The Globe. HUNTINGDON, PA. W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor. Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor. Wednesday morning, April 25, 1866. FOR GOVERNOR Maj. Gen. John W. Geary

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY. President Johnson Speaks Again.

The latest speech from the President crowds out our usual variety of reading matter, local and general; but as dered honorable service in the army these are great changing times we live and navy, was formed and marched in, as to the political checker board, Marine Band, to serenade President we give whatever the Chief Magistrate Johnson, who had signified to the has to say, occupation of our columns | committee that he would accept the to defend himself against the taunts compliment. and jeers of his adversaries. If it was not for the persistent opposition of the radicals, the President would be heard less fragmently and me monstrated by the strong arm. Yes! the soldiors and snilors, to bloss them ! have de-monstrated by their patriotic hearts and strong arms that States have not heard less frequently and we would be saved the pleasure of inserting his de-appearance and was greeted with huzfence. While it gives us pleasure to insert we rest consoled with the belief insert, we rest consoled with the belief that it is our subscribers' will and side of the White House, when he was pleasure also to read whatever the addressed on behalf of the soldiers and President has to say, and we always like to show a fair change to those stime ly complimentary terms, saying in like to show a fair chance to those stigmatized and ridiculed unjustly. Some ness we can but offer our sympathies of the radicals are frank enough to say | and prayers, and trust that an all-wise that the President has spoken more Providence, who has brought our nasensibly than formerly; we had expected to hear them asserting, however, slavery, and by a nation's tears, will that it was more "jumbles from our besotted President." Perhaps the on. calm the troubled waters, harmonize thusiastic support of the soldiers and public opinion, and restore our whole sailors has brought them to their senses. The Washington meeting shows conclusively where the nations' brave defenders stand, and how they feel towards those whom they did the most is inadequate to convey the heartfelt towards subduing. "Home in bed" is their cry to those who now treat loyal and disloyal alike in the South-to those who are 'treating the sacrificing and in the resolutions which you have Union men of the South so ungratefully by keeping them out of the halls of Congress, and who desire to let the disloyal men of the South go free if they will only satisfy them by giving incumbent upon me as Chief Magisuniversal suffrage to the colored men.

How FAR THEY WILL GO .- Thaddeus Stevens has made an attempt to take ten thousand dollars out of the Nation. al Treasury for the benefit of Colonel Forney, by a Congressional order for your encouragement. [Applause.]an indefinite number of copies of the Washington Chronicle. The Pittsburg Commercial, in referring to this subject, very truthfully remarks:

"If the Chronicle is too poor to live ning, must have a birth; in struggling without such a thrusting of hands into into existence a nation passes through the Treasury, let it dio,—it is not a its first trying ordeal. It is not neces publication so valuable as to justify sary for me now to carry your minds such a proceeding. If the paper does back to the struggle when this nation lead to almost any amount of robbery, ships of those who were engaged in on the progressive scale, hereafter. If that struggle to achieve the national by passing Mr. Stevens's resolution, birth. It is not necessary to point to Congress would punish somewhat Mr. the blood shed and the lives lost in aceward. (who has withdrawn some ad-

Speech of President Johnson to Soldiers' and Sailors. HE MAINTAINS HIS POSITION. A Few Questions for his Traducers. State Rights, the Veto, Congressional Tyranny, &c., Spoken of by Him.

WASHINGTON, April 18. At six o'clock this evening a proces-sion of soldiers and sailors, and such of their friends as sympathize with them in their grateful acknowledgment to the President for his order, lately issued, directing the heads of depart ments to give preference in appointments and promotions to the subordi-

nate offices to persons who have ren-

conclusion, "in return for your kindtion through a baptism of blood, and to whom we consecrate it anew from so guide and direct you, that you may country once more to peace and pros perity,'

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President Johnson said: It is not af fectation in me to say that language feelings produced on this occasion by your presence hero, and by the presentation of your sentiments, as expressed by your representative in his address, thought proper to adopt. I confess that, in the peculiar posture of public affairs, your presence and address give encouragement and confidence to me in my efforts to discharge the duties trate of the Republic, and in what I have to say I shall address you in the

character of citizens, sailors and soldiers. I shall speak to you on these terms, and on none others.

I repeat my thanks for the manifestation of your approbation and of have occurred since this Government was spoken into existence. Nations, like individuals, must have a begin-

foe, and were enjoying ease and com-But I care not for them; I care Can we believe that either House not for that slander; the foul whelp of would admit any member into its body sin has been turned loose against me; I care not for all that; and let me tell you here to day, that, although pretty well advanced in life, I feel that I shall ive long enough to live down the er, not the two flouses, but each House for itself. The Corstitution vhole pack of traducers and slanderers (Applause.) They have turned the further declaies that no State shall be whole pack loose to lower me in your deprived of its equal suffrage in the estimation. (Voices, "They cannot do Senate of the United States without "Tray, Blanch, and Sweetheart, its consent. Then where do we stand? little dogs and all," come along snap-All that is needed to finish this great ping and snarling at my heels, but I work of restoration, is for the heed them not. The American people, Houses respectively to determine these citizens, soldiers and sailors know that questions. "Oh !" but some will say, rom my advent into public life to the a traitor might come in." The answer present moment, I have always stood unyieldingly and unwaveringly by udge, and if a traitor presents himself. them, and advocated and defended their rights and interests. (Cheers.) We are now in the nation's third ordeal. We are not yet through it. We said that States could not go out of the Union; we denied the doctrine of seces-

sion, and we have demonstrated that we were right. We demonstrated it sents himself to either House, cannot that House say to him "No you can-not be admitted into this body; go back; we will not deny your people the power to leave the Union. (Apof the right of representation, but they plause.) What followed? The Conmust send us a loyal representative federate armies were overpowered and And when the States do send loyal disbanded, and there was a willingness on the part of the people of those States to come back, to be obedient to Constitution and laws? the laws and acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of our fathers. titution and the laws who will say that, if a traitor happens to get into

For what have we passed through this ordeal? It was to establish the principle that no States had the power to break up this Government. It was to put down the rebellion. The rebellion has been put down, and for what? Was it to destroy the States? (Voi let us stand by that Constitution, and ces, "Never.") For what have all in standing by it the convenant will these lives been sacrificed, and all this be preserved. While you have been treasure expended! Was it for the contending against traitors, and treaspurpose of destroying the States? No. It was for the purpose of preserving the States in the Union of our fathers.

at the same time, against the consol It was for that that you fought; it was dation of power here. [Cries of "good!"] for that I toiled; not to break up the I think the consolidation of power here Government, but to put down the reis equally dangerous with the separabellion and preserve the Union of the tion of the States. The one would States. That is what we have been weaken us, and might run into anarcontending for, and to establish the chy, while the other would concen fact that the nation can lift itself above trate and run into monarchy. But there is an idea abroad that one and beyond internal- foes and treason

and traitors at home. vas put down, did that put Massachu- or two hundred men cannot be. Mr.

setts out of the Union and destroy the Jefferson, the apostle of liberty, tells stroy the State and put it out of the by many more rigorously, more vigorstitution and laws of the country were to be a tyrant? What can he do, what the States. restored, the State engaged in it stood | can he originate? Why, they say, he as part of the Union. The rebellion | exercises the veto power. [Laughter.] being crushed and the law being re. | What is the veto power? [A voicestored, the Constitution being acknow. To put down the nigger.] Who is your ledged, those States stand in the Uni- President? Is he not elected by the

In passing through this ordeal what the tribune of the people. His office as been done? In Tennessee, under is tribunitial in its character. In oldthe direction of my lamented predeces | en times when tribunes were first elecsor, we commenced the work of resto- ted in the Roman republic they stood ration, and we succeeded, before I at the door of the Roman Senate, which those associations which appertain to came here, in restoring the relations was then encroaching on the popular which had existed between Tennessee rights and putting the heel of power and the rest of the Union, with one on the neeks of the people. The peoexception, and that was the relation of ple chose a tribune and placed him at litical jubilee; and when we can pro representation. I came to Washington the door of the Senate, so that when claim to all the nations of the earth and under extraordinary circumstan. that body ventured on oppressive acts ces, succeeded to the Presidential chair. he was clothed with power to say What then? The Congress of the "Veto-I forbid." Your President is

What

under the solemn sanction of an oath. branches of theservice have upheld the national flag, and sustained the coun try in the recent struggle. I thank to participate in the legislation of the country, who was not qualified and fit to sit in that body and participate in nance on this occasion. It cheers me

its proceedings? They have the pow-er, not the two flouses, but each work before me. If we are true to ourselves, if we are true to the Constitution, the day is not far distant when this Govern ment will be restored. Let us go on and restore the Government; let us enlarge the area of our commerce and trade: let us not only inspire confidence at home, but respect abroad, by letting the nation resume its career of of prosperity and greatness. I know to that is, that each House must be the that some will find fault with me, and say I am too lenient and kind, and all cannot either House know that he is a that. If we are all to be put to death traitor? [Applause.] And if he is a or punished or thrown away for one of-traitor, can they not kick him out of fense as for the second offense, and the door, and send him back saying to were to be lost and excluded from sothe people who sent him back saying to were to be lost and excluded from so-ciety and communion with our fellow end us a loyal man?" [Cheers and a voice "that is logic."] Is there any difficulty about that? If a traitor pro-and repented of it, that I was as sin-

two

There is no one learned in the Con-

Congress, the body cannot expel him after he gets in. That makes assur-

action of the Government to the Con-

stitution of our fathers; hence I say

on, and secession, and the demolition

of the Union, I have been contending,

and repented of it, that I was as sin cere and honest as if I had never done wrong at all. Then we must reason with each other, and understand our nature, and what is necessary to restore peace and harmony to a distract-ed and divided people. In time of war it is right to burn villages, sack cities representatives, can you have any and desolate fields, to lay waste a better evidence of their fidelity to the country and cripple and reduce the country and cripple and reduce the enemy; but in time of peace the converse of that course is precisely the right one and the true policy, if a nation is to rebuild its cities, restore its villages, renew its fields of agriculture and occupations of peace and prosperance doubly sure, and conforms the ity to be restored. I know there are some who have been at home calculating during the war, and who bring to let us stand by that Constitution, and the consideration of questions of peace in standing by it the convenant will and harmony and the occupations of civil life all the feelings of resentment which animated us when the excitement was up and running high; but take the brave men who sustained the flag on the field and on the wave, and you will find better feelings and better indoment on these questions than you will find with those who have been sitting in the closet and never smelt gunpowder. Yes, from the private up to the commanding general, they know better how to treat the present circumstances than any of those closet man can be a despot-that one man patriots and humanitarians. Then, my When the rebellion in Massachusetts can be a usurper-but that a hundred countrymen, fellow citizens, soldiers and sailors, let us rejoice that peace has come. Let'us rejoice that the re-State! When the rebellion in Penn- us, and so does common sense, that ty. lations of the States are about being sylvania was put down, did that de ranny and despotism can be exercised restored. Let us make every effort we can, on proper principles, to re-Union? So, when the recent great ously, and more tyrannically than by store the relations which existed be-rebellion was put down, and the Con- one. What power has your President tween the Federal Government and

I thank God that peace is restored. I thank God that our brave men can return to their families and homes and resume their peaceful avocations; I thank God that the baleful planet of We are to day involved in one of the most critical and trying struggles that and bright galaxy of stars. [Cheers.] The President is nothing more than was in the ascendant, has been chased away by the benignant star of peace. Now that the bow of peace is suspen-ded in the heavens, let us cultivate the arts and relations of peace, and al men in peace.

The time is not distant when we can have a political millenium, a pos we are again a united people, and that we have triumphantly passed through our third ordeal-having

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SALEM LEG.

LILLI ISCALLING LILLING Under the patronage of the United States Government. Jodels of trips superior leg may be seen at the agency of he SALEM. LEG COMPANY, No. 33 south SEVENTIL treet, Philadelphia. Call and see them, or seud for a circular containing full aformation.

api8-im pi18-im the subscriber on the 13th inst., a red COW. with white face and bread horns, about 8 years Diff of Any porson giving me information of her availant whereabouts will be suitably rewarded. Diff. J. M. WAGGONER. Phillpaburg, Centre co., Pa., Api 25-21*

TOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS Tacher for the luntingdon in the schools, in-fusion of the structure of the school of

LOT OF GROUND

AT PUBLIC SALE. ALOT OF GROUND fronting on Ridge road 60 feet, and running back toStone creek, adjoining lots of Mich-el Thompson.

Sale ou SATURDAY, MAY 12, at 2 o'clock, P. M. p24,1663. W. H. KING, Auctioneer

ANTED! AGENTS, Male and female at \$75 to \$150 per month to sell the cole

Common Sense Family Sewing Machine

PRICE \$18,00. PRICE \$18,00. This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to the igh prices Machines, and is the only practical and reliar lo Cheap Sawing Machine in the world. Send for do criptive circulars. Address-SECOMB & CO., Chicago, III., or Cleveland, Ohio.

IOMAS M. KERR, WILLAM CARR, S pecial Parts THOMAS M. KERR, WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 143 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Country produce sold on commission BROAD TOP STILL AHEAD

LEASON & SONS have just re-

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

p25-13

which in styles, prices, quality and quantity, is unsu passed in Huntingdon county. Look at our Figures!

Good Calicota. 12/2 cents; ip top colicosa, 15; Merrimao Prints, 25; standard sheatings, 25; Ginghams, 25. De Laines and Challies. 25 to 30, very heauliful designs; Kentucky Jeans, 30; Satinets and Cassimeres, 90, old pri-ces; ladies' plaid Bulmoral skirts, \$2,50-charming. Ladies' Chooking, all colors, \$1,75. Ladies' (cloth and sild Mantillas, Chestorfields and Circulars, from\$5 up-emils wame Julies.

mile, young ladies. All wool Carpets, only \$1-delightful. Our Boot and Shos department is repla our noor and Shoe department is replenished with ery best Philadelphia made work at greatly reduced res.

Very best Philadelphaladana work at greatly reduced ng-ures. Our Clothing room presents unusual attractions—splen-did suits from \$56 to \$20; Linen Dusters, \$21. Prices down 50 per cent Laugh, young men. Our Grocerics and all other goods in proportion—choice black and green Tens from 50 cents up; prime green cof-fee, 30; angrest, correspondingly low. New Mackerdl, sail, Forniture, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Paints, stationery, fano liquors, and an immeuse variety of usoful and fancy goods, for which our mam-moth establishment is celebrated. Repicto verybody. GLEASON & SONS, ap 25,1866 Barnet, Huntingdon co, Pa.



W. LEWIS & CO. WILL BE OPENED 63 ⁵* Next THURSDAY, APRIL 26. ALL WHO WANT FRESH & CHOICE GRUCERIES Of all kinds, WILL PLEASE CALL

AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Store Room adjoining Lewis' Book



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

APRIL 23, 1866.

TREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE A North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-RE, READING, POTISVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, RANTON

Yonk, HEADING, POTTSVILE, LEDENON, ALLENTOW, JARSTON, Sc., &c., Trains leave Hartisburg for New York, 'as follows ! Al-300, 740 and 9 05 A. M., and 200 and 0.20 P. M., astron, externation in the second state of the second state of the second at New York 5,40 and 10 00 A, M., and 340 and 10 55 P. M. The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennayl-vania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the 300 a m 90 5p.m. trains, without change. Leavo for Reading, Pottsvillo, Tamaqua, Minersvilla, Ashland, Pino Grova, Altentown and Phinadelphia at 7 40 A. M., and 2 and 9 20 F. M., stop at Lebaara and pincipat for Pottsville nor Phinadelphia. For Pottsville, Schurjt-Rill Havea and Aubarr, via Schurjkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leavo Harrisburg at 4 16 P M., '12 Noon, 6 30 P. M. Phinadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 00 P. M.; Pottsville at 8 20 A. M., and 24 5 P. M.; atop at M., '12 Noon, 6 30 P. M. Phinadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 00 P. M.; Pottsville at 8 20 A. M., and 2 4 D. H.; Ashland 6 00 and 11.15 a m. and 1 05 P. M.; Tarangua at 9.45 A. M., and 1 and 8.55 P. M. Leavo Pottsville for Harrisburg, 'in Schurjkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7,00 a m. An Accomuodation Pascenger Train leaves Reaptise at 6.30 A. M., and 7 to Phinaselpinta. 45 0. P. M., Philadelphia, and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Lancaster, Columbia, 4c. On Sundays, leavo New York. at 8 0. N., 'Harding at 10 a m., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Lancaster, Columbia, 4c. On Sundays, leavo New York, at 8 0. P. M., Philadelphia, 8.00 a m. and 3 15 P. M., the 8 an train running to Meading, Vertville 8 00 A. M., 'Harding T. J. M., 'Hardibarding at 6 10 a m., Consultavis, leavo New York, at 8 20 P. M., Haladelphia, Consultavis, M., And Reading at 1 30 a. m., for Har-risburg 9 05 A. M., and Reading at 1 30 a. m. for Har-adelphia. Consultavis, Mithaza, Saxeson, Scinoot, and Excursions

Communa. Communation, Milleare, Szason, School, and Excursion Ickers at reduced rates to and from all points. Baggage clucked through : 80 pounds Baggage allowed nch Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent Reading, April 23, 1866.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A. Letters of administration upon the estate of Samf. I. Stewart, of Jackson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons are requested to make immediate payment, and those having iding against the same, to present them for settlement. JAMES STEWART. JAMES STEWART,

p18-6t* OFFICE OF THE "OHIO BASIN OIL CO.," Huntingdon, Pa., April 17, 1806.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of said company will be held on the se-I Tuesday and 5th day of May rext, for the election filteers, and the transaction of such other business as them. J. RANDOLPH SIMPSON, Secretary.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons know-ing themselves indebted to the undersigned, by note, book account, or otherwise, that they are requested to settle with him on or before the 1st day of MAY, next ensuing, at his office at Coffice Run; and that the accounts of all those who fail to comply with this notice will be left-with an attorney for collection. BINON COLUM

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY. AS. A. BROWN is Agent for the

sale of our Nails and Spikes, at Huntingdon, Pa. ell known that the Duncannon Nails are far super unlity to any others offered in the Huntingdon mar quality to any others onered 1 DEALERS, BUILDERS, and D&ALERS, HULLDERS, and consumers genorality will be supplied in quantities from one pound to one hundred kegs ut/manufacturers' prices by sending their orders or calling at his new maximoth liardware store, Hunting-don, Fa. [ap10] DUNCANNON TINON CO.

1866.

1866. CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER. JUST RECEIVED

AT H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE. For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made the best workmanlike manner, call at H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huating don, Pa. Huntingdon april 10, '66.

VEW CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES. M. CUTMAN HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

vertising heretofore enjoyed by the Chronicle.) it would punish the Treasury more. The resolution, when it comes up, will be a good question on which to call the ayes and nays."

The financial state of Forney's paper must be at a very low ebb when he permits such a resolution to go before the House to receive the support of his only friends. The radicals not only the rebellion. This was our second try to set aside the Constitution but they would rob the Treasury for the purpose of supporting their most earnest advocates. We await to see what his friends in Congress will do for him.

THE PEACE PROCLAMATION .- The following answer was sent by direction of the President to Gen. Davis Wilson at Augusta, Ga., who asked whether the President's proclamation removed martial law in that State:

"War Department, Washington City, April 17, 1866.—The President's proclamation does not remove martial law. or operate in any way upon the Freed men's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. It is not expedient, however, to resort to military tribunals in any case where justice can be obtained through the medium of civil authority. "E. D. TOWNSEND, "Assistant Adjutant General."

This should remove the impression the radical journals strive to make that the proclamation is an injury to the freedmen because it removes the protection of the freedman. The freedmen will still be protected, and President Johnson has done and will yet do much to alleviate their sufferings.

Mr. McDougall, upon whom the tongs of the U.S. Senate were about then as I deny now, that any State to be applied, for using indecorous lan-gunge before that body when more the itself from the other States and than slightly in the upshot condition, apologized, and by way of explaining given some evidence that I have been his condition on the day referred to, sincere and in carnest; and now I want great principles laid down by our fath- put upon it? My life, my property, remarks:

"That day the sun went down on my wrath, and peace did not return until the next morning, when the sun was high above the misty mountain tops, when it came with penitence, and these are penitential remarks."

BOT The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make immediate measures to preserve from des ecration the graves of the soldiers of the soldiers of the United States who it was believed that it would be to the admit representation, what do we through on that line; and when I come fell in battle or died of disease in the field and in hospitals during the war sist in putting down the rebellion, did the constitutional and law abiding 1 not leave my place in the Senateof the rebellion, and to secure suitable burial places in which the bodies may be properly interred, and to have the grounds inclosed, so that the restingplaces of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever.

THERE are in the Treasury Depart-ment 1555 male clerks and 464 female clerks.

complishing that result. The next ordeal through which a nation has to pass is when it is called upon to give evidence that it has cap-

in giving such evidence we passed through the war of 1812 and through the war with Mexico, and we passed through all the struggles that have since occurred up to the beginning of anything wrong in that? The courts were opened. ordeal. But a nation has another test still to undergo, and that is to give power to resist internal foes; that it has strength enough to put down treachery at home and treason within its

own borders. [Cheers.] We have commenced that ordeal, and I trust in God we will pass throi it successfully. [Cheers.] I feel complimented by the allusion of your rep-resentative that I stood in the Senate in 1860 and 1861, when the nation was

raised my voice and hand against treason, treachery and traitors at home .--[Cheers.] I stand here to day holding to and maintaining the same principles which I then enunciated. I stand here to day opposing traitors and trea-son, whether they be in the south or in the north. [Loud cheers.] I stand here to day, as I then stood, using all my powers, mental and physical, to

the third phase of its existence. The organized forces and combined powers that recently stood arrayed against us are disbanded and driven from the field, but it does not follow that there are still no enemics against our free institutions. [Great applause. I then stood in the Senate of the Uni-

aration and secession. I denied it thereby destroy the Union and break up the government; and I think I have to know why it is that the whole train

cause I stand on the side of the people? feating the operation of the Constitu-And when I say the people I include tion? What now remains to be done devoted more of his time and energies

else? We looked out, and saw that the people down there had no mails; evidence to the nations of the earth they had been interrupted and cut off and to our own citizens that it has by the operations of the rebollion. We said to the Postmaster General, "Let the people have facilities for mail communication, and let them begin again to understand what we all feel and think, that we are one people." looked out again, and saw that there

ses were all closed. We said, "open the doors of the custom houses, and remove the blockade: let trade and commerce and the pursuits of peace be reentering on this third ordeal, and stored," and it was done. We thus that was not authorized by the Con-

stitution ?--- that was not justified by the great necessities of the case ?--- that preserve this nation in passing through and theory of the Government? What remained to be done? One other thing remained to demonstrate

our present form of government, and ted States denying the doctrine of sep-

ers, and which fired their hearts, was of slanderers, calumniators and tradu-cers have been barking and snapping at my heels. Why is it that they ar-ray themselves against me? Is it be-usurping power? Who has been de-usurping power? Who has been de-Where is he, in public or private life,

the solutions and sations. Why is it is complete the restoration of those to the accomplishment of the great ond they are arrayed in traducing and vil-lifying and calumniating me? Where der the Federal Government, and to promptings of my own heart and conwere they during the rebellion? [A finish the great ordeal through which voice—Home in bed!] In the Senate we have been passing? It is to ad-I raised my voice against it; and when mit representation, and when we say interest of the nation, and would as mean? We mean representation in to talk about soldiers and sailors, about sense as was intended at the beginning a place of emolument, ease, and disinction-and take my position where that power lie? The Constitution dethe enemy could be reached and where clares, in express terms, that each men's lives were in danger ? (Cheers | House, the Senate and House of Rep. | and fail.

and cries of "that's go.") While I was thus exposed personal-be the judges of the returns, elections, and chalifications of its own members.

third ordeal of our national existence,

and proved that our Government was

der the direction of the Government, placed in me. [Cheers.] Your Presito restore the other States; and how dent, standing here; day after day, and ers may have misrepresented me, no did we begin? We found that the discharging his duty, is like a horse one can say that I ever deceived or people had no courts, and we said to on the treadmill, and because he daro the judges, the district attorneys and differ in opinion in regard to public measures, he must be denounced as a courts; the people need the tribunals usurper and a tyrant. Can he origiof justice to be opened." Was there nate anything under the veto power? The veto power is conservative in its

character and affirmative. All that can be done by the veto power is to say when legislation is improper, hasty, persed.

unwise, unconstitutional—stay, stop action; wait till this can be submitted to the people, and let them consider whether it is right or wrong. [Ap. plause.] That is all there is in it; and bence I say that tyranny and power

can be exercised somewhere else than We by the Executive. He is powerless, and all that he can do is to check legwas a blockade-that the custom houislation; to hold it in a state of abeyance till the people can consider and

understand what is being done. Then what has been done ? I have Committee of Arrangements, etc.---done what I believed the Constitution Sir :--I have received the invitation to travelled on, step by step, opening up required me to do; I nave done nave diversion and sailors of Washington, on the custom houses, appointing collectors, I believed duty and conscience required diers and sailors of Washington, on the establishing mail facilities, rostoring stick to my position, relying on the gret at my inability to attend this matches been interval. all the relations that had been interse stick to my position, relying on the rupted by the rebeilion. Was there judgment, the integrity and the intel anything undertaken to be done here ligence of the masses of the American people-the soldiers and sailors ex. pressly. Then, for my life, I cannot see where there is any tyranny. It is has not been clearly consonant with very easy to impugn motives, and sus the Constitution, and with the genius peet the purest and bestacts of a man's ife

If you come forward and propose a certain thing, your motives are susto the civilized and pagan world that we had passed successfully through the hold you opinion you are regarded as being opposed to the matter, so that it is very hard to move one way or the perpetual. A great principle was to other. So far as certain persons are be restored which was established in concerned, on all questions pertaining our revolution. When our fathers were | to the interests of the great masses of contending against the power of Great the American-people, for in them is Britain, what was one of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denied representation. and sailors, who have sacrificed or per-

They complained of taxation without | illed more than the humble individual representation. [Cheers.] One of the who addresses you. Has not my all been everything sacred and dear to man South. This will relieve about 60,000 soldiers.

small pox.

the soldiers and sailors. Why is it to complete the restoration of those to the accomplishment of the great end science. I believe it was right, and with your help, and your countenance and your encouragement, I shall go this to be done and that to be done, all I want is for you to await and see, so of the Government, and where does | far as the future is concerned. Wait

and see if I do not stand by you, although every other man may falter

I want to see measures of policy brought forward that will advance the by and publicly, and in every way, some of my present traducers and cal-it is for each House to sattle that by the ball of the people who constituted it is use to his company for the accom-modation of the officers on special oc-traducers and calinterests of the people, and of that its use to his company for the accomumniators were far removed from the question under the Constitution, and the gallant and brave men who in both easions.

