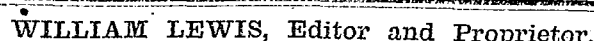


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the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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A HIGHLY IMPORTANT SPEECH
BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

He Reiterates his Views on the Re- construction of the Union.

His Policy Intended to Restore all the States to their Original Relations.— The principal Traitors to be punished.

The following is the speech delivered by the President in Washington, on the 22-1-6 February, 1962.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—For I presume I have a right to address you as such, I come to tender to you my sincere thanks for the approbation expressed by your committee in their personal address, and in the resolutions submitted by them, as having been adopted by the meeting which has been held in this city to day. These resolutions, as I understand them, are complimentary to the policy which has been adopted by the Administration, and which has been steadily pursued since it came into power. I am free to say to you on this occasion, that it is extremely gratifying to me to know that I have secured a portion of my fellow-citizens approval, and endorse the policy which has been adopted, and that it is my intention shall be carried out. [Great applause.] That policy is one which is intended to restore all the States to their original relations to the Federal Government of the U. S. State. This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation. It is the day that gave birth to that man who, more perhaps than other, founded this Government. It is the day that gave birth to the Father of our Country. It is the day that gave birth to him who presided over that body which framed the Constitution, and to which all the States entered, and to which all the States are bound. It is a day peculiarly appropriate such a day is peculiarly appropriate, and the endorsement of a policy whose object is the restoration of the union of the States as it was designed by the Father of his Country. [Applause.] Washington, whose name this city bears, is enshrined in the hearts of all who love free government. Washington, in the language of his eulogist, was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. No people can claim him, no nation can appropriate him. His reputation is common to all, such that the people of all and his name is the common property of all those who love free government. To day I had the pleasure of a visit from these persons who have been devoting their efforts to the completion of the monument which is being erected to his name. I was proud to meet them, and so far as I could, to give them my influence and countenance in aid of the work they have undertaken. That monument, which is being erected to him whom I may say founded the Government, is almost within a stone's throw of the spot from which I address you. Let it be completed. [Applause.] Let all the States and individuals and associations and corporations have put in that monument as pledges of their love for this Union be preserved, and let the work be accomplished. In this connection, let me refer to the block from my own State, God bless her! which has struggled for the preservation of this Union, in the fields and in the councils of the nation, and which is now struggling to renew her relations with this Government that were interrupted by a fearful rebellion. She is now struggling to renew those relations, and take her stand where she has held her place since 1776, and the rebellion broke out. [Great applause.] Let me repeat the sentiment that that State has inscribed upon the stone which she has deposited in that monument of freedom which is being raised in commemoration of Washington. She is struggling to get back into the Union, and to stand by the sentiment which is thereon inscribed, and she is willing to sustain it. What is it? It is the sentiment which was enunciated by her distinguished son, the immortal the illustrious Jackson, "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." [Great applause.] If it were possible for the illustrious dead, and to show me and whose portrait is behind me, in the Executive Mansion, and whose sentiment is thus preserved in that monument in your vicinity, to be called forth from the grave; or if it were possible to communicate with the spirit of the illustrious dead, and "make him understand the progress of faction and of rebellion and treason, he would turn over in his coffin, and shaking off the habiliments of the tomb, would again stand erect, and reiterate that sentiment originally expressed by him on a memorable occasion, "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." [Great applause.] We have witnessed what has transpired since his day. In 1833, when freedom and peace, and the constitution to the Government and Constitution of the United States, stalked forth in the land, it was his power and influence that crushed the serpent in its incipency. The movement was then stopped, but only for a time. The same spirit of disaffection continued. There were men disaffected to the Government both in the North and in the South. There was in a portion of the Union a peculiar institution of which some complained, and to which others were attached. One portion of our countrymen in the South sustained that institution while other portions in the North opposed it. There was the formation of extreme parties, one especially in the South which reached a point at which it was not

dared to dissolve the union of the States for the purpose, as was said, of securing and preserving that peculiar institution. There was another portion of our countrymen who were opposed to it, and who went to such an extreme that they were willing to break up the Government in order to get rid of that institution which was peculiar to the South. I say these things because I desire to talk plainly and in familiar phraseology. I assume nothing here to-day beyond the position of a citizen—one who has been plending for his country and the preservation of the Constitution. (Immense cheering.) These two portions were arrayed against each other, and I stand here before you for the Union to-day, as I stood in the Senate of the United States in 1850 and 1861 for the Union. I say for the Union, for those who were making war upon the institution, those who wanted to break and destroy the Government;—and I denounce them in my place, then and there, and exposed their true character. I said that these men who were engaged in the work of breaking up the Government, were traitors. I have never ceased on all proper occasions to repeat that sentiment, and, as far as my efforts could go, I have endeavored to carry it out. (Great applause.) I have just remarked that there were two parties, one of which was for destroying the Government and separating the Union in order to preserve slavery and the other for breaking up the Government to destroy slavery. True, the Republic were difficult so far as slavery was concerned, but they were in the *desire* to break up the Government, the thing to which I have always been opposed, and whether disunionists come from the south or from the north, I stand now, as I did then, vindicating the union of the States and the Constitution of my country. (Tremendous applause.) When the rebellion and treason manifested themselves in the South I stood by the Government. I said then that I was for the Union without slavery—or I was for the Union without slavery. In either alternative was for my Government and its constitution. The government has stretched forth its strong arm, and with its physical power it has put down treason in the field. The rebellion in the country which then arrayed itself against the national Government has been put down by the strong arm.—

originated? We said "No compromise." You yourselves in the South are settling this question in eight and forty hours. I said again and again, and I repeat it now,—disband the armies in the South, acknowledge the Constitution of the United States, acknowledge the duty of obedience to the laws, and the whole question is settled. What has been done since their armies have been disbanded, and they come forward now in a proper spirit and say, "We were mistaken; we made an effort to carry out the doctrine of secession and to dissolve this Union, and we have failed. We have carried this doctrine to its logical results, and we find that we were mistaken. We acknowledge the flag of our country, and are willing to obey the Constitution, and to yield to the supremacy of the laws." Coming in that spirit, I say to them: "When you have complied with the terms of the constitution, when you have yielded to the law, when you have acknowledged your allegiance to the Constitution, I will, so far as I can, open the door of the Union to those who had erred and strayed from the fold of their fathers for a time." (Great applause.)

Who has suffered more by the rebellion than I have? I shall not repeat the story of the wrongs and the sufferings inflicted upon me; but the spirit of revenge is not the spirit in which to deal with a whole people. I know there has been a great deal said about the exercise of the pardoning power. So far as your Executive is concerned there is no one who has labored with more earnestness than myself to have the principal, intelligent and conscious traitors brought to justice, the law vindicated, and the great military leaders of the rebellion to be punished. (Applause.) But while anxious that leading and intelligent traitors should be punished, should whole communities and States and people be made to submit to the penalty of death? No, no. I have perhaps as much asperity and as much resentment as men ought to have; but we must reason in great matters of government about man as he is. We must conform our actions and our conduct to the example of Him who founded our holy religion. Not that I would make such a comparison on this occasion in any personal aspect. I came into this place under the Constitution of the country and by the approval of the people, and what did I find? I found great military leaders who were a fact condemned under the law, and the penalty was death. Was I to yield to the spirit of revenge and resentment, and declare that they should be annihilated and destroyed? How different would this have been from the example set by the holy founder of our religion, the extreme points of whose divine arch rest upon the horizon, and whose span embraces the universe—he who founded this great scheme came into the world and found man condemned under the law, and his sentence was death. What was his example? Instead of condemning the wicked, he died for the cross, atoning for the sins of his race, and he shed his blood that he died that mankind might live.—Let those who have erred repent—let them acknowledge their allegiance—let them become loyal, willing supporters and defenders of our glorious stripes and stars, and of the Constitution of our

country—let the leaders, the conscious, intelligent traitors, be punished and subjected to the penalties of the law; but to the great mass, who have been forced to do this rebellion, in many instances, and in other ways have been misled, I may extend leniency, kindness, trust and confidence. [Great applause.]

My countrymen, when I look back over the history of the rebellion, I trust I am not vain when I ask you if I have not given as much evidence of my devotion to the Union as some who croak a great deal about it. When I look back over the battle fields of the rebellion, I think of the many brave men in whose company I was. I cannot but recollect that I was sometimes in places where the contest was most difficult and the result most doubtful. But almost before the smoke has passed away, almost before the blood that has been shed has sunk into the earth—before the bodies of the slain have passed to their native dust—what do I see? The rebellion has been put down by the strong arm of the Government in the way which was the only way in which you can have a rebellion? One struggle was against an attempt to dissolve the Union; but almost before the smoke of the battle-field has passed away—before our brave men have all returned to their homes, and renewed the ties of affection and love to their wives and their children, we find almost another rebellion inaugurated. We put down the former rebellion in order to prevent the separation of the States, to prevent them from flying off, and thereby changing the character of our Government and weakening its power. But when that struggle on our part has been successful, and that attempt has been put down, and now an effort to concentrate all power in the hands of a few at the Federal head, and thereby bring about a consolidation of the government, which is equally objectionable with a separation. [Vociferous applause.] We find that powers are assumed and attempted to be exercised of a most extraordinary character. It seems that Governments may be revolutionized—Governments at least may be changed without going through the strife of battle. I believe it is a fact attested in history that sometimes revolutions most disastrous to a people are effected without the shedding of blood. The substance of your Government may be taken away while the form and the shadow remain. We find that in point of fact nearly all the powers of the Government are assumed by an irresponsible central dictatory, which does not even consult the legislative or the executive branches of the Government. By resolutions voted from a committee in whom it seems that practically the legislative power is now vested, that great principle of the Constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department—the Senate and the House of Representatives, to judge for itself of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, has been virtually taken away from the two branches of the legislative department of the Government, and conferred upon a joint committee, who must report before either House can act under the Constitution as to accepting the members who are to take their seats as component parts of the respective Houses. I think it is true to say that there must be laws passed respecting a State as being in the Union, or its practical relations to the Union as restored, before the respective Houses under the constitution can judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members. What a position is that! You struggled for four years to put down a rebellion. You denied in the beginning of the struggle that any State could go out of the Union. You said that it had neither the right nor the power to do so. The issue was made and it has been settled that the States had neither the right nor the power to go out of the Union. With that constitutionality, after it has been established in the mind of the Government and by the public judgment that the States had no right to go out of the Union, can any one now turn round and assume that they are out, and that they shall not come in? I am free to say to you as your Executive that I am not prepared to take any such position. [Great applause.]

I said in the Senate in the very inception of this rebellion that the States had no right to go out. I asserted, too, that they had no power to go out. That question has been settled, and it being settled, I cannot turn around now and give the lie direct to all that I have professed, and all I have done in the last four years. [Great applause.]

When those who yielded comply with the Constitution, when they show a sufficient evidence of loyalty, when they are not treated, when they yield obedience to the law that you and I acknowledge, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and union be restored. [Remendous applause.] I fought traitors and treason in the South; I opposed the Danvers, the Toombs, the Siddalls, and a long list of others, which you can readily fill without my repeating the names. Now, when I turn round and at the other end of the line find men—I care not by what name you call them—who will stand opposed to the restoration of the Union, I say I am free to say to you that I am still as I was. [Great applause.] I am still for the preservation of the Union. I am still in favor of this great Government of ours going on and filling out its destiny. [Great applause.]

Voices.—Give us three of these names at the other end.

The President.—I am called upon to name three at the other end of the line.

I am talking to my friends and fellow-

citizens who are interested with me in this Government, and I presume I am free to mention to you the names of those whom I look upon as being opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and who are laboring to destroy it.

Voices—Name them—who are they?"

The President—You ask me who they are? I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is one; I say Mr. Sumner, of the Senate, is another, and Wendell Phillips is another. [Long continued applause]

Voices—"Give it to Forney."

The President—In reply to that I will simply say I do not waste my ammunition upon dead ducks. [Great laughter and applause.] I stand for my country; I stand for the Constitution. There I have always placed myself above my advent in public life. They may traduce, they may slander me, they may vituperate me, but let me say to you all this has no influence upon me. [Great applause.] Let me say to you that I do not intend to be overthrown by real or pretended friends, nor do I mean to be bullied by my enemies. [Tremendous applause.] Honest conviction is my courage. The Constitution is my guide. I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated, it has been said directly in high places, that if such a usurpation of power as I am charged with had been exercised some 200 years ago, in a particular reign, it would have cost an individual his head. [Great laughter.] Of what usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty? None; none. Is it a usurpation to stand between the people and the encroachments of power? Because, in a conversation with a fellow citizen who happened to be a Senator, I said, "I thought amendments to the Constitution ought not to be so frequent; that if it was continually hampered with that, it would lose its prestige and dignity, and the old instrument would be lost sight of altogether in a short time, and because in the same conversation I happened to say that if it were amended at all, such and such an amendment ought to be adopted, it was charged that I was guilty of an assumption of power that I would have cost a king his head in a certain period of English history. [Great laughter.] From the same source the exclamation has gone forth that they were in the midst of earth-quake, and that they were trembling and quaking—citizens, there is an earthquake coming; there is a grand swelling of the nation's judgment and indignation. [Great applause.] The American people will speak, and by their instinct, if not otherwise, they will know who are their friends and who are their enemies. I have endeavored to be true to the people in all the positions which have occupied, and there is hardly a position in this Government which I have not at some time filled. I suppose it will be said that this is vanity [laughter]; but I may say that I have been in all of them, and I have been in both branches of the State Legislature.

A Voice—You commenced a tailor.

The President—A gentleman behind me says that I began a tailor. Yes, I did begin a tailor, [laughter], and that suggests to me does not disturb me in the least for when I was a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one, and of making close fits. [Laughter.] And I was always punctual to my customers and did good work. [Applause.]

Voices—We will watch up the Union yet.

The President—No! I do not want any patchwork of it. I want the original pattern restored. [Great applause.] But enough of this railleury. I know it may be said, You are President, and you must not talk about these things; but, my fellow-citizens, I intend to talk the truth, and when principle is involved, when the existence of my country is in peril, I speak as I feel, as I have always done on former occasions. [Great applause.] I have said it has been declared elsewhere that I was guilty of usurpation which would have cost a king his head, and in another place I have been denounced for "whitewashing." When and where did I ever whitewash anything or anybody? I have been an Alderman of a town; I have been in both branches of the Legislature of my State; I have been in both Houses of the National Congress; I have been at the head of the Executive Department of my State; I have been Vice President of the United States—and I remain in the position which I occupy now, and during all this time where is the man and where is any portion of the people who can say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge which he did not redeem, or that he ever made a promise which he violated. [None! none!] Point me to the man who can say that Andrew Johnson ever acted with infidelity to the great mass of the people. [Great applause.] Men may talk about belauding and about usurpation, but when I am behelded I want the American people to be the witnesses. I do not want it done by innuendoes and indirect remarks, in high places, to be suggested to men who have assassination brooding in their bosoms.

Others have exclaimed, "We are not to be taken in." Well, it must be gotten out of the way. Well, it must be (I make use of a strong word) inclining to assassinate? Are the opponents of the Government not yet satisfied? Are those who want to destroy our institutions, and to change the character of the Government, not yet satisfied with the quantity of blood that has been shed? Are they not satisfied with one martyr in this place? Does not the blood of Lincoln appease their vengeance and their wrath? Is their thirst still unsatisfied? Do they still want

more blood? Have they not honor and courage enough to seek to obtain the end otherwise than by the hand of an assassin? I am not afraid of an assassin attacking me where alone brave and courageous men will attack another. I only dread him when in disguise, and where his footsteps are noiseless; they want to let them have the countenance like that of a king, or they are "willing to wound, yet afraid to strike." If blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and insist on the preservation of this Government in its original purity, let it be shed out; let an altar to the Union be there first erected, and then, if necessary, make me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as the last libation as a tribute to the union of the States. (Great applause.) But let the opponents of this Government remember when it is found out that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church. This Union will grow and it will continue to increase in strength and power though it may be trampled and cleansed in blood. We have already spoken to you longer than I intended, and I mean to stop ("Go home"). I merely intended to make some acknowledgments for the honor you have done me, but before I close allow me to say a word in regard to the question of amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Shortly after I reached Washington for the purpose of being inaugurated as Vice President of the United States, I had conversation with Mr. LINCOLN in regard to the condition of affairs; we talked particularly in reference to matters in my own State. I told him that we called a convention; that we had amended the Constitution; that we had no amendment was included in that State, which was not included in Emancipation Proclamation. All the things which were approbation, and he gave me words of encouragement; we talked then about affairs generally, and upon the subject of amendments to the Constitution of the United States; he said to me "When the amendment of the Constitution now proposed is adopted by three-fourths of the States, I am pretty near dead, or, indeed, quite done, in view of amending the Constitution, if there was one other adopted." I asked him—"What is that, Mr. President?" He said—"I have labored to preserve this Union. I have toiled during the past four years. I have been subjected to these various States intact under the Constitution as they were before. I cannot dissimulate him again, Mr. President, what amendment is that which you would propose? Why, said he, it is that amendment there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compel the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States. (Great applause.) The idea was in his mind that as a part of the doctrine of secession, one of the means to break up this Government was that the States, if they saw fit, might withdraw their Senators and Representatives, or refuse to elect them. He wanted even to remove that difficulty by a constitutional amendment compelling the States to send Senators and Representatives to Congress. But what do we now find? The Constitution of the country, even that portion of it which allows amendment to the organic law, expressly provides that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its suffrage and it also provides that each State shall have at least one Representative in the House of Representatives; but yet the position is taken that certain States cannot be represented. We impose taxes upon them; we send our tax-gatherers to every region; we send our soldiers to protect them; we send our agents to collect for the collection of taxes, and they ask to participate in the legislation of the country; they are met at the door and told, No, you must pay taxes; you must bear the burdens of the Government, but not participate in its legislation, that legislation which is to affect you through all time to come. Is this just? Is it fair? No! no!! I repeat, I am for the Union; I am for preserving all the States. I am for admitting into the consols of the nation all their Representatives who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal. A man who acknowledges allegiance to the Government and who swears to support the Constitution must necessarily be loyal. A man cannot take oath in good faith unless he is loyal. A mere amplification of the oath makes no difference as to the principle. Whatever test is thought proper or as evidence and as proof of loyalty is a mere matter of detail, about which we care nothing; but let a man be unmistakably and unquestionably loyal. Let him acknowledge allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and he will be willing to support the Government in its hour of peril and its hour of need, and I am willing to trust him. (Applause.) I know that some do not attach as much importance to this point as I do, but I regard it as fundamental.

One principle that carried us through the Revolution was that there should be no taxation without representation. That was the principle which was laid down as fundamental by our fathers. If it was good then it is good now. If it was worth standing by then it is worth standing by now. Its foundation is worth standing by observed. Its foundation, and should be observed as long as free government lasts. I am aware that in the midst of the rebellion it was said by some that the Constitution had been rolled up as a piece of parchment and laid away; that in time of war and rebellion there was no constitution. We know that sometimes in great necessities, under emergency, unconstitutional things must necessarily be done in order to preserve the

Constitution itself. But if, while the rebellion was going on, the Constitution was rolled up and laid away; if it was violated in some particulars in order to save the Government, and all may be excused and justified, because in saving the Government you really saved the Constitution; now that peace has come, now that the war is over, to go again the benefit of a written Constitution, and say the time has come to roll up the Constitution down, to unroll it to read it to understand its provisions thoroughly. And now, in order to save the Government, we must preserve the Constitution. Our only safety is in a strict adherence to and preservation of the Constitution of our fathers. It is now unfolded, it must now be read—it must now be suggested and understood by the American people. I am here today, then, in making these remarks, to vindicate the Constitution and to save it, as I believe, for it does seem as if encroachment after encroachment is proposed upon it. As far as I can, I have ever resisted encroachments upon the Constitution, and I stand prepared to resist them to day, and thereby to preserve the Constitution and Government of the United States. [Applause.] It is now our time to rise up and save peace; let us live under and according to its provisions.—Let it be published in blazing characters, as though it were written in the heavens and punctuated by the stars, so that all can understand them. Let us consult that instrument and be guided by its provisions. Let us understand them, and understanding them abide by them.

I tell opposers of this Government, I care not from what quarter they come, East or West, North or South. You that are engaged in the work of breaking up the Government are mistaken. The Constitution of the United States, and the principles of free Government are deeply rooted in the American heart, and all the powers combined cannot destroy that great inheritance that great chart of freedom. Theirs is the wrong, though they may seem to succeed for a time, will be futile. They might as well undertake to look up the winds or chain the waves of the ocean and confine them within limits; they might as well undertake to repeal the Constitution, and, indeed, it seems now to be supposed that it can be repealed by a concurrent resolution [laughter]; but when the men will find that they might as well attempt to repeal the law of gravitation, the attempt to keep this Union from being restored is just about as feasible as to resist the great law of gravitation, which binds all to a common centre. The great law of political gravitation will bring back these States, and replace them in all their relations to the Federal Government. The intrigues and cabals and conspiracies and machinations, North or South, cannot prevent this great consummation. [Tremendous applause.] All that is wanted is time. Let the American people get to understand what is the great question to be decided, what is the great determination. By way of explanation, let me say that I would to God that the whole American people could be assembled here to day as you are. I wish there was a vast amphitheatre of capacity enough to sustain the whole thirty millions, and they could witness the great struggle going on to preserve the Constitution of their fathers. They would soon settle the question if they could once see how things are; if they could see the kind of spirit that is manifested in the effort to break up the real principles of free government. When they come to understand who are for the God and who are for the devil, who are for the preservation of their constitution and who are for elevating them by preserving their Government, if the combatants could stand before them, and there could be a regular set to between the respectiveiators, in the first tilt that might be made you would find that the enemies of the country would be crushed, and the people would sustain its friends and the friends of constitutional liberty. [Great cheering.] My fellow citizens, I have detained you much longer than I intended. "Go on, go on!" But you are in a great struggle, and I am your instrument, and I have the right to express myself frankly. When I ask you, have I abused you? Why? Who is there in this country I have not toiled and labored for? Where is the man or the woman, either in private life or public life, that has not always received my attention and my time? Sometimes it has been said to pardon me for being a little egotistical, but we are engaged in a friendly and familiar conversation—that John Brown is a lucky man. [Laughter.] They can never defeat him. [Laughter.] Now I will tell you what constitutes my good luck. It is in doing right and being for the people. [Great Applause.] The people somehow or other, although their sagacity and good judgment are frequently misapprehended and undervalued, generally get to the end and understand who is for them and who is against them. They do it by instinct, if in no other way. They know who is the friend; they know in whom they can confide. So far, thank God I can lay my hand upon my bosom, and state with heartfelt satisfaction that in all the positions in which I have been placed—and I have been placed in many that were as trying as any in which mortal man could ever be placed—and I believe they will find me honest. [No, no, and applause.] Well, I have betrayed, what principle have I violated, what sentiment have I swerved from; can those who assail me put their finger upon any

"No, no, no, in all the speeches that have been made, no one has dared to put his finger upon a single principle ever asserted from which I have derived. Have you not heard some of them at some time attempt to quote my predecessor who fell a martyr to his country's cause, but they can give no sentiment of his that is in opposition or in contradiction to anything that I have done. The very policy that I am now pursuing was pursued by me under his administration—I deriving being appointed by him in a particular position for that very purpose. An insertable Providence saw proper to remove him from this [to] this world, and I came into his place, and that is not a principle of his, a reference to the restoration of the Union from which I have departed, one. Then the war is not simply upon me, it is upon my predecessor, also. I have tried to do my duty, and know that some are envious and jealous, and speak of the White House having attractions for the President. Let me say to you, the charms of the White House have as little influence upon me as upon any individual in this country, and much less upon me than upon those who are talking about it. He little that I eat and wear does not amount to much, and the difference between my family, it is very small, and I am not kin to many folks by co-anginity, though, by affinity I am, and kin to everybody. The difference between the little that suffices for my stomach and back, and more than enough, has no charms for me. The proud and conscious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country, to my children and to my neighbor man, is all the reward that I seek. [Great applause].

In conclusion, let me ask this vast concourse here to-day, this sea of upturned faces, to come with me, or I will go with you, and stand around the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded. The people are invited to read and understand, to sustain and maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the Constitution of our fathers, though the heavens should fall, though factions should rage, though unis and jeers may come, though insult and vituperation may be poured out in the most virulent form. I mean to be found standing by the Constitution of my country. Stand by the Constitution as the chief ark of our safety.

As a marine, I think that I will stand when the night and the tempest roar around him.

Accept my thanks, my countrymen, and the indulgence you have extended me while submitting to you—extemporaneously, and perhaps incoherently—the remarks which I have now made. Let us go away forgetting the past and looking to the future, resolved to endeavor to restore our Government to its pristine purity, trusting in Him who is on high, but who controls all things, that ere long our Union will be restored, and that we shall have peace not only with all the nations of the earth, but peace and good will among all parts of the people of the United States. I thank you for the respect you have manifested to me on this occasion, and if the time shall come during the period of my existence when this country is to be destroyed and its Government overturned, if you will look out you will find the same individual who stands before you there with you endeavoring to prevent its final destruction.

"No visible means of support!" makes a man a vagabond in the eyes of the law, but there will be no more vagabonds if they will all adopt the calling of a Frenchman who was arranged for one.

"You are a loafer sir," said the judge; "man without a calling."

"I beg your pardon, your honor, I have a vocation."

"What is it?"

"I smoke glasses for cellops, but at now it is our dull season."

A VOTE.—"Pa," said an interesting juvenile the other day to his indulgent sire—"Pa, haven't I got a veto as well as the President?"

"No, my child."

"Yes, I have, Pa; my fifth toe is a veto, I reckon."

"Take that child to his mother—she's lined!"

ON A RIME—"I don't like to patronize this lino," said a culprit to a hangman.

"Oh, never mind this once," was the reply; "it will soon suspend its operation."

THE following stanza was written on the marriage of Rebekah Wise and Matilda Cheever:

"At length she seized the proffered prize
 A happy one (believe us),
 For marrying had made her Wise—
 Before she was Miss Cheever,"

"Shall I paint your cheeks for you, wife?"

"No, husband, you have done it often enough by making me blush for you."

"It is never late too mend," as the old lady said when she sat up till 12 midnight to darn her husband's stockings.

"It is always a bad made of cropper she land that always yields fine broaf because it may be called fertile—furl."

When the cat's away the cook finds it difficult to explain how the old meat goes.

The pitcher goes often to well, but the latter has never been known to return the call.