American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, March 1, 1866. J. B. BRATTON & W. KENNEDY EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, will meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Monday, the fifth (5th) day of March, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The headquarters of this committee are in the Democratic Club Rooms in Harrisburg which are open day and evening. Democrats visiting this city are invited

By order of the Dem. State Committee. WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

Chairman. BENJAMIN L. FORSTER, Sec'y. Harrisburg, Jan. 9, 1866.

HOW TO SAVE FIFTY CENTS!

Our subscribers will find the date to which their subscriptions are paid, immediately after their names on the address of their papers. This represents the state of their accounts with the presen firm, and has no reference to the accounts of Mr. Cornman, or of the Volunteer, prior to December 1st, 1865. Thus John Jones, 1 Dec. 65" signifies that he is in arears to the present firm from December 1st, 1865; and "Richard Roe 17 Jan. 67," signifies that he has paid until January 17th, 1867. All those in arrears, whose subscriptions date from the first of December last, who settle their accounts during the present month of Febuary, will be charged at the rate of \$2,00 per anum. After the 1st of March no variation will be made from our published terms, in any instance. All will have fair notice, and we intend to treatallalike. Subscribers in Arrears WILL THEREFORE SAVE FIFTY CENTS BY PAYING FORTHEIR PAPERS REFORE THE 1st of March. We do not intend this as a dun, but merely as a notice for the benefit of subscribers who are in arrears.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON SPEARS.

We feel that no apology is needed for the want of variety in our columns this week. It is due to the people that the recent veto message of President Johnson, and his great speech on Thursday last, should be laid before them at once, The people's President has spoken in behalf of the people, and in his utterances they have the deepest concern. The message and address, found elsewhere in this paper, will be read in every house hold in the land, and will work an influence for good, such as no Presidential manifesto has ever before wielded. They are the heartfelt convictions of an honest earnest, patriotic statesman, who, we believe, has no higher ambition than to serve and save his country. They are couched in language so plain that it needs no explanation, and will defy the efforts of demagogues to misconstrue and pervert it. As such we commend these documents to a careful perusal by all into whose hands they may come, and we hazard nothing in saving that the sentiments therein contained are to-day endorsed by a vast majority of the American

Although we opposed the election of Andrew Johnson to the Vice Presidency yet we, and those with whom we are associated politically, have cordially endorsed his policy whenever we could consistently do so. We speak of him now not as a partisan, but as a truthful conscientions statesman, who has had the nerve to rise above the rule of faction, when the welfare of the country demanded him to do so. We endorse him as a true and tried patriot who has had the moral courage to throw himself into the breach, in the very erisis of revolution, and to call upon th Representatives of the people to stop in their madness. We glory in him as President who has a mind of his own who has substituted the rule of statesman ship for a reign of imbecility. We see in him a second Andrew Jackson -- great fearless and firm-through whose instru mentality the liberties of the country may yet be rescued out of the hands of the reckless fanaties who now rule the hour. Andrew Johnson stands between the peo ple and the revolutionists who would deprive them of their liberties. He strips the mask from the bold, bad men who now control the legislation of Congres and shows the real objects they are seek ing to accomplish. He classes them wit! the disunionists and traitors of the South, and announces that against all such "h is still in the field."

Open war has now been declared be tween the President and the revolutiona ry cabal of the Rump Congress-war, open defiant war to the last. On the one side the crack of the radical lash will be heard, day after day, as Stevens and Summer whin in the doubtful and strag gling. On the other side stands the chief Magistrate of the nation, in the strength of conscious rectitude. He appeals to no party or section for support, but calls up on the people-the whole people-as they value their liberties, to rally in defense of constitutional government before it is everlastingly too late. Whether that appeal will be regarded, time alone will tell. | tors, instead of penning lively laudations One thing is sure, the radicals are not fighting President Johnson alone, but with him the hundreds of thousands of voters who will vote in the congressional elections next fall, and who will then deeide which shall have their allegiance, king caucus or the Constitution. We have no fears of the result. Politicians may do their best, but the people are the fracas. A squad of negro "soldiers" with the President; and, thank God, in this government the people, after all, are

It is a gross mistake to suppose that tl President, in his defence of the Constitution, depends on any party. Demagoguemay turn against him from selfish motives; but the people will sustain the man, who, regardless of party, will honestly maintain Constitutional government. And the people, in any such contest, are always stronger than the politicians. If the disloyal radicals of the party which elected Mr. Johnson choose to desert him because of his patriotic and conservative policy, the people will rally around him, and they may make him the nucleus of a national organization which, | perpetuating their power,

whatever its name may be, will be potential enough to overwhelm treason in an quarter of the republic, though confeder ated, as now, under the name of the "National Union party." All true Demograts certainly approve of Mr. Johnson's policy of reconstruction. But to say the President has pursued that course with a view to engage their support, is simply ridiculous. We sincerely believe he has taker his position on an eminence of patriotic principle, above all selfish aspirations of partisan aims, where neither private slander nor party malice can reach him. From that proud position he can afford to look down with pity on the contemptible motives of those who, in their struggles for power and plunder, seem to forget that they have a country, and care not for its peace and prosperity.

" DEAD DUCK FORNEY."

In the President's speech, which w publish to-day, he speaks of Forney as the "dead duck," and by this name he will be known the balance of his life.— Gen. Grant in his Report, christened that consummate humbug, Butler, "Bottled Ben," and by general consent this is to be

his name for all future time. What the President meant by calling Forney a "dead duck," can be imagined. A dead duck, particularly if it died because of having gorged itself too liberally upon offal and corruption, at once becomes very offensive, and has to be removed from the sight of pedestrians. Forney, if not dead in body, is dead morally and politically, for he is gorged to repletion, and gives unmistakable signs of gangrene He is becoming offensive—a stench in the nostrils of the people—and the President thinks it about time he should be trans ferred to duck heaven. The suggestion is well-timed: Forney is offensive. The rich-pickings he gobbled up by permission of Mr. Lincoln and bully Stanton, has made him fat and saucy, and at the same time disloyal and exceedingly unpleasant He now puts in his spare hours in writing treasonable disunion articles for his two papers, and in heaping vulgar slanders upon the President. This is evidence that President Johnson is honest, for Forney only defends those who permit him to make big grabs from the public funds. In his political course he is gov erned entirely by self, and hence it was that the Lincoln administration suited him so admirably. Like the vulture, he is attracted by corruption, and like that filthy bird, he is most happy where corruption is most to be found. President Johnson despises and spurns him, and will not permit him to pollute the White House by his presence. "Dead Duck Forney" is the name he gives him, and, considering all things, it is a most appro-

Duck Forney! GREEDA'S SEASLED BRY THERE STREEDED DE EON'S BRET BRECA S' !

priate appellation. How are you, Dead

In consequence of President Johnson's veto of the mammoth negro alms-house bill, General Howard, chief overseer and cook of the concern, will offer for sale the effects, goods, chattles and good-will of the establishment, viz-one enormous black Bureau, a quantity of black wool, one good sized "dead duck," several millions pounds of superior Government rations, fifty thousand barrels extra flour, beef cattle, about one million five hundred thousand good overcoats, blouses, drawers, shirts, and stockings, two millions pairs of shoes, a large quantity of ew England School Books, pipes and moking tobacco, pig-tail plug, red-eye whiskey, wines, oysters in cans, tea, coffee, molasses, beans, crackers, candies, that had been laid in expressly for the little nigs,) Brandreth's pills, itch ointment, ten thousand manacles (manufactured in Boston, and which it was intended shoyld be used upon the wrists and ankles of white men and women who refused to do homage to the "pet lambs.") a large quantity of toys (purchased for the amusement of young velvet-heads,) buttons, tape, fine-tooth combs, pomatums, fiddles and fiddle-strings, banjos, toothpicks, tweezers, curling-tongs, several thousand copies of Sumner's and Stevens' speeches, twenty thousand copies of the Report of General Carl Schurz, Chandlers speech, delivered six months before the war, in which he asks for a "little bloodletting," several thousand copies of the popular song entitled "John Brown's soul is marching on," life of John Brown, life of Fred Douglas, life of Wilson of Massachusetts, Forney's speech delivered it the party he gave the negroes, Greeley's song, entitled "Tear Down the Flaunting Lie," Philips' speeches against the Union, dishes, pots, kettles, pans, &c., ogether with "a great variety of other articles, too numerous to mention." Sale o commence at 10 o'clock, when terms will be made known by "General Howard, chief of Freedmen's Bureau." Stanton will act as cryer, and "dead duck Forney" as clerk.

"THE GOVERNMENT."-If would go hard with the Abolition journals to-day if 'loyalty" were to be measured by their own definition, and enforced by the appliances which they have advocated as necessary, salutary and lawful during the past five years. Fort Lafayette would be crowded to overflowing, and there would e a head in the old Capitol for every pane of glass in its windows. The newspapers which have made merry over the suppression of their neighbors, would themselves go into eclipse, and their ediof the latest arbitrary arrest, would be meditating on the power of the handcuff as a moral and political agency, under the cosy cover of a casemate.

D' On Monday of last week, at Columous, Georgia, a negro "soldier" atacked a man named Lindsay and was shot during then arrested Lindsay, and would have killed him but for the efforts of a corperal, Subsequently the negro "soldiers" conducted themselves outrageonsly, wantonly shooting several citizens from their barrack window. . A Major Warner was shot in the leg, which had to be amoutated. This is the way the "colered troops bear off the paim."

CURSES COME HOME TO ROOST,-The Freedmen's Bureau Bill would have been passed in the Senate, over the veto of the President, but for the votes of the two Senators from West Virginia, a State erected by the radicals in direct defiance of the Constitution, for the sole purpose of

MONSTER MEETING IN NEW YORK

A mouster meeting, numbering ten fteen thousand, assembled in New York on the evening of the 22d—Washington's birth-day—to approve of the President's veto of the monster negro alms-house bill, alled by some the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. Those most prominent in the meeting were Republicans, but who at the same time are in favor of a whole Union. Hon, F. B. Cutting (Republican.) presided. David Dudley Field, Esq. (Republican.) read a most able and powerful address to the people, and Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, delivered the principal speech. Mr. S. said that the destructives in Congress, who are attempting to strand the Ship of State, must get out of the way. or the indignation of an outraged people would sweep them overboard. He was severe and pointed in his condemnation of the disunionists in Congress, Sumner, Chandler, Stevens, Kelly, and others, and intimated that the "time has come" when such men must stand aside. His peech was long and very able.

Several other short speeches were de livered, by late officers of the army and others. A large portion of the meeting was composed of soldiers, who had fought and bled, not for the negro, but for a whole Union. During Mr. Seward's speech a veteran, minus his right arm, speaking for the soldiers, cried out, "send us to Washington, with authority to clean out the Rump Congress, and see how quick we will do it!" Truly, the people are indignant and are becoming aroused; and they are determined, be the consequences what they may, to put down the negro-equality traitors who are now in open rebellion against the Government and the people.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The President Vetoesthe Freedmen's Burenu Bill.—The Radicals Fail to Pass the Bill Over the Veto--A Week of Excliement— Andrew Johnson Brings Out the "Swamp Angel".—A Territic Explosion Ensues.—The Leading "Rads" and "Thads" and "Dead Ducks" Prostrated by the Shock.—All Hall the Second Andrew Jackson!

Washington, Feb 20th, 1866.
Messrs. Editors Volunteer; The nnouncement in last week's Volunteer at "our Washington letter failed to reach us in time for "publication" admon ishes me that I must mail my future communications before Monday evening have them reach you in time.

Monday last was a day of intense exritement in both Houses of Congress and throughout the city. Shortly after noon it became noised abroad that President Johnson had vetoed the Freedmen's Bu-reau Bill. I hastened to the Capitol, and there found Senator Yates of Illinois, making a terrifically radical speech on the apportionment amendment. After the overnor had taken his seat and received he congratulations of his friends, the Vice President submitted to the Senate the message of the President, which had been previously laid upon his desk. During the reading of the message silence prevailed throughout the Hall, except a ittle bustle created by members of the House crowding into the floor of the Senate to hear what the President had to say It was amusing to mark the effect of the essage upon the senators and members there congregated. Some of the radicals grew pale, others red and fidgity, while a smile of calm satisfaction and an air of conscious victory was visible on the Dem-ocratic side of the Chamber. And it was a victory of which that noble little band f Senators might well be proud. It narked the turning point in the revolution inaugurated by northern rebels and traitors. It rung the knell of New Eng-land fanaticism. It was the great echo of the popular voice in favor of the Union. the Constitution and a white man's gov-ernment. It was the victory of the masses over the despotic reign of caucus and faction. That veto message was the sec-ond Declaration of Independence. The

prepared to proceed to the reconsideration of the Bill;" and then commenced a great counting of noses, on both sides of the house; but the radicals had lost confidene on their strength, and moved to postpone until one o'clock on Tuesday.

On Tuesday, the Senate galleries were crowded to suffocation, and the greatest uncertainty and anxiety was everywhere manifested in regard to the final result.— If the Republicans could muster their full force, the Bill would pass over the Presi-dent's veto, but it was confidently assert-

the final word, when a storm of applause

burst from the crowded galleries, mingled with hisses from those of the African

persuasion. Of course the white galleries

ere at once ordered to be cleared, while

Vice President asked: "Is the Senate

he darkies were suffered to remain,

ed that such a vote could not be mustered The hour of one, arrived. Garret Davis, of Kentucky, took the floor in fayor o sustaining the veto; and was followed by Mr. Trumbull, the author of the bill, in favor of his bantling. At the conclusion of Trumbull's speech, the Vice President announced: "The question before the Senate is, shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding."

dent's objections notwithstanding." The vote was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs, Authony, Brown, Chandler, Chark, Conness, Cragin, Criswell, Fessenden, Fosser, Grinnes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane (Ind.) Lane (Ransas, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ransey, Sherman, Sprague, Sunner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—39

Nays.—Messrs, Buckidew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guirrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Melbourg, Stewart, Stockton, Van Winke, and Willey.—18. Absents—Messrs, Foot and Wright.

The chair announced that, the number voting in the aftirmative being less than voting in the affirmative being less than two thirds, the bill had failed. This anouncement was greeted with a prolong ed hiss from the negro gallery, and, strange to say, the Vice President, was ungallant enough to order all the "Dinahs' and "Matilda Janes" to be unceremoniusly turned out. For this outrageous conduct the chief of the Freedmen's Bureau was sorely tempted to arrest him.—All honor to Messrs. Cowan, Dixon, Doo little, Morgan and Stewart, the Republican Senators who voted to sustain the veto-and who were self-reliant enough and patriotic enough to rise above the trammels of party and give a vote for their ountry. Such manifestations of pure nd unselfish patriotism are rare in these

atter days. There is one remarkable feature about the veto, which stamps Andrew Johnson as a patriot "unbought by power and unbribed by gain." Here was a bill, passed through both Houses of Congress by a hree-fourths vote, granting him a patonage which a king might envy, bestowing a power which would secure beyond refaction, and might make him President for life; yet, true to the Constitution he had sworn to support true to the promptings of his noble na ture, he announces that he is not a candidate for reelection, he rejects the tempting bait, and vetoes the bill. Here is a hero for you, made out of the true metal.

Misfortune never comes single handnottest of hot water all week.

The radicals have been in the had scarcely recovered from what you called the bomb-shell explosion of the veto message, when President Johnson opened his" swamp angel" batteries up-on them in his great speech of Thursday night. The supporters of the adminis-tration had held a large meeting, and adopted a series of resolutions endorsing President Johnson's course. The meet ing then adjourned to the ground in front of the White House, and presented the resolutions in a body. President Johnson appeared, and made one of the most elling speeches I have ever listened to. Never have I seen such a deep and proound sensation as that speech created in the hearts of the congregated thousands who listened to it. Johnson looked a hero, every inch of him. There he stood,

the President of the United States, pleading powerfully and earnestly with the people, for the Union and the Government as the fathers made them, agains the destructive, treasonable policy of the revolutionary cabal which now controls national legislation. And let me tell you, that speech will give him a holdupon the people which all the Stevenses and Sumners in the country shall not be able to shake. Andrew Johnson, by a masterly stroke of policy, has taken the issues of national life and death out of the hands of this Rump Congress, and submitted them to the people, in whose intelligence and virtue he declares he has more conidence than in the boasted "loyalty" and learning of the radical task-masters under whose burdens the people have been groaning for so many long, sad years.-Let the masses manifest equal confidence in their Chief Magistrate, and he will indeed prove to the whole nation a "Mo-ses," to lead us "out of the House of Bondage"—a bondage more merciless

than that suffered by the children of Ham on the plains of the South.

Rest assured the fight between the President and the radicals has gone too far ever to be healed. The President cannôt yield, unless he would prove false to his oath, false to his education, false to his solemn declarations, false to his instincts. The leading revolutionists in Congress will not yield. Thad. Stevens years ago well nigh shipwreeked the State of Pennsylvania, rather than suffer his party to be defeated; and he is now animated with the spirit of Milton's arch fliend, and mutters between his teetly "It is better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven." But let the peoplehave patience. The coming congressional elec-tions will speak in thunder tones in favor vor of Andrew Johnson and legal liberty.

ANDREW JOHNSON SPEAKS "THE UNION MUST BE PRE-

CAUCASIAN.

SERVED." A Scathing Rebuke to Radicalism

HE IS "STILL IN THE FIELD" AGAINST TRAITORS, NORTH AND SOUTH,

He Denounces Sumner, Stevens and Phillips, and Dares Them to Execute their Threat of Assassination.

DEAD DUCK" FORNEY.

Washington Feb. 22.

There was a mass meeting at Grover's Theatre to-day in support of the President's policy, the ediffee being crowded to its full capacity and many being unable to obtain admittance. A large number of persons were also addressed from the outside stand. Among the speakers were Montgonery Blair, 8, 8, Cox, Judge Khney, Representatives Smith and Trimblo of Kentucky, Rogers of New Jersey, and Senators Hendricks, McDougall and Willey.

The principal meeting was presided over by Phillip A. Fendall, the oldest member of the Washington bar. A series of resolutions were passed strongly approving the course adopted by the President, and calling upon fellow-citizens of every shade of political opinion to stand by the olicy adopted by him. At the close of the meeting, a procession was formed and proceeded to the open space in front of the north portico of the Executive mansion, where thousands of people had congregated. The committee appointed for the purpose, entered the White House and delivered to the President the resolutions adopted by the meeting. Meanwhile there was music from the band outside. One of the marshals appeared on the rail near the carriage-way and amounced that the President would soon address the assemblage. Shout after shout went up from thousands of throats. The President soon thereafter made has appearance and met with an enthusiastic reception, mid huzzas and the with an enthusiastic reception, mid huzzas and the with an enthusiastic reception, and contact and marshal again pitched his voice to the WASHINGTON Feb. 22. us appearance and met with an enthusiastic re-eption, mid huzzas and the waving of hats. The foresaid marshal again pitched his voice to the highest, saying that when order was restored the President would begin. There were cries of order," "order," and mid comparative quiet, he President spoke in substance as follows:

The President's Speech. Fellow citizens, for I presume I have a right to ddress you as such, I come to tender to you my ancere thanks for the approbation expressed by our Committee in their personal address and in the resolutions submitted by them as having been dopted by the meeting which has been held in his city to-day. These resolutions, as I undertand them, are complimentary to the policy chich has been adopted by the Administration, and has been steadily pursued since it came into which has been adopted by the 'Administration' and 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 so large a portion of my fellow citizens approve and indorse the policy which has been adopted and which it is my intention shall be carried out. (Great applause) That policy is on which is intended to restore all the States to their original relations to the Federal Government of the United States, (Renewed applause.)

Appropriateness of the Day. Appropriateness of the may.

This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate or such a manifestation. It is the day that gave oirth to that man who more, perhaps, than any other, founded this Government. It is the day hat gave birth to the Father of our country. It is that gave birth to the Father of our country. It is the day that gave birth to him who presided over that body which formed the Constitution under which all the States entered into this glorious Confederacy. Such a day is peculiarly appropri-ate for the indorsement of a policy whose object is the restoration of the Union of the States as it was designed by the Father of his country. (Ap-plance) dause.) Washington, whose name this city bears, is em-whose in the hearts of all who love free Govern

natured in the hearts of all who love free Govern-ment. Washington, in the hanguage of his eulo-gist, was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. No people can chaim him, no nation can appropriate him. His reputation is commensurate with the civilized world, and his name is the common property of all those who love free government.

The Monument of Freedom.

The Monument of Freedom.

To-day I had the pleasure of visiting an association 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 who, I may say, founded the Government, is almost within the throw of astone of the spot from which I now addressyon. Let it be completed. (Applause,) Let those various blocks which 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.

Tennessee.

Tennessee.

In this connection let me refer to the block from my own State, God bless her (applause!) which has struggled for the preservation of this Union in the field and in the councils of the matter and which the which has struggled for the preservation of this binon in the field 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 to take her stand where she had ever stood since 1796 until this 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 struggling to get back into the Union, and to struggling to get back into the Union, and to struggling to get back into the Union, and to struggling 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 that old man, whose statue is now before me, and whose portrait is behind me in the Excentive Mansion, and whose sentiment is how 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 thu understand the progress of faction and of rebellion and treason, he would shaking off the habiliments of the tomb, would san stand error and extend forth his long arm and finger, and referrate that sentiment, once expressed by him on a memorable occasion, "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." (Great applause.) Mistoric Reminiscences.

We have witnessed what has transpired since is day. In 183, when treason and treachery and We have witnessed what has transpired since is day. In 1823, when treason and treachery and ifidelity to the Government and Constitution of the United States statked forth in the land, it as his power and influence that crushed the repent in its incipiency. It was then stopped, ut only for a time. The same spirit of disaffector continues. There were men disaffected to the Government, both lirthe North and in the outh.

Slavery.

There was, in a portion of the Union, a peculi-ar institution, of which some complained, and to which others were attached. One portion of our countrymen in the South advocated that institu-tion, while another portion in the North opposed it. Extreme Parties.

Extreme Parties.

The result was the formation of extreme parties, one especially in the South, which reached a point at which it was proposed 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 that institution, and who went to such an extreme that they were willing to break up the Government in order to get clear of that peculiar institution of the South. I say these things because I desire to talk plainly and injamiliar phrascology. I assume nothing here to-day beyond the position of a citizen; one who has been pleading for his country and the preservation of the Constitution. (Immense cheering.) These two parties, I say, 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 1869 and 1861.

In the Senate. In the Senate.

I met there those who were making war upon the Constitution, those who wanted to disrupt the Government, and I denounced them in my place then and there, and exposed their true character. I said that those who were engaged in the work of breaking up the Government were traitors, I

have never ceased, on all proper occasions, to re-peat that sentiment, and as far as my efforts could go, I have endeavored to carry it out, (Great applanse.) I have just remarked that there were two parties, one of which was for destroying the Government and separating the the Union, in order to preserve slavery, and the other for breaking up the Government, in order to destroy slavery. True, the objects which they sought to accomplish were different, so far as slavery was concerned, but they agreed in the de-sire to break up the Government, the precise 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, (indi-cating the union of these States and the Consti-tution of my country. (Tremendous applause.) ution of my country. (Tremendous applause

Rebellion and treason manifested themselves in the South. I stood by the Government. I said that I was for the Union with slavery, I was for the Union without slavery. In either alternative I 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 section of the country which then arrayed itself against the Government has been put down by the strong arm. What did we say when this treason originated? We said "No compromise; you yourselves in the South can settle this question in eight and forty hours." It said again and again, and I repeat it now, "Disband your armies in the South, acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, acknowledge the duty of obedience to the laws, and the whole question is settled." (Applause.) What has been done since?

The Rebellion Crushed.

Secession.

The Rebellion Crushed.

Their armies have been disbanded, and they come forward now in a proper spirit and say, "We were mistaken. We made an effort to earry out the doctrine of Secession and to dissolve this Union. In that we have failed. We have traced this doctrine to its logical and physical 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." (Great applause,) Coming in that spirit, I say to them, "When you have complied with the requirements 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 have 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 I shall not repeat the story of the wrongs and sufferings inflicted upon me; but the spirit of revenge is not the spirit in which to deal with a wronged people. I know there has been a great deal said about the exercise of the pardoning power, so far as your Executive is concerned.

The Leading Traitors. The Rebellion Crushed. The Leading Traitors.

The Leading Traitors.

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 fact judicially established that treason is a crime (Applause, but while conscious, leading and intelligent traitors are to 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 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.

Beginning of the Administration.

Beginning of the Administration.

I came into this place under the Constitution of the country and by the approbation of the people, and what did I find? I found eight millions of people who were in 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 all be annihilated and destroyed? How different would this have been from the example set by the Holy Founder of our religion, the extremities 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 putting the world, or even a nation to death, He died upon the cross, attesting by his wounds and His blood, that He died that mankind might live. Great appliance.

Masses of the South.

Let those who have erred repent, let them acknowledge their allegiance, let them become loral, willing supporters and defenders of our glorious Stars and Stripes and of the Constitution of our country. Let the leaders, the conscious, intelligent traitors be punished and be subjected to the penalties of the law (applause,) but to the great mass who have been forced into this Rebellion in many instances, and in others have been misted, I say elemency, kindness, trust and confidence. (Great applause.)

The President's Position. The President's Position.

My countrymen, when I look back over the history of the Rebellion, 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 buttle-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 done recking, before the bodies of the slain have passed through the stages of decomposition, what do we now find?

Present State of Affairs.

Present State of Affairs.

The Rebellion has been put down by the strong arm of the Government in the field, but is that the only way in which you can have rebellion? Our struggle was against an attempt to dissever the Union, but almost before the smoke of the battle-field has passed away, before our brave men have all returned to their hones 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 them from flying off, and thereby changing the character of our Government and weakening its power, but when that struggle on Present State of Affairs. to prevent them from fiying 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, we find 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, at least may be revolutionized. Governments, at least may be character. It seems that Governments mixing the character of the covernments, at least may be character. It seems that dovernments at least may be character. It seems that Governments at least may be character. It seems that Governments, at least may be character when the covernment of boattle. It believe however it is a fact attested in history that sometimes revolutions most disastrous to a people are affected without the shedding of blood. The substance of your Government may be taken away, while the form and shadow remain to you. What is now being proposed?

We find that in point of fact nearly all the powers of the Government are assumed by an irresponsible central directory, which does not even consult the legislative or the Executive Departments of the Covernment; by resolutions reported from a committee, in whom it seems that practically the legislative power of the Government is now vested; that great principle of the Constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the Legislative Department of the Government and conferred upon a committee who must report before either House of the soven members who are to take their sents as component parts of the respective bodies.

By this rule it is assumed that there must be leave measure to the foreitier flows can act under the Constitution as to accepting the members who are to take their sents as component parts of the respective bodies.

can act under the Constitution as to accepting the members who are to take their seats as component parts of the respective bodies.

By this rule it is assumed that there must be laws passed recognizing a State as in the Union, or in its practical relations to the Union as restored, before the respective houses, under the Constitution, can judge of the election returns and qualification 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. Thoissue was made, and it has been settled that the State had neither the right nor the power to go out of this been settled by the military arm of the Government, and by public Judgment, that the Stater had no right to go out of the Union; with what consistency, after it has been settled by out of the Union, can any one now turn round and assume that they are out, 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 Reboillion, that the States had no right to go out; I hast question link been settled, and it being settled I camnot turn around now and give the He direct to all that I have professed, and all I have done for the last five years. (Applause.) When those who rebelled comply with the Constitution; when they yield obedience to the law that you and I acknowledge obedience to, I say extend them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and union he restored. (Tremendous applause.)

Still in the Field. I fought traitors and treason in the South, I opposed the Davises, the Toombis, the Sildels, and a long list of others, which you can readily fill without my repeating the name. 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 still stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, I am free to say to you that I am still in the field. (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 on, and filling out its destiny. (Great applause. Voices—Give us three names at the other end.)

The Names at the Other End.

The 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-elitzens, 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 pervert and destroy it. (Voices, "Name them!" "Who are they?") The President—You ask me who they are. I say Thaddens Stevens, of Pennsylyania, is one; I say Mr, Summer, of the Senate is another, and Wendell Phillips is anothere. (Long continued Applause.) (Voices, "Give it to Forney!") The President—In reply to that, I will simply say 1 do not waste my ammunition upon deard ducks. (Great laughter and applause.) I stand for my country; I stand for the Constitution. There I have a laways placed my feet from my advent to public life. They may traduce, they may shander, they may vituperate me, but let me say to you, all this has no influence upon me. (Great applause.)

Let me say further, that I do not Intend to be overawed by real or pretended friends of the constitution is my courage, the constitution is my courage, the constitution is my guide. I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated in high places, that it such a usurpation of power as I am charged with had been exercised some two hundred years ago in a particular reign, it would have cost an individual his lead. (Great laughter.) Of what issurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty?—None, None, is it a usurpation of the Constitution upon to the too constitution the popular of the constitution upon to the too constitution is my too the constitution and the teneroachments of power, because, in a conversation with a fellow-cleitzen who huppened to be a Senator, I said that I thought amendments

and the encroachments of power, because, in a conversation with a fellow-citizen who happened to be a Senator, I said that I thought amendments to the Constitution ought not too frequently be made; that if it was continually tinkered with it would lose all 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 usurpation of power that would have cost a king his head, in a certain period of English history. (Great laughtes.) From the same source the exclamation has gone forth that they were in the midst of earthquakes; that they were trembling and could not yield, (Laughter.)

Judgment of the People. Yes, follow-citizens, there is an earthquake coming; there is a ground-swelling of popular judgment and indignation. (Great appliance.) The American people will speak, and by their instinct if not otherwise, they will know who are their friends and who are their reiends and who are their neemies. I have endeavored to be true to the people in all the positions which I have occupied, and there is hardly a position in this Government which I have not at some time officed. I suppose it will be said that this is yanime filled. I suppose it will be said that this is van ty (haghter), but I may say that I have been in a of them. I have beenin both braenhes of the Stat Legislature. (A voice: "You commenced a tailor." No Patch Work.

No Patch Work.

The President—A gentlemen behind me says that I began a tailor. Yes, I did begin a tailor (applause), and that suggestion does not discomfit mo in the least, for when I was a tailor. I had the rejutation 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 patch up the Union yet.
The President—No, I do not want any patch work of it; I want the original article restored—(freat applause.) But enough of this facetionsness. I know it may be said. "You are President—and you must not talk about these things:"but, my fellow citizens, I lintend to talk the truth, and when principle is invoived, when the existence of my country is in peril, I hold it to be my duty to speak what I think and what I feel, as I have always done on former occasions. (Great applause.)

Thore said it has been declared elsewhere that. ppiause.) I have said, it has been declared elsewhere that

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 am now in the position which I occupy before you, and during all this career where is the man and what portion of the people is there who can say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge which he did not redeem, or that he ever made a promiss which he violated ? None. Now point me to the man who can say that Andrew Johnson ever acted with infidelity to the great mass of the people, (Great applause,)

Beheading.

Beheading.

Men may talk about beheading and about usurpation, but when I am beheaded I want the American people to be the witnesses. I do not want it by incended sand indirect remarks in high places, to be suggested to men who have assassination brooding in their bosoms, there is a fit subject. Others have exclaimed that the Presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the way. What is that but a make use of a strong word inciting to assassination? No doubt, is say, the intention was to incite assassination, so the obstacle which the people had placed here could be got out of the way. Are the opponents of this Government not yet satisfied; are those who want to destroy our institutions and to change the character of the Government, not satisfied with the quantity of blood that has been shed. Are they not satisfied with one marryr in this place? Does not the blood of Lincoln appease their vengennee and their there still unsafted? with one marry in this place? Locs not the blood of Lincoln appease their vengeance and their thirst still unislaked? Do they still want more blood? Have they not honor and courage enough to seek to obtain the end otherwise than through and by the hand of the assassin. I am not afraid of an assassin attacking me where one brave and courageous man will attack another. I only dread him when in disguise, and where his footstep is noiseless. orseress. If they want blood let them have the courage to

If they want blood let them have the courage to strike like men. I know they are willing to strike like men. I know they are willing to wound but afraid, to strike. If my blood is to be shed because I vindleate the Union, and insist on the preservation of this Government in its original purity, let it be shed; but let an altar to the Union be first creeded, and then, if necessary, take 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 these States. (Great applause.) But let the opponents of this Government remember, when it is poured 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 cemented and eleansed in blood. Thave already spoken to you longer than I intended when I came out. (Go on.)

Constitutional Amendments.

Constitutional Amendments.

Constitutional Amendments.

I merely intended to make my 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 a 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 had called a Convention, that we had amended the Constitution, and that we had abolished slavery in that State, which was not included in his Emancipation Proclamation.

All these things met his approbation, and he save me words of encouragement. We talked thereabout 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 in ow proposed is adopted by three-fourths of the States, I am pretty near done, or Indeed quite done in favor 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 to calumny and misrepresentation. My great and sole desire has been to preserve these States interest under the Constitution as they were before." I asked him again, "Mr. President, what amendment is that which you would propose?" "Why," said he, "it is that there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compel said he, "It is that there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compel the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congsess 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 proper, might withdraw their Senators and Repsesentatives, 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 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 amendments to the organic law, expressly provides that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, 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 shall not be represented. We impose taxes upon them; we send our tax gatherers into every region and portion of the States.

These people are fit subjects of Government for the collection of taxes, but when 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 burdens of Government, but you cannot participate in its legislation which is to affect you through all time to come; is this justice is it fair? (No, no.)

cannot participate in its legislation which is to affect you through all time to come; is this justice 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 Councils of the nation all the representatives who are unmistalcably and unquestionably loyal. A man who neknowledges allegiance to the Government, and who swears to support the Constitution, must necessarily be loyal. A man cannot take that 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 as evidence and as proof of loyality, is a mere matter of detail, about which I care nothing; but let a man be unmistakably and unquestionably loyal, let him acknowledge allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and be willing to support the Government in its hour of perli 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 a fundamental one. The principle that carried us through the revolution was that there should be no taxation without representation. I hold to that 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. It is fundamental, and should be observed as long as free govesnment lasts.

The Constitution.

The Constitution.

I am aware that in the midst of the Rebellion it was said by some that the Constitution had been rolled up as a plece of parchinent and laid away; that in time of war and rebellion there was no Constitution. We know that sometimes, in great necessity, under great energencies, unconstitutional things must sometimes necessarily be done, in order to preserve the Constitution itself; but if, while the Rebellion was going on the Constitution as rolled up und hald 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 was is over, we wantagain the benefit of a written Constitution, and I say the time has come to take the Constitution down, to unrol if, to re-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 digested and understood by the American people. I am here to-day, then, in making these remarks to yindicate the Constitution and to save it, as I believe, for it does seem as if encronchments upon the Constitution, and I stand prepared to resist fiem to-day, and thereby to preserve the Constitution and the Government after eneroachments upon the Constitution, and I stand prepared to resist fiem to-day, and thereby to preserve the Constitution and the Government of the United States. (Great applause.)

tates. . (Great applause,) It is now a time of peace, and let us have peace let us enforce the Constitution; let us live unde and according to its provisions; let it be publishe and printed in blazing characters as though were in the heavens, and punctuated by the start. were in this heavens, and punctuated by the stars so that all can read and all can understand. Let us consult that instrument and be guided by its provisions. Let us understand their understanding, and abide by them. Permanency of the Constitution.

Permanency of the Constitution.

I tell the 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 eaunot destroy that great instrument, that great chart of freedom.

Their attempts, though they may seem to succeed for a time, will be faitle. They might as well undertake to lock 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 can be repealed by a concurrent resolution. (Laughter)

But when the question is submitted to the popular Judgment, and to the mass of the people these men will find that they might just as well introduce a resolution to repeal the laws of gravitation. The attempt to keep this Union from being restored is just about as feasible as would be resistance to the great law of gravitation, which binds all to a common centre.

Great Political Law.

Great Political Law.

The great law of political gravitation back these States, and replace them i relations to the Federal Governmen and cabals, and conspiracies, and man to understand, what is going on, and soon manifest their determination.

Here, by way of explanation, let me would to God the whole American personant of the control of

President Lincoln's Policy. President Lincoln's Polley.

The very polley that I am now pursuin pursued by me under his administration, ing been appointed by him in a particulation for that very purpose. An insertiable idence saw proper to remove him from thrust, a better world, and I came into his and there is not a principle of his, in refer the restoration of the Union, from which departed. None.

Then the war is not simply upon me my Predecessor also. I have tried to do ty. I know that some are envious and Jealo speak of the White House as having attrict of the President. Let me say to you the ag about it.
The little that I cat and wear, does not

The little that I cat and wear, does not so much, and the difference between we enough to sustain me and my little family very small; for I am not kin to many following the sustainity, though by affinity I am a leverybody.

The difference between the little that so for my stomach and back and more than on has no charms for my. as no charms for me. The proud and clous satisfaction of having performed o my country, to my children and to a nan, is all the reward that I ask, (6 hanse)

lause.) In conclusion, let me ask this vast In conclusion, let me ask this vast conce here to-day, this sen of upturned faces, to with me, or I will go with you and standar the Constitution of our country. It is again folded. The people are invited to read and derstand, to sustain and maintain its provise. Let us stand by the Constitution of our fair though the heavens themselves should Though faction may rage, though faunts jeers may come, though abuse and vituper may be poured out in the most virulent for mean to be found standing by the Constitution of the country; standing by the Constitution of the country; standing by the Constitution our civil and our religious liberty.

Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clin the last plank, when the night and tempest around him. Accept my thanks, my come, for the indulgence you have extendand, perhaps, incoherently, the remarks wi me white subnitting to you extemporance and, perhaps, incoherently, the remarks will have now made. Let us go away forgetting past, and looking to the future, resolved to deavor to restore our Government to its privative for trusting in Him who is on high, but controls all here below, that ere long our U will be restored, and that we shall have poot only with all the nations of the earth, peace and good will among all parts of the ple of the United States.

I thank you for the respect you have manned to me on this occasion, and if the time's come during the period of my existence we this country is to be destroyed and its ermment overturned, if you will look out will find the humble individual who stand ore you there with you, end inal destruction.

The President retired amidst a perfect star

Act to Amend the Revenue Law.

The following is the act sanctioned! State Treasurer Kemble, which passe the House on February 13, and the Senate February 14, receiving a unanimou vote in both Houses:

An Act to Amend the Revenue Laws the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Ser SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act is shall be the duty of the cashier of every bank in this met. bank in this Commonwealth, whether incorporated under the laws of this State or of the United States, to collect annually from every stockholder of said banks tax of one per centum upon the par value of the stock held by said stockholder, and to pay the same into the State Treasurer on or before the 1st day of July in eve year hereafter, commencing on the 1st Anno Domini one thousand eigl hundred and sixty-six; and the said stock shall be exempt from all other taxation under the laws of this Com vealth

SEC. 2, That in addition to the taxe now provided for by law, every railroad canal and transportation company incoporated under the laws of the common wealth, and not liable to the tax upon in come under existing laws, shall pay to the Commonwealth a tax of three-fourth of one per centum upon the gross receipts of one per centum upon the gross receipts of said company. The said tax shall be semi-anually upon the first days of July and January, commencing on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the same, it shall be the duty of the treasurer or other officer of coid grown west attentions. of said company, to transmit to the Auditor General, at the dates aforsaid; a state ment under the oath or affirantion of the amount of the gross receipts of the sai company during the preceding six months, and if any such company shall refuse or fail for a period of thirty days after such tax becomes due, to make said return, or to pay the same, the amount thereof, with an addition to ten per eeutum thereto, shall be collected for the use of the Commonwealth, as other taxes are recoverable by law from said companies. SEC. 3. The revenue derived under the second section of this act shall be applied to the payment of the principle and interest of the debt contracted under act of the 15th of May, 1861, entitled "An actio create a loan, and to provide for arming

he State." SEC. 4. From and after the passage of this act the real estate of this Common wealth shall be exempt from taxation for State purposes. *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to relieve the said real estate from the payment of any taxes due the Commonwealth at the date of the passage of this act.

RECORD YOUR DEEDS .- The attention of parties holding unrecorded Deeds is diected to the provisions of the Act of As-

sembly, which requires that-All ileeds and conveyances for rea estate in this Commonwealth, shall be re corded in the office for Recording Deed in the county where the lands lie. in six months after the execution of such deed and conveyance; and every such deed and conveyance not recorded as aforesaid, shall be adjudged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, unless such deeds be recorded before the recording of the deed or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mórtgagee shall claim."

This is a very important notice, and those holding unrecorded deeds will see the importance of having them recorded without further delay.

The Yankee cotton prints in the market, although enormously high in price, are often most worthless in quality. Doubtless thousands of houskeepers can vouch for the truth of this statement Notwithstanding this fact, and the enormous profits realized by the manufacturers, they want a tariff to raise prices still higher, and to keep out of the country much superior fabrics of English production.

FINANCIAL.—The United States Treas ury will, in future, redeem the old "demand" notes in gold. The amount yet out-standing is \$310,245.

"A Poor Man"--He whose expenses exceeds his income.