President Johnson and Treason.

We publish this week the entirespeech of President Johnson in Washington city on the 22d. In it he seeks to maintain the position declared in his veto message, and reiterates sentiments long ago expressed by him. One of these is that treason is a crime and must be punished. The leading, conscious traitor, he says, must be punished, and we believe him honest when he makes such a declaration; and we may conjecture, as the reason for the delay in the trial of the leaders, that lege that the rebellion is not yet over, nor will it be ended until the proclamation of the President of the United States is promulgated to that effect; and until that proclamation is issued, in the opinion of Attorney General Speed. the trial of Jeff. Davis or any other rebel leader for treason cannot be legally held. If it does depend on this, although we cannot see much difference, we would rejoice again when the proclamation went forth at this late day that the rebellion was over.

It is upon the supposition that President Johnson is willing to take the leading rebels to his counsel that some journals are opposed to him. We believe that the President stands in the tors, beginning with the arch-traitor commends and what he disapproves. He recommends, the admission to Consumer attitude to the rebels to day as he did when he was elected, and we believe that the opinions he then expressed were his honest convictions. We cannot think that because he is or, at least, disrespectful. Therefore He disapproves a permanent or indefi-the matter rests. Congress has taken nite exclusion of all representation, releniency and encouragement that his heart is in sympathy with leading traitors; nor can we, like some, call him traitor because he desires to see "unmistakably and unquestionably loyal men" allowed seats in the National constitutional Freedmen's Bureau bill, or being in favor of allowing loyal men to represent the South, before we ter than to figish it up. can raise our voice in the hue and cry of "rebel," "traitor," "betrayer," or other opprobrious titles.

ed President Johnson is that he posseshave a firm reliance in his intentions,

traitors.

with articles in reference to the important topics of the hour. We publish the entire speech of President Johnson and also extracts from speeches and journals sustaining the President in the ident Johnson. We have no more reviews he has taken, and which he says spect for the spirit which assails the they had no hand producing, and unhe will adhere to. Surely, no topic is rennesseean than we had for the ma. they can have no influence in properof greater importance than that of the aspersion of the Illinoisan. We canpreservation of our common country, not do otherwise but believe that Anand we should sink every minor interest-boit of a partisan or individual nature-and support the Administration, as much now as during the rebellion. And so long as the President stands by the Constitution, which he has sworn to defend and preservo-so long as he seeks the peace and happiness of the whole Union-so long as he endeavors to maintain the grand principle of preservation of the Government, for which the war was prosecuted and in which we finally triumphed, --so long should we support him by our undivided counsel and unwavering allegiance.

Congress.

The following resolution, as it previously passed the House, passed the Senate on Friday last, by a vote of

29 to 18: Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the people of the eleven States which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into cither branch of Congress from any of the said States until Congress shall have decided such State entitled to repre-

sentation. We have seen no paper opposed to the President because he vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, give him creof a foreign despot. Let Johnson be gress. He is charged with a purpose as ambitious as he may, he was not so to bring into their former places in this ambitious as to make our government body bloody handed rebels. He is said a monarchical or despotic one. This of Congress, and fill those seats with much caution and coercion towards was an act that but a few, we fear, out traitors fresh from the battle fields of the rebellious spirits who still vex the of the many, would have neglected the rebellion. What is his true posigrasping after.

The Union State Convention mests at Entrishing to day.

Jeff Davis -- Will Congress Act.

Why don't the President make treason odious" by hanging Jeff. Davis? Something like this is the question probably more frequently put by all sorts of people, than any other. general desire; it does not convey the correct view of the case. The Washngton Republican explains wherein as follows:

"As long ago as October last the President made efforts to commence the work of the trial of traitors, and desiring to test the question whether treason was a crime, and believing, with the law officers of the Government, that such test should be made at misunderstood? Can it be misreprecame public property and has been read from one end of the land to the other. He was not inclined to the item. his circuit, in the city of Richmond, because the Government of the United some of the members of Congress al. States chose to keep its military there, or words to that effect. The President. under legal advisement, did not deem it prudent to order a jury trial any-where else. Secretary Chase appealed where else. Secretary Unass appeared to Congress for its action. The President stated the case to Congress in his message. Subsection to development of inthe letter of the Chief Justice to that dustry and business, and natural causbody. Congress, therefore, has had the whole subject before it for many weeks and has taken no definite action

"Although there have been many complaints about the exercise of the to be in full constitutional relations to continuance of military government pardoning power by the President, it the country, they may think they is true, as we have before stated in de-tail, that he has reserved from among and sentiment against the Governthose who have, of their own accord or through their friend, asked for pardon, over five hundred leading trais

"Should the President take any step towards trying Davis while the sub-ject is before Congress, and without its from States which present themselves action, it might be deemed assumption, no action. The President's hands are

If this is the correct view of the case, then the people should ply Congress with their petitions and demands. It has had for some time a bill before it to facilitate the trial and punishment halls. He must be guilty of worse of Davis. If it will effect the object, crimes than vetoing an unjust and un. the bill cannot be too soon acted on. At any rate Congress having taken hold of the business, it cannot do bet-

A Case in Point.

There are few men in this country, to-day, who do not respect the wisdom but that the veto had changed this dicision. One reason that we have maintainand admire the integrity which characterized the career of Abraham Lins ses that sternness which did not form a coln as President of the United States. part of the nature of Mr. Lincoln, and Yet, while he lived, Mr. Lincoln was often assailed by the men who profess-"transition period," as it is called, to allowed to out-live the reproaches heapreconstruction Pardon to those who ed upon him, and before he was foully plunged us into such an ocean of diffi-culty and bloodshed would be unjust; the could be unj culty and bloodshed would be unjust; and as President Johnson declared in When President Lincoln suspended the When President Lincoln suspended the Lincol the beginning of his administration to emancipation proclamation of General the sublime sense of justice which continued at an earlier day, for I will temper mercy with justice we expect Fremont, a great many loyal men—
pervades the spirit of our free institution in the protection of the protection of the protection of the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of any State for the protection of the freedmen and the compelled to suffer the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of any State for the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of any State for the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of the freedmen and the loyal men of the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of the protection of the freedmen and the loyal men of the loyal men of the freedmen and the loyal men of the lo permits, by showing mercy to the masses and justice to the leaders, later ly in rebellion. The President has declared his intention to do so, and we eration was vindicated in results—the high sense of justice which controls grand object aimed at in the proclama. | the legislative branch of the Governnotwithstanding the loud clamorings tion was secured—and the Administraof some as to his sympathy with the tion enjoyed the united support of the too capable to a constant of the constant Republican party, and the undivided abuse of the Democracy. This remiabuse of the Democracy. This remi. standing among all who are vested stead of encouraging the South to loy-niscence may serve to console those with authority in the Government. alty, it would tend to make the hatred

irchy are inevitable.
So far as we are individually condrew Johnson really desires to improve operation of exact justice, and we the condition of the country; and know of no case in which both can be frankly relying on the patriotism of better established than by the admisthe case of Mr. Lincoln's revocation of Congress.

sion of the Tennessee delegation to fairs generally in that section, regard-line in the fairs generally in the fairs Fremont's proclamation, Audrew Johnson's course will yet command the united support of the party which sustained him against the traitors in the South, which defended him against the malignity of the Democracy in the North, and which elevated him to the second highest office in the gift of the nation .- Harrisburg Telegraph.

What is the Difference?

Mr. Dixon, Union Member of Congress from Connecticut, made a speech n the House in defence of the President's policy, on Tuesday last, from which we clip the following:

What is the difference of opinion ex United States and those who are op- ting the freedmen, and will only with and such as, using his best judgment, posed to his reconstruction policy in draw the military force from districts in the absence of any Congressional the two Houses of Congress? I certainly disclaim, of course, any right to the ascendant. Perhaps he will aid us he could frame, he engaged that on state what are his opinions, except as still further as regards the basis of their acceptance, with evidence of good they are given to us in authentic pub-lic documents. From these alone I oblic documents. From these alone I ob. dangerous preponderance of southern ganize their State, elect legislators, &c., mere personal or party considerations, tain his views. That these are mis votes in our legislative halls, against and so far as executive acts could do, In fact, they are in excellent harmony represented, intentionally or otherwise, should not perhaps surprise those who consider how seldom a candid state. ment of the true question at issue is

He is supposed by many to urge the admission of disloyal men from the at the head of the government. With to do something more thorough in that justified by the results, so may we now dit for refusing to exercise the power rebel States to the two Houses of Conto wish to throw wide open the doors tion? I might refer to the published to a delegation of Virginians the other loyal men who differ from as as will evidence of this. Whenever a State or day in which be emplicitly declared his prevent their alternation.

opinion that only loyal men should be appointed to office. But I prefer to take his latest authentic, written declarations. I shall read from his veto message, found in that document, the

following:
"I hold it my duty to recommend to all sorts of people, than any other. you, in the interests of peace and in While it clearly enough reflects the the interests of the Union, the admission of every State to its share in publie legislation when, however insubor-dinate, insurgent or rebellious, its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing consti

tutional or legal tests. Such is the language of the Presithe right place before the highest tri-bunal in the land, addressed a letter to tional and legal tests but the eath resented? What are existing constituquired by the Constitution and the

> "It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the simply aimed at the earliest possible country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite a very large section other part of the land. But if they are excluded from Congress, if in a permanent statute they are declared not and sentiment against the Government.

This is what the President is opposed to. We have, therefore, what he regress of loyal men, who can take the from States which present themselves in a attitude of harmony and loyalty. gardless of the loyalty of the represen-tative or the people. Here, then, the issue is fairly presented. How could he state it more distinctly?

From the Harrisburg Telegraph. The Tennessee Congressional Sena-

tors and Representatives. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens stated, when he President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill was received in Congress, that the Committee on Reconstruction had had under consideration the ad- on them laws and conditions by extermission of the Congressional delegation from Tennessee, that it was deeided to admit those Representatives, deplored this conclusion, and if Mr. Stovens thinks the President wrong, he should remember that two wrongs do proclamation of his own, or by some not make a right. If the Committee on Reconstruction came to the conclusion peace, the technical and of the rebellion, fair to suppose that the decision was period not very remote, and as here? based on a principle of right and jusmelancholy spirits who are now pro-phesying that party break-up and an pelled to stand the hard blows and the awful desolution of the war of the robellion, while they bravely battled for cerned, we are willing to trust to Pres. | the Union. Let them not now be made the main sufferers in a contest which Tennesseean than we had for the ma. til they are represented in Congress ly settling. The time has come for the working of real wisdom and the

Sensible Talk.

sensible way. He says: where loyalty and peacefulness are in representation, and thus prevent the faith, he would permit them to reor-

which our Congress is so wisely endeavoring to guard. At all events, the President tells us far accepted his conditions, that he rethat, if his plan should prove a failure, made by the advocates of conflicting be is willing to change or modify it as The had accordingly reorganized the doctrines and opinions. It would seem time may disclose its actual results. impossible, in view of the frank and Let us repose on this assurance at presexplicit utterances which the Presis ent, since it is very evident that just strictions thereon through the Treasudept has often made of his opinions to now we cannot attain the radical hension of his views. Yet this, to a certain extent, has been done.

He is supposed by many to urge the create in the public mind a misappre- measures which our friends desire. earnest and powerful man who stands his aid, we can yet carry the ship of State securely into harbor. Without it, we may roll on unpleasant billows or among dangerous storms for years We should, in short, use as nation as circumstances will permit us the other respects named. He would to exercise, and as much charitable admit only such representatives as are

The President and Gov. Cox. The Governor Addresses his Con-

stituents.

Washington, February 26th.-The following important letter was read to-

Washington, Monday, Feb. 26,1866. Gen. Geo. W. Wright, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, Col-

umbus, Ohio: My DEAR SIR: On Saturday last I and an interview with the President, which I regarded as of sufficient im portance of his statements whilst fresh in my memory. I waited upon him this morning to make known what I had done, ask his verification of the truth of my report, and his consent to make the same known to the country. He frankly gave his consent, and assented to the accuracy of my report. The President said that he was not willing to avow that his policy had restoration of peace on a basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy had ever been adopted, and therefore, rior jurisdiction, in all cases where the when he entered upon the duties of his office, he was obliged to adopt one views or adopt any measures embody. restoration of a truly civil government, and not to give it to the lately rebellious States, would be an admission of the failure of the administration and of the party which carried through the war, to prove themselves equal to the emergency. Now, the work of destruction was over and rebuilding had begun, a military government alone would not specify the South. At the end of a long period of such govern ment, we would be no nearer, and probably not so near, the end as now, and would have the same work to do. Hence, there is a real necessity of adopting a policy which should restore civil government just as soon as the rebellion should be thoroughly ended, and those conditions accepted by the South which are to be regarded as absolutely necessary to the peace of the country. The proper system of pacification should be one which tended

everywhere to stimulate the loyalty of the South, rather than to impose up nal force. This was the case of the Freedman's Bureau. He was not against the idea of the Bureau, for he had used it and was still using it. It might continue for a period of more than a year yet. He had contemplated that either by a action of Congress, a condition of peace, the technical end of the rebellion, derstood by the present law, the Bu-

gard as a sort of Military Government. If, on the other hand, the Bureau were sage applied in full force to it, and inof the Government inveterate. The same him, aid him. Even where I disagree principle of stimulating loyalty was shown in the manner he had held martial law over them. Whenever they discredit and dishpare him. Rather, should show that martial law was not if he is weak we ought to uphold him needed, it should be removed. Their the more; if he is fickle, we ought to own conduct would thus determine strengthen him by our resolution; i the matter, and the desire and interest he lacks any of the elements necessary of all the best people be increased to to constitute him a good man, we ought to be the laws, because by so doing they would hasten the withdrawal of constancy. We do no good to our country by a the interference of the military arm cause, no good to our country, by a in their affairs. In precisely the same way he had acted in regard to civil aftions upon the rebellious States which would promote the safety of the count be executive power of this government try; and regarding the existing affairs Morton McMichael, Esq., editor of the ot local governments as having distance we must support him; if we allow his North American, a man who has been qualified themselves by their treason authority to be subdued and overrun, lately honored by his party by electing for continuance in power, he deposed we destroy the authority of the govhim Mayor of the city, in his paper of and established provisional govern crument of the United States. Then he asked himself what Every person even moderate conditions ought to be demanded of dowed with the sentiments of honor most authoritatively that be will nov. some amendment of the Constitution excellence in the Senator's sentiments, er consort with traitors nor their friends, of the United States, the repudiation that makes them independent of the and will co-operate with Congress in of the rebel debt, and the admission of conditions of time, place and individu every measure essential to allegiance the freedmen to various rights, &c., to al. As above written they were three isting between the President of the und security. He will aid in protection stimulate to accept these conditions, United States and those who are opting the freedmen, and will only with and such as, using his best judgment,

plan, he thought nearest right of any the Union of the States. They had so minded Schator on a very recent occa-far accepted his conditions, that he resion, in application to President Johngarded the experiment as a success. post office department among them, had reopened trade, and removed re-

direction. full rights of States, and that was representation to Congress. In this he had advised that some principle of stimulating loyalty be applied, as in

elected and qualified, he would think it right to admit him the same as if from any other State, and he would admit none but such loyal men, so that other States or districts might be thus induced to elect and send similar men. When they had all done this, their restoration would be full, and the work night by Governor Cox, of Ohio, to the would be done. Such was his plan. Representatives in Congress from that He did not ask to judge of the elec-tions and qualifications of members of Congress, or of their loyalty. Congress was its own judge, and he had no dream of interfering with its constitutional rights. But he felt like urging upon them and upon the country, that this mode of finishing work so nearly completed in other respects was the only feasible one which had been presented; and that it was im-possible to ignore the fact that the States were exercising their rights and enjoying their privileges within the

> resentation. I then remarked to him that I suggested that legislation could properly be made by Congress purely civil in its character, providing for the protection by the United States Courts of infe-

Union-were, in short, restored in all

other respects, and that it is too late to

question the fundamental right of rep-

States did not do so. He replied that such an idea would had a margin of time lasting till after es will raise up at the South men as of complaint that be had done so, for the next session of Congress, during devoted to the Union as those of any they had not seen fit to declare their which the present Freedmen's Bureau views or adopt any measures embody could continue in operation, and if being what could be called a policy of fore that time the Southern States restoration. He was satisfied no long should recognize the necessity of passcould be telerated; that the whole viding a proper system of protection ing proper laws themselves, and pro country would properly demand the for the freedmen, nothing further on our part would be necessary. If they did not do what they ought, there would then be time enough to elaborate the plan.

He then referred briefly to the fact that disloyal men have been rejoicing over his veto message; saying that if these men in good faith adopted the views of his policy he had himself held and acted upon, and which he had so fully elaborated in his annual message, and explained to me, the country sure ly could have no cause for sorrow in that. If disloyal men and rebels everywhere, North and South, should cor dially give their adherence to the conditions of restoration he had informaly insisted upon, he thought that was precisely the kind of pacification loyal nen everywhere would rejoice in. The more they were committed to such a course, the better he would like it; for fthey were not sincere, they would ateast diminish their power of dangerous opposition in future. His whole heart was with the body of true men who had carried the country through the war, and he carnestly sought to maintain a cordial and perfect understanding with them. This sentiment and purpose he regarded as entirely consistent with the determined opposition to the obstruction policy of these extremes, who, as he believed, would keep the country in chaos till absolute

ruin might come upon us. of the President on this important matter, and if you could meet his straight forward, honestlook, and hear the hearty tones of his voice as I did, I am well assured that you could benot receive personal assaults with the forbearance Mr. Lincoln used to show, there is no need to fear that Andrew Johnson is not sincere in his adhesion to the principles upon which he was Very truly yours, J. D. Cox elected.

Duty to the President.

Mr. Sherman, in the United States Senate, made the following excellent remarks in relation to the duties owed

by that body to the President:
"We must maintain him, support constant crimination of the President, by arraigning him here, as I have the hands of Almighty God, holding for four years. If he is a weak man

Every person even moderately en "Above all things, let us not quarrel them, and how their disposition to act and patriotism, will readily accord to the noble spirit of these sentences. They don't he heart of every disloyal man stimulated. The conditions were the stand in brilliant contrast to the outbetween the Mexican and Canadian amendment of the State Constitutions bursts of partisan abuse to which the line. The Chief Magistrate assures us excluding slavery, the acceptance of Senator alludes. There is an intrinsic years ago spoken of our lamented Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States. But they offer reasonable suggestions to every honest, patriotic mind now. They are in a high tone of a patriotism that sours sublimely above the atmosphere of would restore them to their position in with the utterances of the same high-

> The duties to the office to-day are not dissimilar to those of the days referred to, nor has reprehensive speech been more freely indulged now than ry department, and in like manner in then. But as the issue of compliance teet the freedmen, and to induce them the faith reposed in Mr. Lincoln was be nerved to the performance of duty Now but one thing remained in to the high office and to him who occu-which those States did not exercise the pies it, by the hope that similar results will ensue and the republic will receive no detriment .- Pittsburg Com-

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Will be sold at public sale, at the resistence of the subscriber, on the "Cottage Farm," in West Huntingdon, on the above day, the following personal property, viz.

4 work horses, 4 milch cows, 6 head of young cattle, I four horse wagon, 1 two horse wagon, horse gears, Plow gears, windmilt, good cutting box, threshing machine and horse power, plows, harrows, rakes, forts and a large writery of other articles too numerous to mention.

TEIMS OF SALE.—Under \$5, cash; over \$5, nhe months credit. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a.m. Huntingdon, March 7-21

DANIEL GODDMAN.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, SS. The Commonwealth of Pennsylva.

[SEAL] to Elizabeth Edwards, late of [SEAL] to Elizabeth Edwards, late of Huntingdon Co., GREETING:
WHEREAS, JAMES EDWARDS did on the 26th october, 1805, prefer his petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County of Huntingdon praying that for the causes therein set-forth he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you the said Elizabeth Edwards.
We do therefore command you, the said ELIZABETH EDWARDS, as often before we commanded you, that setting aside nil offer business and excluses whatever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Huntingdon, at our County Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said or guity on the second ground of April next, to answer the petition or libed of the said Jac. Edwards, your husband, should not be divorced from the loads of matrimony entered into with you, agreeably to the acts of the general assembly of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, and hereof fail not.
Witness the Honorable George Taylor, Rig., President of our said Court of Huntingdon, this 23th day of January A. D. 1866.
W.G. WAGON OR, mild.

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Of the latest and most improved patterns, CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

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WHARTON & MAGUIRE, igntingden, Pelsynary 27, 1806.