THE ISSUES OF THE DAY

President Andrew Johnson's Address Last Night.

THE POSITION OF THE NA-TIONAL EXECUTIVE.

Ordeals of the Nation.

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The President Refuses to Recede from the Position Taken.

CONGRESS OPENLY CHARGED WITH TYRANNY AND USURPATION.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PROCESSION OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, WASHINGTON, April 18 .- At 6 o'clock this evening a procession of soldiers and sailors, and such of their iriends as sym, athize with them in their grateful acknowledgments to the President for his order lately issued, directing the Heads of Department to give preference in appointments and promotions to the subordinate offices to persons who have readered honorable service in the army and navy, was formed and marched to the Executive Mausion with the Marine Band to serenade President Johnson, who had signified to the Committee that he would accept the compliment,

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT. A very large number of persons of 1 oth sexes were previously on the ground awaiting the demonstration. At 5 15 the band played several patriotic airs, when the President made his appearance, and was greeted with huzzas by the assembled thousands. He took a stand in the coping of the wall, near the carriage-way, on the north-side of the White House, when he was addressed on behalf of the soldiers and sailors by one of their number in highly complimentary terms, saying, in conclusion. In return for your ary terms, saying, in conclusion. In return for your kindness we can but offer our sympathies and prayers, and trust that an All-wise Providence, who has brought our nation through a baptism of blood, and to whom we consecrate it anew, from slavery and by a nation's tear-, will so guide and arrest you that you may calm the troubled waters, harmonize public opinion, and restore our whole country once more to peace and prosperity."

ATHE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. President Johnson said:-It is not affectation in me to say that language is inadequate to convey the me to say that language is inadequate to convey the heartieit feelings produced on this occasion by your presence here, and by the presentation of your sentiments, as expressed by your representative in his address, and in the resolutions which you have thought proper to adopt. I confess that in the peculiar posture of public affairs, your presence and address give encouragement and confidence in my efforts to discharge the dutes incumbent upon me as Chief Magistrate of the Republic; and in what I have to say I shall address you in the character of I have to say I shall address you in the character of citizens, sailors, and soldiers. I shall speak to you on those terms, and on none other. THANKS.

I repeat my thanks for the manifestation of your approbation and of your encouragement. (Applause.) We are to-day involved in one of the mest errical and trying struggles that has occurred since this Government was spoken into existence. Nations, like individuals, must have a beginning, must have a birth. In struggling into existence a nation passes through its first trying ordeal. It is not necessary for me now to carry your minds back to the struggle when this nation was born. It is not necessary for me to allude to the privations and hardships of those who were engaged in that struggle to achieve the national birth. It is not necessary to point to the bloodshed and the lives lost in accomplishing that result.

OUR NATION'S STRENGTH. The next ordeal through which a nation has to pass is when it is called upon to give evidence that it has strength, capacity, and power to maintain itself among the nations of the earth; in giving such evidence we passed through the war of 1812, and through the war with Mexico, and we passed through all the struggles that have since occurred up to the beginning of the Rebelbon. This was our second orden. But a nation has another test still to andergo, and that is to give evidence to the nations of the earth, and to its own citizens, that it has power to resist internal foes, that it has strength enough to put down treachery at home and treason within its own borders. (Cheers.)

PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

We have commenced that ordeal and I trust in God we will pass through it successfully. (Cheers.) I feel complimented by the allusion of your repre-sentative to the fact that I stood in the Senate in 1860 and 1861, when the nation was entering on this third ordeal, and raised my voice and hand against treason, treachery, and traitors at home. (Cheers. I stand here to-day holding to and maintaining the same principles which if then enunciated. I stand here to-day opposing traitors and treason, whether they be in the South or in the North. (Loud cheers.) I stand here to-day as I then slood, using all my powers, mental and physical, to preserve this nation in passing through the third phase of its existence. The organized lorees and combined powers that recently stood arrayed against as are disbanded and driven from the field; but it does not follow that there are still no enemies against our present form of government and our free institutions. (Ap-plause.) I then stood in the Senate of the United States denying the doctrines of separation and se-cession. I denied then as I deny now that any State has the right of its own will to separate itself State has the right of its own will to separate itself from the other States, and thereby to destroy the Union and break up the Government, and I think I have given some evidence that I have been sincere and in earnest; and now I want to know why it is that the whole train of slanderers, calumnators, and traducers have been barking and snapping at may heels? Why is it that they array themselves against me? Is it because I stand on the side of the people, and when I say the people I include the sailors and soldiers? Why is it that they are arrayed in traducing and vilifying and calumniating? rayed in traducing and vilitying and calumniating? Where were they during the Rebelsion? (A voice—

"Home in bed!")

In the Senate I raised my voice against it, and when it was believed that it would be to the interest of the nation, and would assist in putting down the Rebellion, did I not leave my place in the Senate—a place of emolument, ease, and distinction, and take my position where the enemy could be reached, and where men's lives were in danger? (Cheers and cries of "That's so!")

of "That's so!") TRADUCERS AND CALUMNIATORS. While I was thus exposed personally and publicly, and in every way, some of my present traducers and calumniators were far removes from the foe, and were enjoying ease and comfort. But I care not for them; I care not for that slander. The foul whelps of sin has been turned loose against me. I care not for all that, and let me tell you here te-day that, although pretty well advanced in life, I teel that I shall live long enough to live down the whole pack of traducers and slanderers. (Applause)

They have turned the whole pack loose to lower me in your estimation. (Voices, "They cannot do

They have turned the whole pack loose to lower me in your estimation. (Voices, "They cannot do it.") "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart, little dogs and all," come along snapping and snaring at my heels, but I heed them not. The American people, citizens, soldiers, and sailors, know that Irsen my advent into public life to the present moment I have always stood unyieldingly and unwavering as the advocate and defender of their rights and interests (Cheers.)

THIRD ORDEAL. We are now in the nation's third ordeal; we are not yet through it. We said that States could not go out of the Union; we denied the doctrine of secession, and we have demonstrated that we were right; we demonstrated by the strong arm; yes, the solthers and the sailors—God bless them!—have demonstrated, by their patriotic hearts and strong arms, that States have not the power to leave the Enion. (Applause.) What followed? The Confederate armies were overpowered and disbanded, and there was a willingness, on the part of the people of those States, to come back, to be obedient to the laws, and acknowledge the supremacy of the Consultuon of our fathers.

of our fathers.

For what have we passed through this ordeal? It was to establish the principle that no States and the power to break up this Government. It was to put down the Robellion. The Rebellion

has been put down, and for what? Was it to destroy the States? (Voices, "Never!") For what have all these lives been sacrificed and all this treasure expended? Was it for the purpose of destroying the States? No. It was for the purpose of preserving the States in the Union of our tathers. It was for that that you tought; it was for that I toiled, not to break up the Government, but to put down the Rebellion, and preserve the the union of the States. I hat is wint we have been contending for, and to establish the fact that the nation can lift itself above and beyond intestine foes, and treason, and traitors at home.

MASSACRUSETTS. When the rebellion in Massachusetts was put down, did that put dassachusetts out of the Union, and destroy that State? When the rebellion in Pennsylvania was put down, did that destroy the State, and put if out of the Union? So when this last great Rebellion was put down, and the Constitution and laws of the country were restored, the States engaged in it stood as part of the Union. The Rebellion being crushed, and the daw being trestored, the Constitution being crushed, and the daw being trestored, the Constitution being acknowledged, those States stand in the Union, constituting a part of the glorious and bright galaxy of Stars. [Cheers.] WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

In passing through this ordeal what has been done? In Tennessee, under the direction of my lamented predecessor, we commenced the work of restoration, and we had succeeded, before I came here, in restoring the relations which had existed between Tennessee and the rest of the Union, with one exception, and that was the relation of representation.

RETROSPECTIVE. I came to Washington and under extraordinary circumstances succeeded to the Presidential chair. What then? The Congress of the United States had acjourned without prescribing any plan. I then proceeded as I had done in my own State, under direction of the Government, to restore the other States; and how did we begin? We found that the people had no courts, and we said to the judges, the district attorneys, and the marshals, "Go down and hold your courts, the people need the tribunals of justice to be opened." Was there anything wrong in that? The courts were opened. What else? We looked out and saw that the people down there had no mails, they had been interrupted and cut off by the operations of the Rebellion. We said to the Postmaster-General, "Let the people have facilities for mail communication, and let them begin again to understand what we all feel and think—that we are necessite."

one people."
We looked out seein, and saw that there was a blockade; that the custom houses were all closed. We said, open the doors of the custom houses and remove the blockade; let trade and commerce and the pursuit of peace be restored, and it was done. the pursuit of peace be restored, and it was done. We thus travelled on step by step, opening up custom houses, appointing collectors, establishing mail facilities, and restoring all the relations that had been interrupted by the Rebellion. Was there anything undertaken to be cone here that was not authorized by the Constitution, that was not justified by the great necessities of the case; that has not been clearly consonant with the Constitution and with the genus and theory of our Government?

TAXATION. One of the great principles laid down by our lathers, and which fired their hearts, was that there should be no taxation without representation. How, then, does that matter stand? Who has been usurping power? Who has been defeating the operation of the Constitution? What now remains to be done of the Constitution? What now remains to be done to complete the restoration of those States to all their former relations under the Federal Government, and to finish the great ordeal through which we have been passing? It is to admit representation, and when we say admit representation, what do we mean? We mean representation in the constitutional and law-abiding sense, as was intended at the beginning of the Government; and where does that power lie?

What remained to be done? One other thing remained to demonstrate to the civilized and mean

what remained to be done? One other thing remained to demonstrate to the civilized and pagan world that we had passed through the horrid ordeal of our national existence, and proved that our Government was perpetual. A great principle was to be restored which was established in our Revolution. When our fathers were contending against the power of Great Britain, what was one of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denice, representation. They complained of taxation without representation. (Cheers.)

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS. The Constitution declares, in express terms, that each House, the Senate and House of Representatives, each acting for itself, shall be the judges of the returns, election, and qualifications of its own members. It is for each house to settle that questions. tion under the Constitution, and under the solemn House would admit any member into its body, to participate in the legislation of the country, who was not qualified and fit to sit in that body and to participate in the proceedings? They have the power, not the two Houses, but each House for itself.

The Constitution further declares that no State half because of the country of the country of the country. shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States without its consent. Then, where do we stand? All that is needed to finish this great work of restoration is for the two Houses

respectively to determine the question. "Oh." but some will say, "a traitor might come in." The answer to that is, that each House must be the judge, and if a traitor presents himself cannot either House know that he is a traitor (applause); and if he is a traitor, can they not kick him out of the door and applause the property of the part has traitor. send him back, saying to the people who sent him, 'you must send us a loyal man? (Cheers, and a voice, "That's logic.") TRAITORS. Is there any difficulty about that? If a traitor presents himself to either House, cannot that House say to him 'No, you cannot be admitted into this body. Go back, we will not deny your people of the

right of representation, but they must send a loyal representative." And when the States do send loyal representatives, can you have any better evidence of their fidelity to the Constitution and laws? There is their fidelity to the Constitution and laws? There is no one learned in the Constitution and the laws who will say tast, if a traitor hoppens to get into Congress, the body cannot expel him after he gets in, That makes assurance doubly sure, and confirms the action of the Government to the Constitution of our fathers. Hence I say, let us stand by that Constitution, and in standing by it the Government will be preserved. While you have been contending against traitors

while you have been contending against traitors, and treason, and secession, and the dissolution of the Union, I have been contending at the same time against the consolidation of power here. (Cries of "tood!") I think the consolidation or power here is equally dangerous with the separation of the States. The one would weaken us, and might run into anarchy, while the other would concentrate and run into monarchy. USURPERS.

But there is an idea abroad that one man can be a despot, that one man can be a usurper, but that a hundred or two hundred men cannot be. Mr. Jefferson, the apostle of liberty, tells us? and so does com-mon sense, that tyranny and despotsm can be ex-ercised by many more vigorously and more tyranni-

cally than by one.

What power has your President to be a tyrant?

What can he do? What can he originate? Why. they say he exercises the veto power. (Laughter.) What is the veto power? (A voice—"To put down the migger") Who is your President? Is he not elected by the people, through the Electoral Col-

THE TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Tribune of the People.

The President is nothing more than the Tribune of the people. His office is tribunital in its character. In olden times, when the tribunes were first elected in the Roman Senate, which was then encroaching on the popular rights and putting the heel of power on the necks of the people. The people chose a Tribune, and placed him at the door of the Senate, so that when that body ventured on oppressive lacts, he was clothed with power to say, "Veto—I forbid."

Your President is now the Tribune of the people; and, thank God, I am and I intend to assert the power which the people have placed in me (Cheers) Your President, standing here day after day, and discharging his duties, is like a horse on the treadmill, and because he dare differ in opinion in regard to public measures he must be denounced as a usurper and a tyrant. Can he originale anything under the veto power? The veto power is conservative in its character and affirmative. All that can be done by the veto nower is to say, when legislation is improper. hosty, unwise, unconstitutiona. "Stay! stop action wait till this can be submitted to the people, and of them consider whether it is right or wrong" (Applause.)

That is all there is in It; and hence I say that tyranny and power can be exercised somewhere also than by the Executive. Be is powerless, and

tyranny and power can be exercised somewhere else than by the Executive. He is powerless, and all that he can do is 'o check legislation, to hold it in a state of abeya co, till the people can consider and anderstand what is being done. Then what has been done? I have done what I believed the Constitution required me to do. I have done what I believed done

Constitution required me to do. I have done what I believed duty and conscience required me to do. So believing I mile of to stick to my position, relying on the judgment, the integrity, and the intelligence of the masses of the American people, the colders and salious tenedally. Then, for my life, I cannot see where there is any tyranny. It is very easy to impure mile was and suspect the purest and best acts of a man's life.

If you as me forward and propose a certain thing, your motives are suspected and condemned; and if you withhold your opinion, you are regarded as being opposed to the matter, so that it is very hard to move one way or the other. So far as certain persons are concerned, on all questions perialing to the interests of the great masses of the American people, for in them is my hope and the salvations of the country, I am with you, chizens, soldiers, and

sailors, who have sacrificed or perilled more than the humble individual who addresses you.

Has not my all teen put upon it? My life, my property, everything sacred and coar to man, have been staked upon it; and can I new be suspected of faltering at the close of this third ordeal of the nation? Weere is he, in public or in a rivate life, who has sacrificed more, or who has deveted more of his time and energies to the accomplishment of the great end than 17 and 1 have done it from the promptings of my own heart and conscience. TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

I believe it was right; and with your belp and your countenance and your encouragement I shall go through on that line; and when I come to alk about sailors and soldiers, about this to be done and that to Ie done, all I want is for you to want and see, so far as the Inture is concerned. Want, and see if I do not stand by you, although others may falter and fail.

I want to see measures of policy brought forward that will advance the interests of the people, and of that portion of the people who have constituted the galant and brave men who in both branches of the service upbeld the national flag, and sustained the ccumity in the recent struggle. I thank you gentlemen, for the encouragement; I thank you for your countenance on this occasion. It cheers me, and gives me strength to perform the work before me.

fore me.

If we are true to ourselves, if we are true to the Construction, the day is not far distant when this Government will be restored. Let us go on and restore the Government; let us enlarge the area of our commerce and trade; let us not only inspire confidence at home, but respect abroad, by letting the nation resume its career of prosperity and greatness. I know that some will find tault with me, and may that I am too lenient and kind and all that. It we are all to be put to death or punished or thrown we are all to be put to death or punished or thrown away for one offense, as for the second offense, and were to be lost and excluded from society and communion with our fellow-men, how many of us would

be lost!

I have felt when I have done wrong and repented of it, that I was as sincere and honest as if I had never done wrong at all. Then we must reason with each other, and understand our nature, and what is necessary to restore peace and harmony to a distracted and divided people. In time of war it is right to burn village, sack cities, and desolate fields, to lay waste a country, and cripple and reduce the enemy; but in time of peace the reverse of that course is precisely the right one and the tran policy. course is precisely the right one and the true policy, if a nation is to rebuild its cities, restore its villages, renew its fields of agriculture, and occupations of

Pesce and prosperity are to be restored.

I know there are some who have been at home calculating during the war, and who bring to the consideration of questions of peace and harmony and the occupations of civil life, all the feelings of resentment which animated us when the excitement was up and running high, but take the brave men who sus aimed the flag in the field and on the wave, and you will find better leebings and better judgment on these questions than you will find with those with law been atting in the closer and wave reserved. who have been sitting in the closet and never smelt

yes, from the private up to the commanding general, they knew eetter how to treat the present cir-cumstances than any of these elevated patriots and humanitarians. Then, my countrymen, tellow-citiconstraints. Then, my countrymen, enlow-citizens, sodiers, and satters, let us rejoice that peace has come; act us rejoice that the relations of the States are about being restored. Let us make every effort we can on proper principles to restore the relations which existed between the Federal Government and the State

1 thank God that peace is restored. I thank God that one have more can return to their families and

that our brave men can return to their families and homes and resume their peaceful avocations. I thank God that the baleful planet of fire and blood, which a short time are was in the ascendant, has been chased away by the beingmant star of peace. Now that the bow of peace is suspended in the heavens, let us cultivate the arts and relations of peace, and all those associations which appertain to

men in peace.
The time is not distant when we can have a political mile nown, a political jubilee, and when we can proceaim to all the nations of the earth that we are again a united people, and that we have triumphantly passed through our third ordeal, having page at home and power to bid defiance to all the

Remember one thing, gentlemen, that in my past life, though slanderers may have misrepresented me, no one can say that I ever deceived or betrayed him. It will be for you to see in the luture who will be not say that it will be prost such by the prost such between the control of the control o redeem all his promises, and who will be most faith ful. I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have done me.

After the President closed his speech he was loudly and continuously cheered, the band performing some patriotic airs, and the immense crowd dispersed.

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CAPITAL STOCK ... \$500,000 NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, \$10.

WORKING CAPITAL, \$50,000.

OFFICERS: PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS. SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem, J. HOPKINS TARR. SOLICITOR, *

WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS. CHARLES S. OGDEN, EDWIN MIDDLETON, ALEXANDER J. HARPER, WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 cres. in Necklenburg county North Carolina, about is miles from the fown of Charlotte.

On this property fit cen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 teet, demonstrating the existence or three parameters or or of about 2 teet in width and about 15 teet apart, converging to a come op centre at the depth or about 150 teet rounding one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other vems of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich yielding an averance of about \$200 per ton magold the above results having teen demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the rick of investment in undeveloped geoperty is not meurred, and by the application of modern minings and recuring machinery he company anticipate an immediate and large return for their meney.

Baving an ore that readily yields \$200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperiect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shatt opened, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton, leaver and all the property and the property and the property and the property of the property with the present imperiect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shatt opened, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton, leaver and the property of the present and the property and the property of the property and the propert opened, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of \$1750 for each shaft worked by the Company

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and creet the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Kevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of usi and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the enthe year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather. A test assay of an average specimes of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the fol-lowing certificate of Pricessors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

Assayers of the Philadelphia Min: :—

PHILADELPHIA. January 27, 1868

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore rom "Carson Mine." North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine bennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore \$216.02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Wa'nut street. Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital St. & will be received at Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, I.o. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ere may be een, and full insorma-



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MAREIAGE GUIDE by DR. WM. YOUNG.

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