# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1866.

## **ANDREW JOHNSON**

## POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Remarkable Speeches by Secretaries Stanton, Welles, and McCulloch.

## BRIEF ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary Harlan and Attorney-General Speed Define Their Positions.

#### COMING ELECTIONS IN THE NORTH

Great Importance Attached to Them.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- The President and the various members of his Cabinet were serenaded to-night by the National Union Club, attended by a very large concourse of citizens, number-ing several thousands. The President was the first to be complimented in this way. In acknowledgment of it he came out in front of the Executive Mansion, and standing on the coping of the balustrade, he made a very brief speech. His appearance was the signal for enthusiastic greetings. His words were as follows :--

#### THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens:-In appearing before you this evening it is simply for the purpose of tendering to you my thanks, my sincere thanks, for this demonstration, and for the approbation which you have manifested on this occasion and on many occasions before. Such approba ion is peculiarly gratifying and encouraging to me under existing circumstances. All that will be necessary is to persist in the support and maintenance of correct principles, and the day is not distant when the American people will satisfy you that the good work you have commenced is right, as it will so prove in the end. (Cneers.) I repeat my thanks for your approbation of my conduct as a public man and a public servant. The President then retired amid hearty applause.

#### SPEECH OF SECRETARY WELLES.

I thank you, gentlemen, for this compliment which I suppose is to the Administration and (Cheers.) You need not expect any remarks from me, for I do not intend to make any. You are, one and all, I suppose, for the Union, and for the establishment of the rights of the States,

for the establishment of the rights of the States, (Cheers.) These are my views. (Cheers.) The Secretary of War was next called upon, the band playing "Rally Round the Fiag," "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," and other airs. Secretary Stanton replied as iol-

#### SPEECH OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Gentlemen :- On the alternoon of Thursday, the seventh of this month, I receied a note from the Secretary of the National Union Johnson Club, telling me it was the design of the associa-tion to serenade the President and his Cabinet, and that I would be called upon at my residence. Immediately on the receipt of this note, reply was sent to the Secretary expressing my thanks for the compliment, and declining the honor of the serenade. A similar compliment of industry and commerce, the post offices re-new the facilities of special intercourse, and of usiness. No one better than Mr. Johnson understood

the solemn duty imposed upon the national Executive to maintain the national authority indicated at so great a saerifice, and the obligation not to suffer the just fruits of so fierce a struggle and of so many battles and victories to slip away or turn to ashes. In many speeches to delegations from loyal State, in despaches to the provisional Governors acting under his authority, and in declarations made to tac public for their information, there was no disguise of his purpose to secure the pence and tranquillity of the country on just and sure founda-tions. These measures received the cordial sup-port of every member of the Cabinet, and were approved by the sentiments declared in conven-

tions in nearly all of the States. One point of difference presented itself, namely, the basis of representation. By some it was thought just and expedient that the right of suffrage in the Rebel States should be secured in some form to the colored inhabitants of these States, either as a universal rule, or to those qualified by education or by actual service as soldiers, who ventured their lives for their Government. My own mind inclined to this view, but after a calm and full discussion my judgment yislded to the adverse arguments, resting upon the practical difficulties to be encountered in such a measure, and to the President's conviction that to prescribe the rule of suffrage was not within the legitimate scope of his power. The plan of organization embodied in the pro-

class ation to the people of North Carolina, and the instructions to the Provisional Governor of that State, exhibit the system and principles prescribed by the President for the substitution of civil authority in the place of universal military rule in the insurrectionary States. In this plan, two things presented by the proclamation and the President's instructions are worthy of special notice:--

First, That the exercise of the organizing power is specifically and absolutely restricted to the people "who are loyal to the United States, and no others." This is in accordance with the views otten expressed by Mr. Johnson from the commencement of the Rebellion and under the most impressive circumstances

Secondly. The choice of delegates was not only limited to layal people, and no others, but constitutional guarantees were required in respect to the emancipation of slaves and the repudiation of the Rebel debt.

A sound reason for such guarantees in respect to slavery is stated by the President in his message, namely, the necessity of "the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Unton." These views, expressed by the Presi-dent in his message, received and continue to receive my cordial acquescence and support. Who are loyal people ? is a question that ought ot to be difficult of decision.

After a full explanation of the steps taken him to restore the constitutional relations of the States, the President, in his annual message, proceeds to state with equal distinctness what remains to be cone, and to whom the authority and duty of doing it belongs, in the following words:--

"The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States whose powers have been so long in abeyance to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, tellow citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge each of you for yourse ves, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of your own members."

Whoever doubts that the authority and duty of judging for itself of the elections and qualifi-cations of us members belongs to each House or Concress, may have his doubt removed by the Federal Constitution, which declares, in the fifth section of the first article, that "Each House shall be the judge of the elections returns, and qualifications of its own members." In thus distinctly recognizing the constitutional right of each House of Congress to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, the President has conformed to the plain letter of the Constitution.

It being the function of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, the obligation is implied of taking testimony, weighing evidence, and deciding the question of membership. What testimony has been taken, or what evidence has been presented on the question to either branch of Congress, or what judgment will be given, 15 not known to me, nor have I the right of in Besides the steps taken by the Executive to estore the constitutional relations of the States, his annual message called the attention of Con-press to the necessity of insuring the security of the freedmen, reminding Congress that while he had no doubt that the General Government could not extend the elective franchise, it is qually clear that good faith requires the rity of the freedmen in their liberty and their roperty; their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor; and erving, further. that the country is in need of abor, and that the freedmen are in need of employment, culture, and protection. In connection with this subject the President further remarks, "Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry. Where labor was the property of the industry. capitalist the white man was excluded from emloyment, or had but the second best chance of anding it, and the toreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious. With the destruction of this monopoly free labor will hasten from all parts With the destruction of this of the civilized world to assist in developing the various and immeasurable resources which have hitlerto lain dormant. "The eight or nine States pearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberance and fertility, a climate triendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any part of our country, and the future influx of population to them will be mainly from the forth or from the most cultivated nations of Europe, These views of the President in relation to the freedmen received and continue to receive my hearty concorrence. They have guided the acon of the War Department, and were substantially advocated in its annual report. In what I believed an honest desire to conform to them, a bill was passed by Congress regulating the Friedmen's Bureau, but the provi-sions of the bill did not meet the President's approval, because he believed the powers con-ferred upon him and upon the sgents to be approved by him to be itlegal and unconstitu ional. Concurring in the objects of the bill. and regarding the power as tempo.ary and sate in his hands, I advised its approval, but having been returned to Congress with the President's bjections, and having tailed to receive the needtul support, it is no longer a living measure, nor the subject of debate, or difference of opinion. Another Congressional measure, called the Civil Rights bill, has been the subject of conflict. That bill, now a law, has for its object the security of civil rights in the insurrectionary states. It was well observed by the President in his annual message that "peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country (the Southern States) is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony." possible interference with such emigration was one of the chief objections to mil tary rule, and by some it is thought that the influence of class legislation in favor of the slaveholding monopoly, heretofore existing in the Southern States would still be strongly exerted to prevent peace-ful emigration into those States, and would exclude the laborng population of the North from that soil of exuberant fertility and friendly cilmate, that productive region, embracing the eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico, eight or time states nearest the Gull of Mexico, and that hence civil rights in those States should be vigilantly protected by Federal laws and Federal tribunals. Although the measures enacted by Congress for this purpose tailed to receive the Executive sanction, yet having been adhered to by a two-thirds vote in each House, they have near present to the statute-book and they have now passed to the statute-book, and cease to be the subject of debate.

times called. To the plan reported by the Joint ( Committee I have not been able to give my as-ent. It contemplates an amendment to the Federal Constitution, the third section of the proposed article being in these terms:-

"Section 8. Until the Fourth day of July, in the year 1870, all persons who voluntarily achered to the Internsurrection, giving it and and comfort shall be excluded from the right to vote for representatives in Congress and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States"

It is urged by the advocates of this plan that this third section is the vital one, without which the others are of no value. Its exclusive action will, no donot, commend it to the feelings of many, as a wise and just provision; but I am unable so to regare it, because, for four years, it binds Congress to exclude from voting for Representatives of Presidential Electors "all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late in-surrection diving it all and exclude it." surrection, giving it aid and comfort." No mail ter what may be the condition of the country nor what proofs of present and future lovalty may be given, an absolute Constitutional bar is to be erected for four years against a large class of persons,

Change of circumstances and condition often works rapid change in political sentiments, and nowhere with more marked result than in the South. It is believed that elements of change are now at work there, stimulating on one side to loyalty, and, on the other, tending to continued hostile feelings. In my judgment every proper incitement to union should be fostered and cherished, and for Congress to limit its own power by a Constitutional amendment, for the period of four years, might be deplorable in its result.

To those who differ I accord the same honesty. and, perhaps, greater wisdom than I can claim for myself. As the proposed plan now stands, I am unable to perceive the necessity, justice, or wisdom of the measure; but having no place nor voice in the body before which the measure is pending. I disclaim any purpose to interfere, beyond the expression of my pwn opinion. Having thus declared my views, as they have heretofore been declared to those who had the to know them, on the material questions that have lately arisen, or are now pending, trust that your purpose on this occasion is answered, and I shall be glad if their expression may have any beneficial influence on questions the right disposition whereof is a matter of solicitude to every patriouc man, and is deeply important to the peace and tranquility of the

country. Recognizing the co-ordinate branches of Gov-ernment, legislative, judicial, and executive, and entertaining for each the respect which is shall receive, according to my best judgand ment, the support which is required by that Constitution, which, after unexampled conflict, has been upheld and sanctified by Divine favor, and through the sacrifice of so much blood and tressure.

The Secretary of the Treasury was next called on, and said :-

SPEECH OF HON. HUGH M'CULLOCH.

Fellow-Citizens :-- You are aware that I am not in the habit of making speeches, and I take it for granted, therefore, that in making this call upon me you intended only to pay me a passing compliment, and not to elicit from me any ex tended remarks. I shall not disappoint you; I shall not be so ungrateful for your kindness as to inflict upon you a speech. My position, gen-tlemen, in reference to the issues which are now engaging the public attention are not, I apprehend, misunderstood by you.

I took occasion lat fall among my old friends in Indiana to define my position, and since that time I have seen no occasion to change, much less to at andon it. I will say, therefore, as I uppose I must say something on this occasion, that the general policy of the President in re-ference to the Southern States, and the people recently in arms against the Federal Government, has commended itself to my deliberate udgment; and, although it has been violently, in some instances vindictively-assailed, I have an abiding conviction that it will be approved by the people when they shall be allowed to

pass judgment upon it at the ballot-box. This plan is fairly stated in the platform of the Club which many of you represent. I need not say, therefore, in regard to that platform any more than that I subscribe to all its doctrines fully and without reserve. I suppose, gentlemen, that some of us expected that at the close of this great war, in which much bad blood had been excited, and much good blood had been shed, we should have blue skies and

If it should do this, it will still continue to be the prest and controlling party of the country, and cover itself with impershable slory. If it does not, its days are numbered, and the epitaph that will be written on it will be: "It knew how to prosecute the war with vigor; but it lacked the wisdom to avail itself of the benefits of victory.

LETTERS FROM SECRETARY HARLAN AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPRED.

The party next proceeded to the residence of Attorney-General Speed, but that gentleman, although called for, did not make his appearance. Several persons said he was not at home, but that he was at the Club-room. The band afterwards played before the resi-dence of Secretary Harlan, but that gentieman

also failed to appear. The Hon. Green Clay Smith, who was a prominent actor in the serenading demonstration, mounting the steps, said Secretary Harlan had written a letter to the Club, which could be read

at the Club-room. This ended the proceedings attendant on the serenade. The letter of Secretary Harlan is as follows:-

SECRETARY HARLAN'S LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866.—Sir:—Several days since I received a note signed by you, as President of the National Union Club, informing me of their intention to screnade the President and his Cabinet officers on an evening which you then nsmed, and a note from the Secretary of this organization announcing its postponement on account of the character of the weather. I have to day received a third note, signed by the corresponding Secretary, informing me that the serenade will be tendered this evening, at 8 clock.

After tendering to you and the Club my thanks for the compliment of including me in the number to be thus bohored, I regret to be compelled to add that my official engagements render it it impracticable for me to be present. This circumstance gives me less pain, as I am not conscious of having done anything which entitles me personally to the honor of such an ovation; and if the proposed "call" is intended, as the newspapers assert, to furnish the officials connected with the Executive Department of the Government an opportunity to announce their opinions on political subjects, I am mclined to think it a pardonable egotism for me to suppose that my opinions are fully known to all who may consider them of sufficient consequence to merit a passing notice, as I have trankly proclaimed them on the floor of the Senate and from the rostrum, for ten consecu-tive years next preceding the commencement of my service as Secretary of the Interior, and have not at any time since, when occasions required it, failed to express my views with

equal candor. As my political affiliations in the past have not been doubtful, I do not intend that they shall be so in the future. I have been four times elected to a seat in the United Stares Senare by the Legislature of Iowa, as a repre-sentative of the Republican Union party, and as a member of that political organization I was appointed to the office I row hold. To betray contidence thus reposed in me would be a manifestation of ingratitude so giaringly dis-honorable, that I am sure no intelligent member of your organization suspects it. Nor can it be expected that I will do or say anything which would, in my opinion, tend to divide, weaken, or demoratize the great Union organization until the purposes of its creation shall have been fully accomplished. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HABLAN. To Hon. A. W. Randall, President of National Union Club.

ATTOENEY-GENERAL SPEED'S LETTER. The following is Attorney-General Speed's letter --

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866. - Dr. Ferguson, Corresponding Secretary National Union Club-Siri-Late vesterday alternoon I received your notice that I would be serenaded this evening, at 8 o'clock. As you have seen fit to notify me of this intended compliment, I presume that an address will be expected. It is right that I should say before-hand that the shortness of the time and pressing engagements will not permit me to prepare a fitting address, and I most respectfully state that I must be excused from speaking on the occasion. Your obedient servant,

#### SPECIAL NOTICES. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-E

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS - Office of Chief Commanionar. 8. W. Orner of PIPH and WALVI Strees. Intractionary of the street of the street

Bidder Specifications may be had at the Department of Sur-veys, which will be strictly adhered to. W. W. SMEDLEY, 5 22 St Chief Commissioner of Highways.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duy elected Officers of the PHILADEL PHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the

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JOHN H MICHENER, THRASURE SAMULL I. WARD. Subscriptions will be received at the Booms of the Corn Fxchange Arsociation, for the balance of the capi al stock, daily, nom 11 A. M. to 12 M. (Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer. Philadelphia May 11 1866 ôII 1m

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M & CHURCH - The ladles of EB NEZZE M. F. CHURCH would respectful y policit Donations in Money, Flowers, Tseful and Faney Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs T. W. Simpers, No. 468 Cavharine street i Mrs. D. H. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street: and Mrs. Charles Thompson. No 1216 S. Second street. The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11 1868. 5.18 201

OFFICE OF TALE LEFHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. The Board of Managers have this day declared a divi-dend of FIVE PER CENT, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER SHARE, on the capital stock of this Com-pany, payable on demand, clear of national and State taxes.

taxes. All persons who have not a ready done so are errnes by requested to present at this office their cerificates of scrip or receipts for their subscription to the new stock issued in 1865, and receive the cerificates of stock in lieu thereof. 523 at SOLOMON SHEEPHERD. PP"

OFFICF PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 Sonth BROAD Street,

COMPANY, No. 1603 Sonth BROAD Street. Philadeiphia. The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY C=NT3), by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments with necessary and mol-dental charces thereon, will be sold at puolic auction at the office of the company, on (UE=DAY June 6, at 12 M. 5 14 18t H M. HUNSICKER. Treasur r.

DIVIDEND-THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declar of a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capita, stock (\$200.600, clear of state Tax, payable on and after 2 ist inst, at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street.

Transier books will reopen on the 23d instant. CHARLES H. REEVES. 5 17 OIL STOCKS WANTED.-A PARTY having \$10,000 to dispose o' will please address, civing true name ano name of Company, DENNIS, Post Office Box No 1518, Philade'phia 5 22 31

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WHITE HOUSE, COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY.

from the patriotic association of the Soldiers' and Sailors' League had previously been declined.

Two reasons induced my action. The last time a public speech was made from this spot in answer to a serenade, was on the night of Friday, the 14th day of April, 1865. At that moment, when we were rejoicing over the downtall of the Rebellion, one of its instruments was murdering Mr. Lincoln. You will not think it strauge that a complimentary occasion, traught with such associations, should not be coveted. Besides, as the head of a Department, my public duties have been simply executive. and it has always been my aim to avoid trenching upon duties devolved upon others, and to avoid mischief by the premature discussion of matters entrusted to the legislative branch of the Government, and under its consideration.

But the call of this evening relieves me from any imputation of intruding my opinions upon I shall, therefore, declare them briefly and plainly. To the end that they may be neither accidentally misunderstood nor wilfully misrepresented, what it is my purpose to say on this occasion has been written. After four years of war, the authority of the

Federal Government was established throughout the whole territory of the United States, at a sacrifice of over three hundred thousand lives of loyal soldiers, and a cost of more than three thousand millions of dollars. Nearly every household in eighteen loyal States is mourning its loved ones stain by Rebels. A tax, which may last for generations, is laid upon the food and raiment and necessities of every family, and in the price of their daily bread the twenty million inhabitants of the loyal States feel, and will long continue to feel, what it cost to uphold their Government against rebellion.

The office of President devolved upon Mr. Johnson at the death of Mr. Lincoln, on the 15th day of April, 1865. Thirteen days before that time Richmond, the seat of the Rebel Government, had been captured, and six days later the Rebel Commander-in-Chief, Robert E. Lee, routed and vanquished, surrendered his army, as prisoners of war, to General Grant and the forces under his command. By these rapidly succeed-ing events the Rebel Government was overthrown, its strength and hope exhausted, and, in every State, its armed forces and official authorities gave themselves up as prisoners of war. The President's annual message to the present Congress thus clearly states the condition of the country and the question thereby impressed upon him:-

'I tound the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Government appeared to have exhausted itself. The United States had recovered possession of their forts and arsenals, and tueir armies were in the occupation of every State which had attempted to seconde. Whether the territory within the limits of these States should be held as conquered territory, under military authority emanating from the President, as head of the army, was the finites of for decision." was the first question that presented

After stating the objections to the continuance of merely military rule, the alternative course chosen by him and supported by his Cabinet is thus clearly set forth :- "Provisional Governors have been appointed

for the States, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures as embled, and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time the Courts of the United States, as far as could be done, have been

respond, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. "The blockade has been removed and the cus-tom houses re-established in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected. The Post Office Description collected. The Post Office Department renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents. The Courts bring security to persons and property,

Another measure, or series of measures, of courts bring security to persons and property, the opening of the ports invites the restoration. or reconstruction, as it is some-

The President of the United States, gentlemen, stands before the country in no doubtful attitude. His voice gave utterance to no uncertain language when it denounced treason. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in the Senate of the United States, he showed no faltering idelity, when, counting everything else as of no value, as mere, dust in the balance, in comparison wi h the Union and the Constitution, he went back to Tennessee to fight treason and secession in their strongholds, and peril his life and the lives of his family. His poincy is straightforward, intelligible, and practical.

It a better policy can be presented, one more in consonance with the principles of the Government, better calculated to preserve the supre-macy of the Federal authority, while it trenches not on the reserved and legitimate rights of the States-more just, more humane, better fitted to bind the people of this great country in a common brotherhood, at the same time that it places just condemnation on treason, and vindi-cates the majesty of the law, --if such a policy can be presented, there is no man in the United who will more willingly embrace it than Andrew Johnson. (Cheers.) But until that better policy be presented, he must be talse to himself. Andrew Johnson, if he does not adhere to his policy, and sink or swim with it.

It is pretty good evidence, after all, gentlemen. of his correctness of policy, that Congress, after having been in session nearly six long weary months, has been unable to present one which they can agree upon as a substitute. It was oncesaid, I think, by John Randolph, that "of all tinkers the Constitution linkers were the most to be democrated" most to be deprecated."

If the old man could rise from his grave, what would he say to the present Congress, in which every third man, at least, is a Constitution tukers? (Cheers and laughter.) But they are not wise enough to amend that grand old in-strument, the work of our patriot tathers of the republic, the glory of the United States and the admi: ation of the world.

My tellow-citizens, there is but one proposi tion that has been presented which stands even the ghost of a chance of acceptance by the people of the North, and that is the proposition representation on voters; and basing whose tault is it that that is not cart of the Constitu tion to day? Why was it not submitted with the amendment abolishing slavery? Whose fault was that? (Voices, "The Copperheads." Other

voices, "The d. Stevens,") Mr. McCulloch-Was it the fault of Andrew Johnson? (Shouts of "The fault of Congress," "Thad. Stevens," and counter cheers for Mr. Stevens.) If the course which the President was pursing was obnoxious to the charges made against it in the recess of Congress, how happened it that there was no denunciation of it until the meeting of Congress? How hap-pened it that these Jupiter Tonans of Congress wire as silent as though they had been dumb Those men whose duty it was to stand on the amparts of the Constitution and alarm the people of approaching danger, why did they not denounce that policy, and demand of the President a convention of Congress? No such cemand was made; no such denunciation was cemand was made; no such denunciation was then heard. We did hear a voice from Pennsyl-vania, I believe, and perhaps a response from Massachusetts. (Laughter.) But the pecple were silent, if not approving. Fellow-citizens, I did not intend speaking so much L have only this to say. I have desired

much. I have only this to say:—I have desired and hoped for the continuance of this great Union party, with which I have been ever iden-tified. But if its leaders can present nothing better than the programme of the committee, i am greatly apprehensive that its days will be numbered. I trust, fellow-citizens, that thus will not be the case; that it will discard its hostility and its attempt to continue altenation bc-tween the two sections of the country, and that it will embrace those principles which look to harmony, to restoration, and to peace,

Married and a second second

ccasion. Your obedient servant, James Speed.	entitied- FHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE	YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, S. B. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co
SPECIAL NOTICES.	To be had iree, for your stamps by addressing Secre- tary bew York Museum of Anatomy. 7176 bo 618 BROADWAY, New York.	LITIZ SPRINGS, Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P O., Lanoaster co
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In addition to the general Course of Instruction h this Department, easigned to kay a substantial basis o ktowhedge and scholarly culture, students can pursu	CARTER'S AROUMF. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S AROUMF. LAKEMEYER, Fubic serectally that he bas left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accom- modation of guests. He has opened a large and com- modatin opened a large and com- mo	CONGRESS HALL.
khow heade and scholarly culture, students can pursu those branches which are essentially practical an echil al. viz.;	WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11	CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
econical, viz.;- ENGINEERING-Civil, Topographical, and Mecha Incal; MINING (and METALLURGY; ARCHITEC FURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICUL U.Rt and the ARTS.	MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &o	WILL RECEIVE GUESTS
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THE WIRGIN		514 J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
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on adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, had in this ity on the eighth day of March 1886 I do hereby te west the honorably discharged so diers of renny- ania to meet in their respective Leg's ative District and elect lielegates, not exceeding five in number to		Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of
nd eject lielegates, not exceeding five in number to spresen their district in a Soldiers' Convention to be sold in the city of Pituburg, on TUESDAY, the firth o une next, at 16 o'clock A.M.	The state of the second s	Schooley's Large Refrigerators.
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Citizens who have beene arms in defense of the nation gainst treason have especial interest in the purposes of his Convention, and it is desirable that as rul a repre-		E. S. FARSON & CO.,
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT. MAY 22 1866.		JAMES O'BRIEN,
Notice is hereby given to holders of Corridoates of in chickness, usued under acts of Congress approved inroh I and IT. 1862 that the Secretary of the Treasury, accordance with said acts, and the tenor or said CdF	MADE AND THIMMED IN THF MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, FROM THE BEAT GOODS. AT THE TOWER POINT RELEASE	DEALER IN-
ficates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Cer- ficates of indebtedness falling ous in June, July, on ugust, 1868, with secrued interest thereon, if presented	5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street	LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL. BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
r iedemption on or before May 31, and that bereate the Certificates will cease to hear interest, and will be aid on presentation at this Department, with interest	C P P I N G	Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
ily to the said 31st inst. (Signed) 523 6t HUGH MCCULLOCH 523 6t Fecreiary of the Treasury.	BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,	Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to
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TREASURAR'S DEPARTMENT, { PHILADELFRIA MAY 2, 1886 } NOTICE TO STOCKEDULIDER, TRE BOARD o Directors have this day declared a semi annual divident	1 Contraction of the second state of the se	Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or
Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE FERCEN", on the capital stock of the Com- any, clear of National and State taxes, payable on an- iter May 20, 1866.	MALLMESSES.	Post Office, promptiv attended to. A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS'
blank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can e had at the office of the Compan*, No. 238 S, 1911	J. S. FULLER, 4 14stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVEN CH Street,	COAL
6 3 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 3 30t Treasurer.	CREEN PEAS	BENDER'S COAL AND ICE DEPOT.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 27 South FOURTH street	GREEN CORN, FRESH PEACHES,	S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWBILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA April 25 1866. Notice is hereby given to the Stockho ders o this Company, to at the option of receiving their Division in Stock out and under the technical their Division	FRESH TOMATORS, PLUMS,	Offers the celebrated West Lanigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Ege and Heater size \$750; but at \$6.00 Ano the very superior Schuyikill Coal, rom the Reevendale folliery, Nursize \$6.00 All other
lich I ecember, 1865 will cease on and after the Sist o	ALBERT C. ROBERTS	BIEGE BY MALES AND ALL
their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock of not deman that day, will be thereaf er entitled to receive it in Casi oniv. [480 lm] S. BE. DFORD. Treasurer.		All Coal warrante, and taken back nee of expense to the burthaser, hus, is repriseded. Also the Coal for- telles il not full weight. 210 6m