new condition, and upon him was conferred every right which was enjoyed by the white man that he might be enabled to protect his life, liberty, and property.

Under this order of things the laws have been regularly, peacefully executed, rights have been adjudicated, criminals have been arrested, tried, and punished without interruption both in the State and federal courts, saving only such interruptions as have been made by those who now charge me as being an impediment to the execution of law.

In view of these facts, what shall be said of those politicians who, being defeated in the State election, abandoned their country to disseminate throughout the Northern States the misrepresentations and slanders which have brought upon the country so direful a calamity as unrestrained martial law; or, what of those who securely remain in the State, and by anonymous letters to the Northern journals and politicians falsely representing the lawlessness and disloyalty of the people, contributed largely to the same end?

It is true that the commission of crime has been frequent, and that offenders have not always been punished. But the same may be said of every State in the Union, and in this regard, it is believed that Texas presents no worse record than older and more favored States.

But it is insisted that the Legislature, in refusing to accept the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, known as the fourteenth article, was an evidence of disloyalty. That amendment was proposed under the forms of the Constitution, and it was believed, in its spirit that it was to be deliberated upon freely, and accepted or rejected by the several States, according to their own ideas of public policy, and their own interest to be affected thereby. When submitted to this State it had been considered rejected by a number of the States represented in the national councils. It was by the Legislature respectfully received, referred, reported upon, and debated, and believing it was manifestly contrary to the interest of the State and the whole Union, it was rejected. This was only the exercise of their sound discretion. They only had acted as they had been invited to do. Had they known that the acceptance of it was absolutely necessary, that the State should have the privilege of a local government of their own choice, and representation in Congress, it would have been adopted. No charge, therefore, can be more wanton and unjust, than to attribute the motive for rejection to a spirit of disloyalty.

The loyalty of the great mass of the people is unquestionable. They are obedient to the law; they have borne with every law, even with the enfranchisement of the blacks, and disfranchisement of the whites, with equanimity, and without useless murmuring. No tumult or sedition has occurred; no organization exists to impede the laws; and so careful have the people been to give no color to such a charge, that though their most vital interests are now at stake, no party organization has been made against the present ultra party which seeks to enslave them.

Since the first of June, a disease of the nature of dysentery or cholera morbus has prevailed along the Mississippi River, in Arkansas, and hundreds of persons, both white and black, have been carried off. Almost every plantation has lost from one to thirty persons. On one small plantation, a few days ago, nine negroes died within forty-eight hours. An abatement of the disease is not looked for until the coming of cold weather.

## PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

A Warning Against Intended Obstruction of the Execution of the Laws.

The Army and Navy Enjoined to Assist and Sustain the Judiciary.

The People Exhorted to Maintain the Supremacy of the Federal Constitution.

The Laws of the United States Shall and Will be Enforced.

An Amnesty Proclamation to be Issued.

WASHINGTON, September 3.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following proclamation was issued this afternoon by the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the Constitution of the United States, the Executive power is vested in a President of the United States of America, who is bound by a solemn oath, faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and is, by the same instrument, made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and,

Whereas, By the said Constitution, it is provided that the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; and,

Whereas, In and by the same Constitution, the judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish, and the aforesaid judicial power is declared to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties which shall be made under their authority; and,

Whereas, All officers, civil and military, are bound by oath that they will support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and,

Whereas, All officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, in accepting their commissions under the laws of Congress and the rules and articles of war, incur an obligation to observe, obey and follow such directions as they shall, from time to time, receive from the President, or the General, or other superior officers set over them according to the rules and discipline of war; and,

Whereas, It is provided by law that whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States, within any State or Territory, the Executive in that case is authorized and required to secure their faithful execution by the employment of the land and navy forces and,

Whereas, Impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing, for a time, a proper enforcement there of the laws of the United States, and of the judgments and decrees of a lawful court thereof, in disregard of the command of the President of the United States; and,

Whereas, Reasonable and well-founded apprehensions exist that such ill-advised proceedings may be again attempted there or elsewhere.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby warn all persons against obstructing or interfering, in any manner whatsoever, the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws, and command all officers of the government, civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to the said laws and to the judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of such laws, decrees, judgments and processes.

And I do hereby enjoin upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the United States, in a faithful administration of the laws thereof, and in the judgments, decrees, mandates, and processes of the courts of the United States; and I call upon all good and well-disposed citizens of the United States to remember that upon the said Constitution and Laws and upon the judgments, decrees, and processes of the courts made in accordance with the same, depend the protection of the lives, liberty, and happiness of the people; and I exhort them everywhere to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity