Saturday Night Musings.

BY BRICK POMEROY. Blessed night of rest! Soon will the labors of the week be ended, and then for respite from toil-a release from the six linked chain which has held us prisoners long enough. Worker, waiter and watcher, sit down with us for a moment. We have one night less to talk with you, to hold converse with earthly friends. One week; another Saturday night nearer the golden streets or the dark ravine! One week nearer

opening the envelope which will have therein a prize or a blank, as we choose the while. All these prizes are of our own choosing. There is no law compelling a man to be miserable or friendless, unless it be a law of his own making. The weeks shorten as we hasten on to open the wondrous door which closes upon us but once! We can make the road pleasant or gloomy as we choose. We can preserve the purity of our hearts or darken the acts of our lives as we see it, and ours will be the

reward. How much a week has brought about! How bright have been the days since last Saturday night for some, how dark and bitter to others. We saw to-day a weeping mother in the city of the dead. The tears fell thick and fast upon a little grave no longer than our arm. But that little hillock is the door through which she can enter heaven and regain her lost idol. One week since the now weeping heart-broken mother was a singing, happy mother.

We knew her years ago, before the duties of a new responsibility were hers to bear-we knew her weeks ago as she pressed the little one to her heart-we see her now, as vesterday, in tears and sorrow, and we see her to-night, looking in little drawers, boxes and secret places for trifles of last week-now the most prized of all relies of the past. Go home this Saturday night, brother

worker. Gather strength for the renewal of that endless conflict. Go home to those you love, or if you have no home, sit down with a friend, or draw the curtains over the window so you can not look out, and away from your heart so you can look in and see the treasures you have stored there, or the rubbish you had better remove. Go home and bless the one who waits your coming with earnest eyes and beating heart. Latch the gate behind you. Leave your head at the store, shop or office. Stamp the mud and the cares of the week from your feet—enter the door out of a gallon of molasses three gallons -close it behind you, go in upon the

home circle and tell visitors that you are engaged-that Saturday night is your home night and not to be wrested And save from your earning a little to beautify your home. Save much or little as fortune will allow. Do not waste the labor of days or hours in poison and wear yourself out in dissipation.

den those you love, and make your life

alad

a success instead of a failure. Not long since we were the guest of a frank, open-faced, generous man. The white hairs had found a home with him. Once he was poor, a laboring man as are you and us. He toiled manfully and lived within his means. He saved his earnings, not as a miser saves, but to beautify and make pleasant the home where he alone looked for happiness. Little by little as the Saturday nights went by, falling like rose leave into the lap of God he took home with him articles to beautify his home. Little by little! "How did you get all of these things?" "Little by little!" How it accumulates, whether of wealth wisdom or wickedness! Not all of a sudden. Here a table; there a sofa there a piano; there a painting; there a book-case; there a window curtain there an ottoman; there an hour glass there an engraving; there a book; there a painting-here a little and there a little-all beautiful, and helping to make the home happy. Week laid itself down by side of week in the grave of time. Still he toiled, saved, was happy and made others happy around him. Books, paintings, music, luxury, and happiness are the fruit which the tree

of soberness and economy bears. And there were others who began life with him of whom we write. Chances were the same, but others spent their nights and their earnings in useless dissipation while he saved. Their homes are still uncarpeted and pictureless Their faces are old and wrinkled, and their steps tottering. The home ones have no happiness, home has few comforts and fewer pleasures-life is winding itself upon the invisible reel and failure. God pity those who have no manhood, for they need pity.

Be advised by us, working man wherever or whoever you are, to habits of economy, and a desire to make home pleasant. Home is next to Heaven in its wonderful meaning. No money brings so large an interest. Speak kindly to those under your roof .-Care for them as they will care for you Leave your business behind you-hang up your hat-draw a chair close beside her your love-place one hand in hers, take a book and read the hours away or talk over the incidents of the grea voyage as becomes those who are dear to each other and whose interests are the same. There are not many more Saturday nights for either of us, but there is a Home in the land of the lead where there are no weeks, and from whence we can look back to the time or chances we neglect or improve here in the dressing room for eternity. Heaven is as near or far, the ladder is shor or long, and each Saturday night is a round in the mystic ladder for us who are toiling upwards to rest-make new resolves for good—speak kind words and plant acts of kindness which will bloom over our grave and bless the lives of those we love after we have gone where there is no Saturday Night.

At one of the anniversaries of a Salbath-schoo, in London, two little girls present themselves to receive the prize, one of whom had recited one verse more than the other, both having learned several thousand verses of Scripture. The gentleman who presided inquired: "And could you not have learned one

verse more, and thus have kept up with "Yes, sir," the blushing child replied; "but I loved Martha, and kept back on

"And was there any one of all the verses you have learned," again inquired

the President, "that taught you this les "There was, sir," she answered blushing still more deeply; "In honor

not yet been rudely dispelled by the iron

secretary, etc., and to advance all neces-sary expenses and attend to advertising.

In a short time the columns of certain

newspapers are lumbered with some of those marvelous displays of imaginative

writing that have relaxed the purse strings of the numerous individuals who

are more cursed with money than blessed with brains. From time to time notices appear in the "oily" papers that the sinkdeep Company has just sunk a well which promises to yield two hundred barrels. Then the greedy public, who are

always craving for cent per cent discover that the Sinkdeep Company is about to

declare a dividend, that it is the most

prosperous young company, etc., and not a share in the market. Also, that

the secretary has been perfectly besieged with applications from our moneyed men for shares. In a little while the Sinkdeep Com-

pany's stock is quoted on the list at a small advance on the par value. Next day it rises, falls, rises, rises, etc. Then another two hundred barrel well is in-

wented, and up the stock goes. Public commence to buy. Speculators begin to look at it. Enough money comes in

to reimburse the outlays for advertising.
A fifty barrel well is invented next, as

t won't do to pile it on too thick. Pub-

lic still rush in. Broker begins to divide profits. Stock rises slowly but surely, and the shares sell splendidly.

bobbing his line and using fresh bait, till he sees that the thing is stale. Then

he commences to wind up. Stock falls—some inundation or fire has occurred.

Stand from under!" is the word now

with the broker and his assistants. The Sinkdeep shares fall almost to their real value, which is a few cents. The G. B. S. pockets his share of the plunder,

and turns his attention to real estate.

The G. B. S. now buys lots in the suburbs, and contracts with a "carpen-

are of the most rickety kind, and are made less to live in than are coffins. Still, with the aid of paint and plaster,

hey look attractive to tenants who are

suffering under the screws of avaricious

landlords. Only \$3,000 is asked for what cost, at most, \$1,800—terms easy

enough in theory, but hard enough in practice. If the G. B. S. succeeds in this enterprise his fortune is made. If

he fails, he again resorts to advertising

for the spare change of the community.

OLD HICKORY-\$L-A SPLENDID

OLD HICKORY-\$1.—A SPLENDID engraving of the finest workmanship, executed in steel, being a correct likeness of the immortal patriot, General Jackson, will be sent post paid to any address in the United States, for the small sum of \$1. Address A. B. L., Trenton, New Jersey. Money returned if the likeness is not good.

The verdant individuals who send

dollar receive the "splendid engraving" by retarn of post—in the shape of a two

cent postage stamp, which, as it bears on its face the representation of old

Flght-the-British, it would be treason to

Intricacies of the English Language.

The construction of the English lan-

guage must appear most formidable to

a foreigner. One of them, looking at a

picture of a number of vessels, said.

See, what a flock of ships!" He was

told that a flock of ships was called a

fleet, and that a fleet of sheep was

called a flock. And it was added, for

his guidance in mastering the intrica-

cies of our language, that "a flock of

girls is called a bevy, that a bevy of

thieves is called a gang, and a gang o

angles is called a host, and a host of

porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal

of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd

of children is called a troop, and a troop

of partridges is called a covey, and a

covey of beauties is called agalaxy, and

galaxy of ruffians is called a horde,

and a horde of rubbish is called a heap

and a heap of oxen is called a drove

and a drove of blackguaids is called a

school, and a school of worshippers is

called a congregation, and a congrega-

tion of engineers is called a corps, and

band of locusts is called a swarm, and

While crossing the plains to Santa

Fe, General Kearney was some distance

vision singled Bob out, and sent him

ahead with a letter to the general.

When he came up with them they had

camped, and Bob sauntered into the

"We're gettin' along right sharp

"Yes, sir," answered the commander.

"I wish you'd jist look at that hoss

o' mine, General," said Bob, "and give

me your 'pinion how he'll stand the

racket clar through to whar we're goin'.'

"Have you a captain at the head of

our company?" inquired the general.

"Wall, we hev, hoss, and he's some

"Whenever you wish to learn any

"That is military' sir," answered the

"Well, General, they gin me a letter

or you, but cuss me if I know whether

I oughter give it you in pusson, or send

it through your orderly, so I'll go back

and ask the Cap'n," and back he went

sure enough, with the letter in his pos-

DURING the past year a smuggling

ransaction by the leading wine mer-

chants of Boston was settled by the

payment of \$125,000. It afterward

pecame known that the firms paid \$157,-

said the general, "inquire of him."
"That's military, is it?" inquired Bob.

thing in regard to your movements,

oumpkins, too," answered Bob.

general's marque.

General,'' said he.

wolves is called a pick, and a pick of

discontented with.

for, say \$2,000 apiece.

These structure

piscator in Wall street keep

Zancaster Intelligencer.

The Business-Swindler.

How he "Operates." The Genteel Business-Swindler has at one time of his life been clerk with some merchant, and, having robbed his em-

loyer, has been summarily discharged, and has only escaped criminal prosecu-tion through the lack of sufficient evi-dence, or by the mistaken benevolence The G. B. S. knows that it is useless

to endeavor to find a situation such as he formerly possessed, and, as he has a horror of the hard work necessary to rebuild his shattered reputation, he will not condescend to a position of inferior rade; so, necessarily, he becomes one of the thousands who live by their wits and thrive on the industry of others. The G. B. S. proceeds to one of the numerous business-intelligence offices to which swindlers resort, and, having aid a small fee to the 'scape jail keepe of the human spider's web, gets leave to lay a trap in the office for the unwary lies whom he cau lure within his

The G. B. S. next writes out an adertisement to the following effect: THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS-A THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS—A partner wanted in a nice, genteel business, where the profits will be divided at the end of every month, and by which \$5,000 a year can be made easily. No knowledge of the business required. To a smart young man from the country, who has from \$1,500 to \$5,000, this is a splendid chance, as the former partner has retired with a fortune in consequence of ill-health. Apply to Dooem & Co., room 2,222, 1,000,000 Broadway.

Loyinh Logenll who has just come of

Josiah Loseall, who has just come of age and from the country, the heir to some few thousands, which are the savings of an over-worked, under-fed, ill-clad, sweaty lifetime, sees this advertisement in the morning paper. Wishing to make a fortune in a hurry, Wishing to make a fortune in a hurry, so that he can go back to his rural home and marry some yellow-haired, pink-cheeked prairie-flower, and astonish the laboring rustics, whose every cent is reckoned valuable, by his magnificence, Josh's heart beats like a sledge-hammer when he reads the advertisement. Fortune is holding out to him a golden apple, and all that he has to do is to reach out his hand and grasp the prize. He rushes from his lodgings into the office of the modern Fortunatus who retails fortunes to young men from the country at a ridiculously small price, and demands an interview with Mr.

Dooem.

Mr. Dooem knowsatfirst sight that he has a green customer to deal with, and with great dignity informs Josiah that Dooem is his name. Josiah points to his advertisement. Dooem says:

"Ah, there have been many applicants this morning for that partnership The gentleman has just gone out with another gentleman with whom I think he will come to terms. But he will be in presently, Mr. Swindler will, and then you can speak to himself. If you don't agree with him, there are many other chances I can put you up to. Mr. Swindler's business is the making of an article in daily use—molasses. There is an unlimited demand. He can make by a secret process. There is no risk, as no one can tell the difference between the manufactured and the real article Or, if you don't like that, there's Mr. Steele wants a partner in the patent cider business, and Mr. Ketchit thinks he will take a partner in the coal business-makes egg-coal out of coal-dust by a patent process. Or, perhaps, you

would like to go into the real estate business with myself!"

Josiah feels like the traveller who arrives at a spot where the highway ter and builder" to put up shaky boxes, branches into three paths: he is so which are facetiously tarmed boxes, branches into three paths; he is so dumbfounded by the offer of so many roads to fortune he does not know which to choose. Mr. Dooem, who has been, snakelike, eyeing him all the while, chuckles inwardly as he sees his victim stupified. Another person has been eyeing the rurality—the redoubtable G. B. S. himself. Through a crack in the office door he has been prospecting his placer with all the science of a physiogwalks in, takes off his hat, sits down, and takes a paper from his pocket as it to read. Mr. Dooem then says:
"Ahem! Mr. Swindler let me make

"Ahem! Mr. Swindler let me make you acquainted with Mr. Loseall, who wishes to do some business with you."
"Ah!" answers the G. B. S., "happy to do business. I have just left a man who talked like a fool."
"Then you have not come to terms with him?".

"Terms—no; he had no money— wanted half the profits—no risks and no outlay. There are some cheeky people in this world," says the G. B. S., in great disgust, with the world's devious ways. "Then, Mr. Loseall, there is your chance; if you were to live a hundred years you never could find a securer investment for your money. I will leave yestment for your money. I will leave you together," says Mr. Dooem; and generously he turns to the window, that he may be out of hearing, so that in case of any little trouble arising out of the swindle, he may plead perfect ignorance of the terms of agreement.

The G. B. S. then says that he will manage all the operations; all that he wants is a young man to keep the books and to attend to sales. He takes the victim to a cellar, where there is a boiler built in brickwork, and term it his factory. He shows him molasses casks, and in Josiah's presence nen take casks away and cart them to an auction room. He even witnessed their sale. Satisfied Josiah relinquished his cash into the

hands of the G. B. S.

For a week or two casks empty and casks full are carted in and out. Josh receives at the end of the month \$100— "only juststarted, you know," remarks the G. B. S. "Next week we will do something handsome." And he does it; for he disappears for a day or two, and when tracked, the G. B. S. has a woful tale to tell of the unprincipled doings of some heartless villain, who, on the plea of former indebtedness, has confiscated the whole stock in-trade just as all the money was invested. Josh is requested to wait for a month or so, and the G. B. S. will try to make it all right—no man will lose anything by trusting him, &c. Josh waits in vain in Dooem's parlor, for the

G. B. S. has gone to another office to find a fresh victim. When this money leech has grown fat from several such little affairs, he removes to a remote quarter of the city, and fits up a grocery store. The G. B. now appears to have turned from the error of his ways, for he pays cash down to the merchants with whom he deals. The store is rather a flashy affair, with shining scales, spotless shelves, and brightly polished counters. The name over the door shines forth in all the marvelous attractiveness of gilt Egypt ian text. The windows are filled with specimens of sugar of immense white ness and diminutive price. The wagon before the door looks so bright in its varnishy coat of paint that it seems a shame to befoul it with earthy barrels The horse, too, looks more like a charge than a grocer's pony. Various illumina-ted tickets throughout the store inform the penurious that this is the place to get goods at wholesate rates, if not lower still. The store soon becomes crowded with customers. The G. B. S. looks through his spectacles the very impersonation of an honest, plodding grocer, who never gives short measure nor waters his vinegar. The grocers around go to the new cheap store. They pre-dict for the poor G. B. S. bankruptcy in three months, if not sooner, and get laughed at as false prophets, as doubtless they are: for an advertisement appears in the papers to this effect:

pears in the papers to this effect:

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS—FOR
SALE.—A splendid chance for an active
young man—a grocery doing a business of
\$300 to \$500 daily—situated in an increasing
neighborhood, with all the fittings and stock
—horse and wagon—everything almostnew.
Present owner's health is reason of selling
out. Any one having the money, in hand
can realize a fortune in five years. Will
show the books. No agents need apply.—
Address G. B. S., office of this paper, for
one week only.

Address G. B. S., office of this paper, for one week only.

Some enthusiastic youth, whose dreams of easily-obtained wealth have dreams of easily-obtained wealth have

Miscellancous.

not yet been rudely dispelled by the from hand of experience, replies to the advertisement. Of course, the G. B. S. shows receipts for his rent, his stock, etc., displays his books, and invites the stock of the stock of the stock of the stock of the stock. The Spring Fashlons. frequent visits to the store, which seems

How Gentlemen are Dressed....The Prevailing Styles for Spring...Interesting Facts About Color, Cut, Fabric and Make....Coats, Vests, Pants, Hats, &c. now more crowded than ever, as the G. B. S. has managed to add a few bogus customers, who open accounts and get goods gratis—"for this week only." The G. B. S. courts full investigation. Milliners have their "opening day, and why not the tailors, also; indeed, The doctor has ordered him to follow an it is a matter of regret that this is not out-of-door business, or he would not leave this Golconda. The bait takes, the gudgeon is hooked. The G. B. S. realizes some thousands—and honestly, too, (as the world goes)—and proceeds to open stores in various parts, of the control of the cont the fact. Gentlemen are not, perhaps, as much given to what is termed "shopping" as the ladies, but that is all the nore reason why the artists who furnish their outer tabernacles should devote city in the grocery and liquor enter-prises, which he shortly sells out—all in consequence of ill-health. oneday to the "show" instead of "trade." If the man who has scarcely a momen to spare from the engrossing cares of The G. B. S. has now funds enough to start more extensive operations, and he turns his attention to getting up a business could carefully read in the columns of the Commercial each spring joint stock company. Should he choose to form a petroleum company, he buys a few acres of land in Venango county, and fall, the prevailing styles, cut, color and material in vogue, to make up his and a lease or two of some run-out oil outer man, he would be better informed vell, all for a few hundred dollars. The when he visits his tailor; and his visit, G. B. S. proceeds next to a broker, to when the day for buying came, would whom he states his purchase and his wish to form a company. The broker laughs, and asks him if he thinks people are fools enough to throw away their time on anything there is no money in. The G. B. S. takes the hint, and shows his bank pageons. be measurably shorter, and, therefore, more satisfactory, to busy parties. He would know to a certain degree what he wanted, and select accordingly. As it The G. B. S. takes the find, and shows his bank account, offering a check for necessary expenses. The broker then says, "Halves!" At this the G. B. S. squirms, but the broker is obdurate.—
They then make a bargain that all the profits arising from the affair are to be equally divided the broker to furnish is, a customer is at the mercy of the tailor, and to remedy the evil to some extent, the following resume of the ashions for gentlemen in the spring of 1806, is presented, and although somewhat imperfect, will enable many purqually divided, the broker to furnish the necessary certificates and references, and to manage the affair at the Board, and the G. B. S. to figure as capitalist, chasers to know a little something of

spring wear:

In gentlemen's wear the first thing to

what they may expect and select for

The garments first in importance to the masculine "human form divine" is the coat, the most superior because the most costly and covering the greater portion of the masculine anatomy Coats are now cut shorter than hereto fore; they are less wide in the shoul-ders, giving not so much of the Herculean style; the side seams are more rounding, and the entire coat is more shapely and smaller. The low roll of the collar continues as before; during last winter there was a tendency to close them a little higher, but for spring and summer the low roll continues in favor. There is, however, no particular style in this respect, as coats are all made without stiffening, the breast being soft, so as to turn down anywhere upon th chest. Many coats are made to button up high, or thrown open to even the bottom button if desired; while some

are cut with a short turn, as the tailor call The dress coat is cut with a low, wide collar, which cannot be buttoned up high. The wide collar was introduced last winter, but will not probably be come general until autumn. At present wide collars are mainly confined to fancy coats. All coats are made plain and soft, without stiffening or wadding Little or no work is bestowed on the inside, most of them being made without backfacing. The edges are made in a variety of ways to accord with the material, but the plain edge is in favor. If bound, the wide braid is the most fashionable, either doubled over the edge or laid flat. Velvet collars are sparingly indulged in, but there is no indication that the devotees of fashion will speedily adopt them. As usual, coats are both double and single breasted, but the lat-

The accompaniment to a coat is na turally a vest. At present vests have a tendency to be long; the high roll ap-pears to lead off. Single-breasted and double are in vogue, but the former with a small rolling collar, or without any collar, will be the prevailing style. The double-breasted vest is invariably cut without a collar. Business suits are now color, an English mixture of a brownish or light Scotch snuff color prevailing.—
The coat, which is generally of the sack pattern, is quite short, in factscant; cut without a seam in the back, and very slightly hollowed in the side seam to give form to the body. The shoulders are payers wer than formerly. ire narrower than formerly.

PANTALOONS.
They are cut smaller than heretofore in many cases quite small; and the tendency is that they will continue to become still smaller. They are cut plain and straight in the leg, with occasionally a spring of from eighteen to twenty inches at the knee. Pantaloons have a tendency to be made plain have a tendency to be made plain throughout as they continue to grow smaller; the welted seams are getting out of style. Welted, corded and notched seams are also disappearing. As a new feature a cash pocket is placed on the left of the pantaloons, asort of companion piece to the watch pocket, and pistol pockets behind, if desired. Gaiter bottoms are coming into fashion among the more dressy gentlemen, for driving horseback riding, street and party wear. As they make a greater display of dress than any other pantaloons, they should be made from elastic goods and worn with considerable care.

OVERCOATS.
In this climate where the nights are nearly all disproportionately cool as compared with the days, an overcoat is a desideratum at any season of the year.
Especially is this true as regards spring and autumn. At present the Sack is most in favor for general wear, while the Surtout, or tight fitting coat, is only worn for dress. The oversack is quite short the level of the knee heim its worn for dress. The oversack is quite short, the level of the knee being its maximum length, and many of our tailors are cutting them several inchesabove that point. They are made negligee, lined with silk and without canvas, so as to lay anywhere upon the body, as they fall. FABRICS.

As a general thing rough goods appear to lead the fashion; scarcely any smooth-faced goods are shown except for full dress, and many express a preference for pants of cheviot instead of doeskin. corps of robbers is called a band, and even for full dress. As usual there is almost an endless variety of rough fabrics in use; meltens took the lead durrics in use; meltens took the feat dur-ing the winter, but now the Scotch cheviot in its variety of colors appears to lead off. The goods imported this spring were mostly of the cheviot weave, although the newest styles are mixed goods of English make, which are known in the trade under the name of ahead with the advance guard. One of the officers belonging to the rear di-"suitings." These latter run through the general range of colors, except blue which, from army influences, appears to be losing caste. Minusthe brass buttons of the last five years, blue fabric relapses to the medicority which it knew before the war. Brown green corn before the war. Brown, green, corn

HATS. As long as masculines indulge in heads the subject of what shall be worn thereon will always possess interest. This spring hats are growing a little in the brim from those light and half-tasteful affairs indulged in last fall. The crown also has asserted its rights and objects to be run down into what might be-come little or nothing if continued six or eight feet in the perpendicular. The sides are now equi-distant at crown and rim, and, as described in Euclid, "will not meet how-for-soever either way both of them be produced."

 Two lawyers in a county court, one of whom had gray hair, and the other, though just as old a man as his learned friend, had hair which looked suspicious black, had some altercation about a question of practice, in which the genleman with the dark hair remarked to his opponent: "A person at your time of life, sir," looking at the barrister's gray head, ''ought to have a long enough experience to know what is customary in such cases." "Yes, sir," was the reply; "you may stare at my gray hair as long as you like. My hair will be gray as long as I live, and yours will be black as long as you dye."

THE PRESIDENT.

He Addresses the Soldiers and Sailor Discusses the Questions of the Day.

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1866.

Our Strength to Pass Them. The War for the Union

condition of the Late Rebellious Stat

How Traitors Should be Treated s Determined to Maintain his Positio

Charges of Tyranny and Usurpation

The Powers of Congress

PROCESSION OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. WASHINGTON, April 18 .- At six o'clock this evening a procession of soldiers and sailors, and such of their friends as sympathize with them in their grateful acknowledgments to the President for his order lately issued, directing the Heads of Departments to give preference in appointments and promotions to the subordinate offices to persons who have rendered honorable service in the army and navy, was formed and marched to the Executive Man-

sion with the Marine Band, to serenade President Johnson, who had signified to the committee that he would accept the compliment. ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT. A very large number of persons of both sexes were previously on the ground awaiting the demonstration. At 5.15 the band played several patriotic airs, when the President made his appearance, and was reeted with huzzas by the assembled of the wall, near the carriage way, on the north side of the White House, when he as addressed on behalf of the soldiers and ailors by one of their number in highly

omplimentary terms, saying, in concluion, "in return for your kindness we can out offer our sympathies and prayers, and rust that an All-wise Providence, who has prought our nation through a baptism of blood, and to whom we consecrate it anew, from slavery and by a nation's tears, will so guide and direct you that you may calm the troubled waters, harmonize public opinion, and restore our whole country once nore to peace and prosperity,"

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.
President Johnson said: It is not affectation in me to say that language is inadequate to convey the heartfelt feelings produced on this occasion by your presence here, and by the presentation of your sentiments, as expressed by your representative in his address, and in the resolutions which we thought proper to adopt 1 converses. on have thought proper to adopt. fess that in the peculiar posture of publi-affairs, your presence and address give en couragement and confidence to me in m amars, your presence and address give en couragement and confidence to me in m efforts to discharge the duties incumben upon me as Chief Magistrate of the Republic; and in what I have to say I shall address you in the character of citizens, sail lors and soldiers. I shall speak to you of those terms, and on none other.

THANKS.

I repeat my thanks for the manifestation I repeat my thanks for the manifestation of your approbation and your encouragement. (Applause.) We are to-day involved in one of the most critical and trying struggles that have occurred since this Government was spoken into existence. Nations, like individuals, must have a beginning, must have a birth. In struggling into existence a nation passes through its first trying ordeal. It is not necessary for me how to carry your minds back to the struggle when this nation was born. It is not necessary for me to allude to the privation and hardships of those who were engage n that struggle to achieve the nationa pirth. It is not necessary to point to the loodshed and the lives lost in accomp ng that result.

OUR NATION'S STRENGTH.

The next ordeal through which a nation as to pass is when it is called upon to give evidence that it has strength, capacity and power to maintain itself among the nations power to maintain itself among the nations of the earth; 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 the Rebellion. This was our second ordeal. But a nation has another test still to undergo, and that is to give evidence to the nations of the earth, and to its own citizens, that it has power to resist internal foes, that it has strength enough to put down treachery at home and treason within its own borders. (Cheers.)

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.
We have commenced that ordeal, and We have commenced that ordeal, and I trust in God we will pass through it successfully. (Cheers.) I feel complimented by the allusion of your representative to the fact that I stood in the Senate in 1860 and 1861, when the nation was entering on this third ordeal, and 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 ing to and maintaining the same principles which I then enunciated. I stand here to-day opposing traitors and treason, whether they be in the South or in the North. (Loud 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 preserve this nation in passing through the third phase of its existence.

Theorganized 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 enemies against our present form of Government and

against our present form of Government and our free institutions. (Applause.) I ther stood in the Senate of the United States deny our free institutions. (Applause.) I then stood in the Senate of the United States denying the doctrine of separation and Secession. I denied then as I deny now that any State has the right of its own will to separate itself from theother States, and thereby to destroy the Union and to break up the Government, and I think I have given some evidence that I have been sincere and in earnest, and now I want to know why it is that the whole train of slanderers, calumniators and traducers have been barking and snapping at my heels? Why is it that they array themselves against me? It is because I stand on the side of the people, and when I say the people I include the sailors and soldiers! Why is it they are arrayed in traducing and villifying and calumniating? Where were they during the rebellion? (A voice—"Home in bed!")

In the Senate I raised my voice against it, and when it was believed that it would be to the interest of the nation, and would assist in putting down the rebellion, did I not leave my bless in the Senate—a place of

n putting down the rebellion, did I not eave my place in the Senate—a place of leave my place in the Senate—a place of emolument, ease and distinction, and take my position where the enemy could be reached, and where men's lives were in danger? (Cheers and cries of "that's so!")

TRADUCERS AND CALUMNIATORS.

While I was thus exposed personally and publicly, and in every way, some of my present traducers and calumniators were far removed from the foe, and were enjoying ease and comfort. But I care not for them: I care not for that slander. The foul

ing ease and comfort. But I care not for them; I care not for that slander. The foul whelp of sin|hasbeen turned looseagainst 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 live long enough to live down the whole pack of traducers and slanderers. (Applause.)

They have turned the whole pack loose to lower me in your estimation. (Voices They have turned the whole pack loose to lower me in your estimation. (Voices, "They cannot do it.") "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, little dogs and all," come along snapping aud snarling at my heels, but I heed them not. The American people, citizens, soldiers and sailors, know that from my advent into public life to the present moment I have always stood unyieldingly and unwavering as the advocate and defender of their rights and interests. (Cheers.)

cheenes.)

THIRD ORDEAL.

We are now in the nations'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 Secession, and we have demonstrated that we were right; we demonstrated it by the strong arm; yes, the soldiers and the sailors—God bless them!—have demonstrated, by their patriotic hearts and strong arms, that States have not the power to leave the Union. (Applause.) What followed? The Confederate armies were overpowered and disbanded, and there was a willingness, on the part of the people of those States, to come back, to be obedient to the laws, and acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of our fathers.

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? (Voices, "Never!") For what have all these lives been sacrificed and all this treasure expended? Was it for the purpose of destroying the States? No. It was for the purpose of preserving the States in the Union of our fathers. It was for that you fought; it was for that I tolled; not to break up the Government, butto put down the Rebellion and preserve the Union of the States. That is what we have been contending for, and to establish the fact that the nation can lift Cheers.) THIRD ORDEAL.

itself above and beyond intestine foes and treason and traitors at home.

MASSACHUSETTS.
When the Rebellion in Massacht when the Recellion in Massachusetts was put down, did that put Massachusetts out of the Union and destroy that State? When the Rebellion in Pennsylvania was put down, did that destroy the State, and put it out of the Union? So when this last creat. Pakellion was not down and the great Rebellion was put down, and the Constitution and laws of the country were Constitution and laws of the country were restored, the States engaged in it stood as part of the Union, The Rebellion being crushed, and the law being restored, the Constitution being acknowledged, those States stand in the Union, constituting a part of the glorious and bright galaxy of Stars. (Ch ers.)

WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

In passing through this ordeal what has

In passing through this ordeal what has been done? In Tennessee, under the dibeen done? In Tennessee, under the di-rection of my lamented predecessor, we commenced the work of restoration, and we have succeeded, before I came here, in restoring the relations which had existed between Tennessee and the rest of the Union, with one exception, and that was the relation of representation he relation of representation.

the relation of representation.

RETROSPECTIVE.

I came to Washington, and under an extraordinary circumstance succeeded to the Presidential chair. What then? The Congress of the United States had adjourned without prescribing any plan. I then proceeded as I had done in my own State, under direction of the Government, to restore the other States; and how did we begin? We found that the people had no courts, and we said to the judges, the district attorneys and the marshais, "Go down and hold your courts, the people need the tribuneys and the marshais, "Go down and hold your courts, the people need the tribunals of justice to be opened." Was there anything wrong in that? The courts were opened. What else? We looked out and saw that the people down there had no mails, they had been interrupted and cut off by the operations of the Rebellion. We said to the Postmaster General, "let the people have fuellities for mail communicapeople have facilities for mail communication, and let them begin again to understand what we all feel and think—that we are one

what we are teel and think—that we are one people."

We looked out again and saw that there was a blockade; that the custom houses were all closed. We said, "open the doors of the the custom houses and remove the blockade; let trade and commerce and the pursuit of peace be restored," and it was done. We thus traveled on step by step, opening We thus traveled on step by step, opening up custom houses, appointing collectors, establishing mail facilities, and restoring all the relations that had been interrupted by the rebellion. Was there anything undertaken to be done here that was not authorized by the Constitution, that was not justified by the great necessities of the case; that has not been clearly consonant with the Constitution and with the genius and theory of our Government? theory of our Government? TAXATION.

One of the great principles laid down by our fathers, and which fired their hearts, was that there should be no taxation without representation. How, then, does that matter stand? Who has been usurping power? Who has been defeuting the operation of the Constitution? What now remains to be done to complete the restoration of those States to all their former relations under the Federal Government, and to fininder the Federal Government, and to fin sh the great ordeal through which we have been passing? It is to admit representation, and when we say admit representation, what do we mean? We mean representation in the constitutional and law abiding sense, as was intended at the beginning of the Government, and where does that powerlia?

thing remained to demonstrate to the civil-ized and Pagan world that we had passed through the horrid ordeal of our national existence, and proved that our Governmen was perpetual. A great principle was to be restored which was established in our Revrestored which was established in our Revolution. When our fathers were contending against the power of Great Britain, what was one of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denied represention. They complained of taxation without representation.

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS The Constitution declares, in express terms, that each House, the Senate and House of Representatives, each acting for itself soll like the index of the constitution itself, shall be the judges of the returns, election and qualifications of its own mem-bers. It is for each House to settle that question under the Constitution, and under he solemn sanction of an oath, and can we believe that either House would admit an believe that either House would admit any member into its body, to participate in the legislation of the country, who was not qualified and fit to sit in that body and to participate in its proceedings? They have the power, not the two Houses, but each House for itself.

The Constitution further declares that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States without its consent. Then, where do we stand? All that is needed to finish this great work of restoration is for the two Houses respec-

hat is needed to mission this great mestoration is for the two Houses respectively the question. "Oh," restoration is for the two Houses respectively to determine the question. "Oh," but some will say, "a traitor might come in." The answer to that is, that each House must be the judge, and if a traitor presents himself cannot either House know that he is a traitor (applause); and if he is a traitor, can they not kick him out of the door and send him back, saying to the people who sent him, "you must send us a loyal man." (Cheers, and a voice, "that's logic.")

TRAITORS. TRAITORS.

Is there any difficulty about that? If a traitor presents himself to either House, cannot that House say to him, "No, you cannot be admitted into this body. Goback; we will not deny your people of the right or representation, but they must send a loyal representative." And when the States do representative. And when the star send loyal representatives, can you any better evidence of their fidelity to any better evidence of their fidelity to the Constitution and laws? There is no one learned in the Constitution and the laws who will say that, if a traitor happens to get into Congress, the body cannot expel him after he gets in. That makes assurance doubly sure, and confirms the action of the Government to the Constitution of our fathers. Hence I say let us stead by that fathers. Hence I say, let us stand by that fathers. Hence I say, let us stand by that Constitution, and in standing by it the Government will be preserved.

While you have been contending against traitors, and treason, and secession, and the dissolution of the Union, I have been contending at the same time against the consolidation of power. (Cries of "Good!") think the consolidation of power here is equally dangerous with the separation of the States. The one would weaken us and might run into anarchy, while the other might run into anarchy, while the other would concentrate and run into monarchy.

an be a despot, that one man can be a despot, that one man can be a despot, that one man can be a usurper, but that a hundred or two hundred men cannot be. Mr. Jefferson, the apostle of liberty, tell us, and so does common sense, that tyranny and despotism can be exercised by many more vigorously and more tyran-nically than by one.

by many more vigorously and more tyrannically than by one.

What power has your President to be a
tyrant? What can he do? What can he
originate? Why they say he exerceises the
veto power. (Laughter.) What is the veto
power? (A voice:—Top ut down the nigger.)
Who is your President? Is he not elected
by the people, through the Electoral College?

THE TRIBUTE OF THE PEOPLE.

The President is nothing more than the
Tribune of the people. His office is tribunitial in its character. In olden times,
when tribunes were first elected in the
Roman Republic, they stood at the door of
the Roman Senate, which was then encroaching on the popular rights and putting
the heel of power on the necks of the people.
The people chose a Tribune, and placed him
at the door of the Senate, so that when that
body ventured on oppressive acts, he was
clothed with power tosay "Veto—I forbid."
Your President is now the Tribune of the
people; and, thank God, I am and I intend
to assert the power which the people have people; and, thank God, I am and I intend to assert the power which the people have placed in me. (Cheers.) Your President, standing here day after day, and discharging his duties, is like a horse on the treadmill, and because he dare differ in opinion in regard to public measures he must be denounced as a usurper and a tyrant. Can he originate anything under the yeto. Can ne originate anything under the veto pow-The veto power is conservative in its character and affirmative. All that can be done by the veto power is to say, when leg-islation is improper, hasty, unwise, uncon-stitutional, "Stay! stop action, wait till this can be submitted to the people, and let them consider whether it is right or wrong." (Applause.)

That is all there is in it; and hence I say That is all there is in it; and hence I say that tyranny and power can be exercised somewhere else than by the Executive.— He is powerless and all that he can do is to check legislation, 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 done what I believed the Constitution required me to do. I have done what I believed duty and conscience required me to do. So believing, I introd to still to my receiting relatives as I have done what I believed duty and conscience required me to do. So believing, I intend to stick to my position, relying on the judgment, the integrity and the intelligence of the masses of the American people, the soldiers and sailors especially.—Then, for my life, I cannot see where there is any tyrany. It is very easy to impugn motives and suspect the purest and best acts of a man's life

acts of a man's life

If you come forward and propose a certain thing, your motives are suspected and condemned; and if you withhold your opinion, you are regarded as being opposed to the matter, so that it is very hard to move one way or the other, so far as certain persons are concerned, on all questions pertaining to the interests of the great masses of the American people, for in them is my hope and the salvation of the country. I am with you, citizens, soldiers and saliors,

NUMBER 16.

who have sacrificed or perilled more than the humble individual who addresses you. Has not my all been put upon it? My life, my property, everything sacred and dear to man, have been staked upon it, and can I now be suspected of faltering at the close of this third ordeal of the nation? Where is he, in public or in private life, who has sacrificed more, or who has devoted more of his time and energies to the accomplishment of the great end than I? and I have done it from the promptings of my own heart and conscience.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
I believe it was right, and withlyour help and your countenance and your encouragement I shall go through on that line; and when I come to talk about sailors and soldiers, about this to be done and that to be done, all I want is for you to wait and see, so fur as the future is concerned. Wait, and see if I do not stand by you, although others may falter and fail.

I want to see measures of policy brought forward that will advance the interests of

falter and fail.

I want to see measures of policy brought forward that will advance the interests of the people, and of that portion of the people who have constituted the gallant and brave men who in both branches of the service have upheld the national flag and sustained the country in the recent struggle. I thank you for your countenance on this occasion. It cheers me, and gives me strength to perform the work before me.

If we are true to ourselves, if we are true to the Constitution, the day is not far distant

If we are true to ourselves, if we are true to the Constitution, the day is not far distant when this Government 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 prosperity and greatness. I know that some will find fault with me, and say I am too lenient and kind and all that. If we are all to be put to death or punished or thrown away for one offense and all that. If we are all to be put todeath or punished or thrown away for one offense, as for the second offense, and were to be lost and excluded from society and communion with our fellow men, how many of us would be lost.

I have felt when I have done wrong and repented of it that I was as sincere and honest as if I had never done wrong at all. Then

e must reason with each other, and under stand our nature, and what is necessary to restore peace and harmony to a distracted and divided people. In time of war it is right to burn villages, sack cities and desolate fields, to lay waste a country and crip ple and reduce the enemy; but in time of peace, the reverse of that course is precisely the right one and the true policy of a nation is to rebuild its cities, restore its villages, renew its fields of agriculture, and occupations of peace and prosperity are to be restored. I know there are some who have been at home calculating during the war, and who bring to the consideration of questions of peace and harmony and the occupations of peace and harmony and the occupastand our nature, and what is necessary tions of peace and harmony and theoccupa-tions of civil life, all the feelings of resent-ment which animated us when the excite-ment was up and running high, but take the hrave men, who suctoined the desire the rave men who sustained the flag in the eld and on the wave, and you will find etter feelings and better judgment on these uestions than you will find with those who

ave been sitting in the closet and never melt gunpowder. smelt gunpowder.
Yes, from the private up to the commanding general, they knew better how to treat the present circumstances than any of these elevated patriots and humanitarians. Then, my countrymen, fellow-citizens, soldiers and sailors, let us rejoice that peace has come; let us rejoice that the relations of the State are about being restored. Let us make every effort we can proper principle to every effort we can on proper principles to restore the relations which existed between he Federal Government and the State the Federal Government and the States.

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 fire and blood, which a short time ago was in the ascendant thus hear chased away by the benignant. ant, has been chased away by the benignan star of peace. Now that the bow of peace is suspended in the heavens, let us cultivate the arts and relations of peace, and all tho associations which appertain to

peace.
The time is not distant when we can have a political millenium, a political jubilee, and when we can proclaim to all the nations of the earth that we are again a united people, and that we have triumphantly nessed thought out that the having peace at home and power to bid de-fiance to all the world

Remember one thing, gentlemen, that in my past life, though slanderers may have misrepresented me, no one can say that I ever deceived or betrayed him. It will be for you to see in the future who will be most faithful. I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have paid me.

After the President closed his speech he was loudly and continuously cheered, the band performing some patriotic airs, and the immense crowd dispersed.

Count 'em.

aual three days muster of a certain Western Massachusetts regiment at North Hampton in that State. "High Private" in one of the companies was the friend I write of; and jolly good times he and two or three choice spirits made for their comrades in arms Now round about that camp various sutlers showmen and other outside barbarians had pitched their tents for the purpose of relieving the militia of their change. Of course they succeeded admirably One evening ---- and some score o his friends were outside the lines, having a good time. Roving from point to point they came upon a tent, outside of which a burley man was shouting:
"Walk up! Walk up! Walk right

horse with six legs, and nary two alike; the living anaconda, and a mar that swallows a sword and eats small rocks for supper—all for ten cents." "By Jove, boys," said —, "that sounds good. Let's go in." A smile overspread the features of the doorkeeper at the "fat take" before

him.
"Many in?" inquired "Many in?" inquired ——.

"All right" quoth the guardian of the show. "Pass in gen'lemen."

"Lots, full of soldiers," replied the doorkeeper. "It's worth the money; only ten cents; Pass right in."

"Count'em," said ——.

"All right" quoth the guardian of the show. "Pass in gen'lemen."
And about thirty passed in.

he show. "Pass in gen'lemen." And about thirty passed in. "Have you counted 'em?" inquired "All right! Thirty-two and you'l makethirty-three," said the doorkeeper extending his hand for the money. "Oh I'm not going in," said —. "You ain't?" said the man, a horri-

ble suspicion crossing his mind.

"No; I'm going back to camp," said —, "Good night!"

Then, if you could have seen that infuriated doorkeeper speed to the mysterious interior of the tent. There were at least a hundred persons cavaded within least a hundred persons crowded within its canvas walls, all in uniform.
"Here? Look a here? I counted

you, I believe. Didn't I count you! Wasn't you counted?"

Thus he flew from blue coat to blue but not a soul owned up, and thirty men saw the snakes and things for nothing. It was a bad sell, decidedly.

Adulteration.

The old injunction, "Eat what is set before you, asking no questions," if complied with, will save one a good many nauseating reflections in these days of general adulteration. Somedays of general adulteration. Sometimes, however, the truth is told without the questions being asked. The British public have recently been disgusted by the fact that Mr. Hope, ketchup and pickle manufacturer of London, has been keeping—to quote the words of the charge against him—"a large quantity of putrid livers for the manufacture of ketchup which he called pure and unadulterated Leicestershire ketchup. such being unfit for human food and up, such being unfit for human food and a nuisance to the neighborhood." The case was brought up in court where a medical health officer testified that he medical health officer testined that he found a barrel full of putrid pig's livers, which the foreman told him were to be boiled down to make a ketchup, They were obviously unfit for consumption, showing decay and putrescence, and giving out a stench that remained on the witness' hands for hours. The magistrate thought the case an importunt one, but discharged the defendant, as he believed the act of Parliament against adulteration did not apply in this instance.—Cincinnati Gazette.

ved at New York from Europe during the past week was unprecedentedly large, being 10,331. The aggregate arrivals from Jan. 1 is 45,971.

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Nore Testimony Before the Committee

GOV. SHARKEY'S TESTIMONY.
Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, testified that when he went to Mississippi as provisional governor a very large majority of the people of that State, fifty to one, were perfectly reconciled to the condition of things, and very anxious to be restored to their former position in the Union. That was the current santiment bayond all doubt at the former position in the Union. That was the current sentiment beyond all doubt at that time. Even the secession party admitted that they had made a miserable failure,—Many of them felt very sore over it, to think that they had involved their country in terrible calamities, and they were as anxious to get back into the Union as any portion of the community. Being provisional governor, hesays, he had opportunities to know exceptional cases, and the latter were confined to those who had taken no part in the war. The military men were perfectly satisfied, and as a general rule they were the most loyal. They gave up honorably, and were disposed to accept things as they found them.

There were but few men—men who had done nothing during the war—who were

There were but few nen—men who had done nothing during the war—who were dissatisfied. But a large majority of our people (says Gov. S.) were as loyal, to use the term in its proper sense, as any people of the United States—that is to say, they were willing to obey the laws of the United States and support and sustain them—and I think they are so yet. I should make this remark, however—the people came up freely and voluntarily, and did all that they supposed was required. They met with great cheerfulness all of the demands of the President. What changes may have occurred cheerfulness all of the demands of the Fresi-dent. What changes may have occurred since I left I cannot tell, but I do not think any material changes have taken place. Still, you know when men do all that is re-quired of them and all that they think is right, pressure does not in any degree con-tribute to their loyalty, and I have been very much afraid that the condition of things here would shake their condition was a good ne when I was in charge of the government

A large majority of our people were op-posed to secession, and I believe that if the question had been submitted to the people they never would have adopted it. But the politicians got us in hand and forced usout of the Union, and as a general thing those of the Union, and as a general thing those who were opposed to going out first were in favor of coming back again, and to them is to be added the number who became satisfied of the folly of their course. (Gov. Sharkey then gave a history of the changes made last summer in the constitution of Mississippi.) The amended constitution was not submitted to the people. I did not think it necessary, as I was so well satisfied with the temper and disposition of the people. The members of the convention were fairly and fully elected.

The freedmen have gone to work with a great deal of zeal, and the people are hopeful and expect a return of prosperity. I have a letter from one section that there was not a discontented man; that they had buried secession out of sight. The freedmen, as I learn from all parts of the State, are doing remarkably well. I have heard from one of the counties of the State in which there is no use disguising the fact that

ever, there is no use disguising the fact that the Freedmen's Bureau and the colored the Freedmen's Bureni and the colored troops there have done more mischief than anything else. There are men in the bureau there who are disposed to speculate on white and black. They encourage the black men and discourage the white men, and wherever there is a negro garrison, freedmen gather around it, and of course crimes and depredations are committed. I verily believe if when I was there all the troops could have been withdrawn. I could have had iave been withdrawn, I could have had rder throughout the State. The mortality among the freedmen con

The mortality among the freedmen continues as great as ever. They have contracted disease and habits which take a great many of them off. We are all kindly disposed toward the negro. I think, after the experiment which has been made, the people prefer the Union to the Confederacy. I never countenanced or aided secession, and think the larger portion of the people shared my own sentiments. I think the people would rather remain in the Union than take the chances in the Confederacy. than take the chances in the Confederacy, even were it possible to establish it now. The people do not expect pay for their slaves, and we have repudiated most of our debt; and I may say with confidence that none of our people expect a dollar of the debt of the rebellion to be paid. There has been no emigration from the State. There is no organization of home guards, that I know of. I organized two companies of militia for each county for individual protection, to suppress crime and protect the people. The general feeling of the people towards the freedmen is that we ought to elevate them. than take the chances in the Confederac

people. The general needing of the people towards the freedmen is that we ought to elevate them.

Question.—If you have no objection, please state what you know about persons elected to Congress from Mississippi.

Answer.—I know Mr. Alcorn, my colleague in the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much opposed to the rebellion, and to the party that brought it about. The Representatives elect to the House were, without exception, opposed to secession. They all belonged to the antisecession party. Several of these gentlement engaged in the rebellion, after it was brought about. Colonels Reynolds and Pierson had commanded regiments in the Confederate service. When the State went out I suppose they felt that they must go with their State. In regard to Gov. Humphrey, there was no man more opposed to secession. He did not everr believe that the confederates could establish and maintain a government. He not even believe that the confederates could establish and maintain a government. He told me so. He ultimately got into the rebelion by accident, you might say. He went with a company as captain and was promoted to be general. Being popular in the army, he was elected governor. He is a good man. I regret to say that the rest of the State government is in the hands of the conservatives. I had no conversation with a Col. Hamilton, stating, in June, 1885, that the slate was made out; that the South was to have its own way, the object of which was to give the President all the political power of the South.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S TESTIMONY,

was to give the Frestent fill the political power of the South, GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S TESTIMONY, EX-GOV. James Johnson, of Georgia, testifies that affairs are improving there now. The people are becoming better satisfied as time elapses and the passions subside. We have a few bad men among us. Hostility to the freedmen is abating. It would be good policy to withdraw the black troops. Their presence is irritating; a majority of our people are willing to submit. It is natural that they should prefer for office men who have co-operated with them. Mr. J. then states that all of the Senators and members elect have been in the civil or military service of the Confederate government. The people were opposed to negro suffrage in any form.

ARKANASA.

suffrage in any form,

ARKANSAS.

The evidence in regard to Arkansas is voluminous, but all of the same tenor, Gen. Blunt, Gen. Andrews and several civilians testifying. They all agree that the State is thoroughly reconstructed. The order is better than it has been for forty years. More cotton will be raised this season in that State than in any other.

— The following charming anecdote is told of the Empress Eugenie: A poor artist died, leaving his widow and children a few water color drawings and an unfinished picture. The widow repaired to the artists' shop of Susse, a Parisian celebrity, and showed the contents of a portfolio. Susse suggested a private sale as likely to be more remunerative than the chance his windows offered of attracting attention, and advised application to be made to the families in which the deceased artist had given lessons. "I possess several letters," replied the widow, "from those my late husband instructed, amongst others a note from a Spanish Countess, on her quitting Paris, in which the youthful writer promises at any time when her master required assistance to do all for him that lay in her power." "Where is the young Countess ?" "In Paris, but she is now married." "If I dared," added she, as she handed Susse a note, the folds of which bore unmistakable traces of having been often read. Susse glanced at the few lines it contained, and asked the widow to trust it to him for a few days. The Empress, on recognizing her own writing, instantly gave orders that a liberal pension should be granted to widow and children of the teacher under whom she had studied as

THE Deficiency Appropriation Bill that lately passed Congress, contained, among other items, the following: For furnishing and repairing the President's house, \$46,000, in addition to \$8,000 for repairing it inside and out; for defraying the expenses incident to the death and burial of Abraham Lincoln, \$30,000; for the purchase of Ford's Theatre,