WM. A. MOBTON.

**All letters on business should be ad-iressed to Cooper, Sanderson & Co.

VOLUME 67.

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866.

NUMBER 35.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH. Important Report by Major-General Gordon Granger, The Southern People Everywhere Loya to the Government.

Official Report of Major-General Gordon Granger on the Condition of Southern Sentiment,

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States: dent of the United States:

Sin:—In obedience to instructions, dated
May 9, 1800, directing me, while carrying out
a specific mission, "to examine carefully
into the disposition of the people of the
Southern States through which I might pass,
toward the government of the United
States," I have the honor to report:
That in all the States I visited I found no
sten or symptom of organized debenders. That in all the States I visited I found no sign or symptom of organized disloyalty to the general government. I found the people taking our currency, and glad to get it; anxious for Northern capital and Northern labor to develop the resources of their wasted country, and well-disposed toward every Northern man who came among them with that object in view.

In some localities I heard rumors of secret organizations, pointing to a repowed

secret organizations, pointing to a renewal of the rebellion. On investigating these secret societies I could discover in them no-thing more than charitable institutions, secret societies I could inscover in them no-thing more than charitable institutions, having for their principal object the relief of the confederate soldiers who had fallen

During the whole of my travels I found it to be as safe and as convenient to mingle with the people of the South, freely discuss-ing any and every topic that came up, as in any other section of the United States. I often among them unknown, and the of their acts and conversation was then the same as when my name and officia

then the same as when my mame and official position were thoroughly understood.

The people of the South may be divided into two classes. There is the industrious class, thobring carnestly to hold up what has been broken down, striving to restore property to the country, and interested mainly in the great question of providing food and clothing for themselves and families. These form the great unifority of the people. Then there is another class, an utterly irresponsible class, composed mainly of young men who were the "bucks" of Southern society before the war, and chiefly apont their time in lounging round the spent their time in lounging round the court-rooms and bars, in chicken-fighting and gambling. These have been greatly broken up by the war; many of them have been killed, but those who remain are still disturbing elements in the community, and been killed, but those who remain are still disturbing elements in the community, and are doing much mischief. It is this class of men, and a number of the poorer whites who have formed gangs for horse-stealing. It is they who, in some instance, have made attacks on officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and have ill-trented the freedmen. It is they who afford the main pretext for saying that there is among the people of the that there is among the people of the a feeling of hostility lowards the Uni-

ted States government. But they are not the representatives of the Southern people. They form but an insignificant minority in the community, and even they are actuated not so much by a feeling of opposition to the government as by a reluctance to earn their own livelihood by honest labor and individual exertion. vidual exertion. That cases of authentic outrage have oc-curred in the South is patent to every one familiar with the current news of the day. But these cases are few and far between, and it is both unjust and ungenerous to charge the responsibility for such acts of lawlessness upon the whole Southern peo-ple. For some malicious purpose, accounts of these isolated disorders have been collect-ed and grupped logether and sown bread

of these isolated disorders have been collected and grouped together, and sown broadcast over the North, so as to give, to the public mind an utterly erroneous impression as to the condition of Southern society. The fact is, that wherever disaffection and turbulence have manifested themselves outside the class to whom I have above alluded, there has been some local or specific ansato to ground for it. Lawlessness, the second for it. Lawlessness, the second for it. cause to account for it. Lawlessness, like an epidemic, is equally traceable to some initiatory cause. Chief among these causes initiatory cause. Chief among these causes must be named bad government, pillage,

For live years the Southern people have been the subjects of gross misralle. During the war their government was a military despotism, dependent solely on the dictum of an individual. Since the war they have been left more or less in a chaotic state—their government semi-civil, semi-military, or rather a division of rule between the military, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the provisional governments. What might have been the result of a different policy is not altogether idle to speculate. Every military man who served in the South during the war will agree that the heart of the ing the war will agree that the heart of the great mass of the people was not thoroughly in the struggle. The number of desertions from the rebel armies abundantly establishes this fact. Had a policy of wise and statesmanlike conciliation been followed out immediately after the close of the war it is more than probable that the condition and disposition of the people would now be far better than they are. But on the subjugation of the South the national authority in the lately rebellious States was divided and broken up into opposing factions, whose action greatly hindered the re-establishment of civil law and good order ing the war will agree that the heart of the re-establishment of civil law and good order so much needed among a people demoralized by the most demoralizing of all agencies—civil war. The country was flooded with Treasury agents who, with their accomplices and initiators, fleeced the people right and left, returning into the United States Treasury for all the enormous amount of property they seized and confiscated, barely enough to pay the cost of confiscation. Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau stepped between the planter and the laborer, stirring up strife, perpetuating antagonism and often re-establishment of civil law and good orde the planter and the laborer, stirring up strile, perpetuating untagonism and often adding their quota of extortion and oppression. On every hand the people saw themselves robbed and wronged by agents and self-appointed agents professing to act under the sanction of the United States government. Need it be wondered at, that among a community thus dealt with, powerless to resist, and too weak and prostrated for successful complaint, some bitterness and ill-feeling should arise? None but a brave and well-meaning people could have endured unresistingly all that the South has undergone.

In prosecuting this inquiry I hardly deemed it fair to ask more than what had been the actions of the people of the South toward the general government. With their private opinions, their sympathics, and

been the actions of the people of the South toward the general government. With their private opinions, their sympathies, and their prejudices I had nothing to do. Yet for a more thorough understanding of the question I made it a part of my mission to investigate even these. I found they had universally complied with the conditions granted and accepted at the final surrender of their armies and cause. I found that they were carrying out with good faith and alacrity the requirements of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and that in all the States except Mississippi and Texas, the famous Civil Rights bill has been anticipated by the action of the State Legislatures previous to its passage by Congress. Further than this, I found that in the repudiation of every dollar known as the confederate debt, the same prompt action had been taken by the State authorities, and had been universally endorsed by the people; and I neither saw nor heard any disposition, or anything that pointed toward a disposition to repudiate the mational debt or to revive the institution of slavery.

But whilst the Southern people are thus

slavery.

But whilst the Southern people are thus loyal, and have fulfilled all the requirements asked of them by the Federal governments. ernment, it is impossible to disguise the fact, and the better class of citizens do not attempt to disguise it, that there is among them a deep feeling and a strong apprehension as to the cause of their long-continued exclusion from Congress. They believe that it is a part of a set plan for perpetuating the existence of the political party now in the ascendant, and that the question of suffrage, readjustment of representation and taxation are but excuses for still longer delay. Thus regardless of the great interests, not only of the suffering South, but of the whole country, burdened with debt and laboring under severe embarrassment, I found the prevailing opinion among the most anxious for an early restoration of the Union, to be that, if representation and an equal and just co-operation in the administration of federal affairs were much longer withheld from the Southern States, a feeling of indifference would spring up towards taking any part in filling federal offices, and more particularly towards refilling their seats in Congress—that the pools and allow the elections to go by default, to the great detriment of the country at large. This feeling of indifference indeed is already manifesting itself, and is rapidly increasing, so much so that were it not for a few persons in each Southern State who have found it necessary for their existence to live upon and hold office, and whose haunts and occupations have hither to been at the federal capital, I do not believe that any clamor for representation would be heard. ernment, it is impossible to disguise the fact, and the better class of citizens do not

would be heard.
What is needed to restore harmony and What is needed to restore harmony and prosperity to the entire country, both North and South, is closer and better acquaintance with each other. I have been astonished to notice how little people, even those whose social relations are all Southern, know of the true state of feeling in that section of the country. We need greater political, social, and commercial freedom, more frequent intercourse, and a kinder appreciation of each other's needlighties. The advantages to the beyond enumeration. The broad lands of the fertile South are now lying almost in waste for want of means and capital to cul-tivate them; when every acre of its benefi-cent soil might be a gold mine to the possesfor were the political relations of the etter understood and acted upon, he honor to be your most obedient s

GORDON GRANGER, Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army

President Johnson at Philadelphia.

The Age of this morning gives a lengthy and glowing account of the ovation to glori-ous Andrew Johnson at Philadelphia yes terday. We make some extracts, and re gret that want of room compels us to omit any portion of it. It was, however, the grandest sight ever witnessed in that city. notwithstanding the efforts of the City Authorities and the members of the bloated and aristocratic League to throw cold water upon it. He was received at the depot in Broad street by the Committee appointed by the Merchants and Business men, and velcomed to the city by Col. James Page, in an eloquent and appropriate speech, which was briefly and happily responded to by the President. The procession then moved over a portion

of the city to the Continental Hotel, on Chestnut street, and along the route the treets were lined with thousands of enthusiastic spectators, who made the welkin ring with their glad shouts of welcome. The Age says that the progress to the Con inental was one continued ovation. The President and his companions entered the main door of the hotel, on Ninth street, amid the most bolsterous cheering, the President could not long remain bid. volces, and they would take no denial At last heappeared on the balcony, Seward and Grant on either side of him, and the

on either side, seemed wild with enthu-The President seemed pleased and bowed epeatedly as the cheers passed from the entre to the edge of the throng, and reverperated back again. When silence was re-

hrong which packed Chostnut for a square

stored he said . Fellow-Citizens: In visiting Philadelphia on the present occasion, it was not for the purpose of making a speech, but on my way, in company with distinguished gentlemen, to the great city of the West, Chrago, to witness, or to participate in the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to be erected to a distinguished statesman. We have taken Philadelphia in our route, and in being here to-day I must be permitted not to make a speech; but I must be permitted to tender to the citizens of Philadelphia on the present occasion, and under SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT. hia on the present occasion, and under the peculiar circumstances, my heartfel and my sincere thanks for this demonstraion, or this manifestation of their regar and respect for one who has tried durin his whole life to do his whole duty. Thi

his whole life to do his whole duty. This simultaneous and spontaneous coming forth of the independent freemen of Philadelphia to-day inspires me with renewed confidence, and with renewed determination to pursue my course in discharging and administering the government, as I believe it will promote the great principles of constitutional liberty. We have just passed through a fierze and bloody conflict. The war is over and peace has been made, and I trust in God that war will not return again. I trust that the day is far distant and I trust in God that war will not return again. I trust that the day is far distant when one portion of our nation shall be arrayed in battle against another portion. I trust in God that the day is far distant when man will set upon his brother, and in the name of God hit his hand against the life of his brother. I trust in God that the day is distant when this land, that gave brotherhood of life, is again to be drenched with brothers' blood. Thank God, the baleful Thank God, the baleful lanet of blood has been chased away. trust that the country will again return to all the blessings of peace, and that prosper-ity and harmony and reconciliation will again be brought about. I trust that we will stand together as one people and one nation.

again be brought about. I trust that we will stand together as one people and one nation.

So far as referring to the past, in connection with our political affairs, I told you I did not intend to make a speech. My public acts and my messages all before the people are enough. It is for them to judge. Believing, as I do, that the policy that it is calculated to advance and promote the best interests of our country; and so believing, and God being my helper, there I intend to stand, with your help, (applause), and God being milling this Union shall be restored. (Tumultuous applause.) Then let us stand together; let us preach a common platform; let us forget that we have been divided into parties, and forget, too, that we must obey the behests of party, instead of obeying the command of our country. Let your country be, and let the interests of the great mass of the people be promoted, and let parties sink into insignificance, and if we have a party, let it be based on the great principles of the Constitution. (Applause.) Yes, the Constitution of our country is the strongest league that can be formed, and when you talk about leagues! [Great laughter.] If who has entered into a covenant. and has alk about leagues! [Great laughter.] He who has entered into a covenant, and has

talk about leagues! [Great laughter.] He who has entered into a covenant, and has formed a league above that of the Constitution of the United States, has entered into a combination against his country, and his country should look to it. [Applause.] Let each and every, man belong to this great national league, and let the Constitution of the United States he tho Constitution of his league. I want no better Constitution, no other league than that. It was formed by Washington and his compeers. It was good enough for you or for me. And now as a band of brothers loving our country and determined to support the Constitution of the United States, let us stand together around the common altar of our country and swear that all shall perish or fall in the dust together, but the Constitution shall be maintained and the Union perpetuated. From my entrunce into public life to the present time it has been my creed in all doubtful questions, in all great emergencies, to rely upon the intelligence and the integrity of the great mass of the people. There I stand to-day and the Constitution of your country, and the country itself is in

upon the intelligence and the integrity of the great mass of the people. There I stand to-day and the Constitution of your country, and the country itself is in your hands. [Applause.] And there I shall leave it, with the confident belief that you will, at the proper time, i. c., at the ballotbox—you will restore your country, and it will again stand redeemed and regenerated. As I entered your city this afternoon, I saw upon a mechanical establishment the words "Welcome the President." I knew it was the emanation of laboring men. [Applause.] He who placed it there knew when he was addressing, and he knew whether they would understand it or not. My confidence is in them, and if you, the people, will act rightly, as the evidences here to-day show, we can make a class of men who call themselves politicians cow and dwindle away. You can bring them to terms without much effort on your part. But we have heard a great deal about emancipation. Who has toiled more in that cause than I have? Are you right sure that there is a large proportion of people in this State who have come up to this state of emancipation? That is the party who hold the rod over you; talk about pulling men out of office; who clamor when one has been turned out and another has been put in. Why, is that good old doctrine of rotation in office forgotten? Who are now less entitled to participate in the policy of the government than those who have the offices? Then, their power and their attempt to exercise power over the people today is unwarranted, as are the tyrants themselves. I say to you, come up to the work—come up to the bullot-box, and the tyrant can be been tand broken. [Applause.] I repeat that the government is in your hands, and there I am willing to trust it. Then, fellow-citizens, as I did not intend to say even what I have said, I have said more than I intended to say; I will conclude by tendering you again my sincere thanks for your demonstrations of welcome and respect for one who has labored during an eventful life to advance and pro

When the President retired, he retiaed in enruest to his room, where he sought some rest from the inevitable hand-shaking he would have to undergo for a half hour after

seven o'clock.
Throughout the evening, he was sere naded by the Keystone Club, the National Union Johnson Club, and the Tailors' Pro tective Union. The whole square around the Continental was crowded with people waiting patiently to hear or see the President. About ten o'clock, the clamor was so great that he appeared on the balcony

so great that he appeared on the balcon, and said:

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In presenting my self before you to-night in compliance wit your solicitations, it is not for the purpose for making the property of making the property of the purpose. and commercial freedom, more frequent intercourse, and a kinder appreciation of each other, speculiarities. The advantages to the country in its present financial stress of a reunion of heart and sentiment would be monstration. As I said here to-day, under the peculiar circumstances, you have my heartfelt thanks. I wish that our condition was one in which I could have the opportunity of being in different circumstances from what I am, to enter into a discussion of the questions that agitate and divide the public mind. But as far as that is concerned, my political course is historically well known to all of you. Of course I shall not enter into a discussion of that and I am known to all or you. Of course I shall not enter into a discussion of that, and I am here to-night to tender you my thanks for the respect you have manifested. I have been told on this occasion that there is an entertainty of the large come.

been told on this occasion that there is an association here to-night who have come forward under the badge of their profession for the purpose of manifesting their regard and respect. I want you to understand that I need not and do not feel indifferent to compliments of that kind, for under our government it is "worth makes the man and want of its." is "worth makes the man and want of it the fellow," On this occasion, if there is an association here to-night which calls itself the "Tailors' Association," I tender my sincere thanks for this signal manifes-

tation of their regard in connection with their profession. [Cheers.] There is no po-sition in life in which I could be placed that sition in life in which I could be placed that would make me indifferent, or cause me to forget my early history and my early profession in life. There is nothing that could make me forget it; and as far as that profession is concerned, I reflect that it is a profession in common with mechanics and the agricultural art. Let me ear that our the agricultural art. Let me say that our great human father and head—Adam—was great human father and head—Adam—was a tailor by trade; and when you come to reflect carefully on this thing, you will find my remarks are literally true, and now, men, mechanies, fellow-citizens, gentlemen, please accept my sincere thanks for this demonstration you have made on this occasion in welcoming me to this city. I thank you, indeed, and bid you good night. [A polluise.]

Music was then given by the Liberty Cornet Band. Admiral Farragut was loudly called for. He appeared merely to acknowl

edge the compliment, and excused himself from making a speech. Mr. Seward was loudly called, but did not

The Mannerchor afterwards serenaded

the President in one of the parlors of the Gen. Grant strolled about the corridors of the hotel during the evening, and was an object of general attention. At the hour of writing (111 A. M.,) the streets

are quiet, and a great day in Philadelphia i

President Johnson at New York. Presiden Johnson and suiteleft Philadelphia for New York yesterday morning, and his journey through New Jersey was one continued evation from one end of the State to the other. The telegraph gives the following meagre account of his glorious reception at New York: ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 29.—The President and party were met at Pier No. 1, at 1 o'clock, by the special committee appointed by Common Council, and escorted by a division of cavalry, proceeded up Broadway to the City Hall. the City Hall.

Broadway was thronged with people, who enthusiastically welcomed the distinguished party. On their arrival at the City Hall the Departments were presented to the President by the Mayor, who delivered a formal address on behalf of the city.

At neconcusion of these ceremonies the procession passed out of the Park and proceeded to Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth street, where the military were to be reviewed. The procession, which was composed of the representatives of the merchants, mechanics, professional men and citizens generally, was a large and imposing one.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Large crowds gathered at Jersey City and cheered the excursion party during the firing of guns. The greatest possible excitement everywhere the proposition of the proposition of the proposition. SECOND DISPATCH which was briefly but gratefully acknowledged. Owing to some mismanagement those composing the party were separated by the crowding in of committee men, who were prominent in the procession which moved through Broadway and along Fifth Avenue to Delmonico's. General Grant and others reviewed the passing troops. The President had previously been escorted to the Governor's room, at the City Hall, where Mayor Hoffman addressed him as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: On behalf of the municipial authorities and the citizens of Now York, I cordially welcome you to this city and to this hall. The great men of the nation have in past times been received and welcomed here, and the portraits of many of them surround you—soldiers, statesmen and patriots; but none whose devotion to their country and their Constitution is more distinguished than yours. In recognition listinguished than yours. In recognition f this fact, the Common Council have

of this fact, the Common Council have adopted resolutions by an almost unanimous vote, which I shall have the honor to deliver to you, extending to you the freedom of the city, and expressing their confidence in your statesmanship and patriotism, and the citizens with great unanimity have united with them in offering to you a reception which will be as enthusiastic as it will, I trust, be acceptable. This popular demonstration is not from mere respect to your high office, but it is a tribute which the people offer to the fidelity, ability and patriotism which have characterized your the people offer to the fidelity, ability and patriotism which have characterized your administration of the government. They recognize, and to some extent realize, the magnitude of the responsibilities which you have been called upon to assume; the embarassments which have surrounded you, and the difficulties which have beset your way, and they honor you for the fearlessness you have manifested in battling for the Union of the States and the rights of the States against enemies. The City of New York, which now greets you, has never faltered in its devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and it never will. It is the metropolis of the country, and when it speaks it does not speak in whispers or utter uncertain sounds. It speaks to-day, and I trust this great demonstration in which capital and labor have both united, will cheer your heart and strengthen your hands in the great work of peace and restoration in which you are engaged. I will detain you no longer; their actions will speak more eloquently than my words. I beg your acceptance of the engrossed copy of the resolutions of the Common Council; and with them extend to you the freedom and hospitalities of the city. atriotism which have characterized

o you the freedom and hospitalities of the

city.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECH.

When quiet was restored, the President briefly said, that in attempting to reply to what the Mayor had given utterance to, he found that, under the peculiar circumstances, the words he would speak were inadequate to express the feeling which had been produced here, and on his approach to this city he confessed he was overpowered. He had had some experience, it was true, before public assemblies, and to some extent in public debate, but he was free to say he was unable to do justice to the occasion. The most he could say was that he accepted the invitation that was tendered him, and the kindness of the citizens and the authorities, with only the expression that he had endeavored to discharge his duty in doing what the representatives of the city were pleased to say, for the good of the country. We had just passed through a war and many perils, but there was still a more momentousstruggle before us. New York had borne a large portion of the burdens of the war, and she would do her part now. In reference to what the President had done, he said that was before the coun-THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. dens of the war, and she would do her part now. In reference to what the President had done, he said that was before the country, and the people would make their own judgment. Here he remarked it would be better to conclude, and let his silence be the speech he ought to make. Finally, he thanked the Mayor and the citizens, and said he would remember the honor that had

thanked the Mayor and the citizens, and said he would remember the honor that had been done him as long as he lived.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks he was applauded by the persons present, and cheers were given for General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and Mayor Hoffman and Mr. Seward.

The latter was called on for a speech, and made a few remarks. He said he felt proud to bring among them and his homea President of the United States, once more reunited by our armies, the virtue of our citizens, and the energy and integrity of our Chief Magistrate; a nation, not of twenty-tive, but of thirty-six States. God bless the City of New York, Mr. Seward said that his flute allegiance.

City of New York, and the State of New York.

Mr. Seward said that his first allegiance was to his wife, next to his children, then to his city. State, and country, but when any of them interfered with the latter, he would cast them aside.

All along the route to Delmonico's were immense crowds, who repeatedly welcomed the city's guests by cheers. At that hotel the President reviewed the troops, and was subsequently called on for a speech, but declined to make oue, saying none was needed after the demonstration which had been made to day. I leave, he said, the Constitution and Union in your hands. Along the route of the procession flags were prominent in all directions, and occasionally appropriate mottoes. Many places of business were closed, and every body seemed to be taking holiday. Altogether the de-

monstrations were of a character to reflect the highest credit upon the city. The President, Secretary Seward, General Grant, and Secretary Welles, were quartered at Delmonico's, while the remainder of the party were provided for at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The President this evening received many visitors, and the excursion party were brilliantly and sumptuously entertained at Delmonico's.

PRESIDENT JUHNSON.

GRAND BANQUET AT NEW YORK

THE DISTINGUISHED PARTICIPANTS

peeches of the President and Secretar; Seward.

The New York papers are full of the ovation to President Johnson, the greatest ever given to any man in the commercial and financial metropolis of the country. On Wednesday evening a grand banquet was given him at the funous Delmonico's, and the speeches of President Johnson and Secretary Seward are so full of interest and appropriate to the times in which we are living hat we have no apology to make for giving them entire to our readers. We quote from the report of the New York Herald.

THE BANQUET AND THE PARTY.

The banquet was presided over by Mayor Hoffman. On his right were seated President Johnson, Secretary Soward, A. T. Stewart and General Grant. On his left were seated Secretary Welles, Admiral Farragut, Postmaster General Randall, Sonator Patterson of Them. & At the graph. were seated Secretary Weiles, Admirat Faragut, Postmaster General Randall, Sonator Patterson, of Tenn., &c. At the regular tables were seated many of our most distinguished citizens, including Messrs J. and S. Brown, Peter Cooper, Washington G. Hunt, Wm. H. Webb, C. K. Garrison, J. D. F. Lanler, Augustus Scholl, Richard Scholl, Wm. H. Vandenbilt, Judge Henry Hilton, Judge Henry E. Davis, Judge Henry Hilton, Judge Henry E. Davis, Judge Barnard, Sannuel G. Ruggles, ex-Mayor Kingsland, A. A. Low, W. A. Budd, W. M. Vermilye, Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Rev. Dr. Adams, Paul Spofford, John Brien, Robt. L. Stuart, John P. Jones, Sannuel G. Courtney, District Attornoy; Marshal Murray, &c. Among the military celebrities were Gens, Monde, Vogdes, Van Vliet, Butterfield, Hartsuff, Sandford, McCallum, and Miles O'Reilly, the poot of the Forty-seventh New York militia. Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister; senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, and the Minister from the Brazilian empire, were also present. It is needless to say that the dinner was superbly served. It was half-past nine before any movement was made towards closing the opicarcau and opening the intellectual stage of ment was made towards closing the epicu rean and opening the intellectual stage o

the entertainment, MAYOR HOFFMAN'S SPEECH. After the cloth was removed the more interesting and important portion of the proceedings were at once initiated by Mayor Hoffman rising and proposing the first toast of the evening. "The health of the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson." In proposing the toast the Mayor said:

the toast of the evening. (Cheers.) I do not rise, gentlemen, to make a speech in the presence of so many distinguished men -particularly in the presence of the Presi-lent of the United States. (Great cheering, and an additional cheer for Andrew John and an additional cheer for Andrew Johnson, given with a will, all the guests standing.) I will not detain you longer than may be necessary to enable me to discharge the very pleasant duty that in my official capacity is incumbent upon me on this occasion. (Cheers.) I said to-day when I welcomed the President of the United States at the City Hall in the name of the municipal contents. at the City Hall, in the name of the municioal' authorities and in the name of the peo ole, that when New York spoke she did no witness to the truth of that declaration witness to the truth of that declaration. As the chief magistrate of this city and as the representative of its people, it is my duty as it is my pleasure to speak for them when they do not speak for themselves (cheers); but when they dospeak for them-(cheers); but when they do speak for them-selves it is also my duty and my pleasure to be silent. The people have spoken for themselves to-day in a speech of welcome to their city to Andrew Johnson, the Prési-dent of the United States. (Cheers.) And that voice and that speech is being wafted through appropriately and being subsequent hrough every valley and being echoed and e-echoed from every hill side and mounre-echoed from every hill side and mountain top throughout the land, and has gone forth as the declaration of the greatest city of the greatest country in the world. (Great cheering.) Shall I say more? (Cries of "Go on.") No, I shall close introductory remarks by proposing to you the health of Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States.

The toast was received with a furore of enthusiasm, the whole company rising and

enthusiasm, the whole company rising and cheering most vociferously for several minutes, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Quiet only was restored when Mr. Johnson waved his hand in token that he withdra heaviers are

Johnson waved his hand in token that he wished a hearing.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, standing at the centre of the guest table fronting the assemblage, with all eyes at the moment turned upon him, after the last cheer and its echo had died away proceeded to address the assemblage. He said:

GENTLEMEN, CITIZENS OF NEW YORK:
The kind manner in which you have re-

The kind manner in which you have re-sponded to the toast proposed by the dis-tinguished Mayor of your city is under extinguished Mayor of your city is, under existing circumstances, peculiarly gratifying fo me, and in saying how gratifying it is to me I wish not to indulge in vanity, of self-feeling, of pride, for if I were to say less I should not speak the truth; and I cousider it is always better to speak the truth and give utterance to the sincere emotions that are naturally excited at being so kindly alluded to, and at being seceived as I have been received here to-night on this occasion. (Cheers.) The generous welcome extended (Cheers.) The generous welcome extended to me by your city to-day, and the demon-strations that have been made in my honor, to me by your city to-day, and the demonstrations that have been made in my honor, I am free to confess, gentlemen, overpower me. [Great cheers.] But, gentlemen, the heart inust be exceedingly dull indeed, and the heart almost without an impulse that could not give utterance to something responsive to what has been said tand what has been done in your city to-day. Oh, gentlemen, believe me that on this occasion warm is the heart that feels, and willing and sincere is the tongue that speaks. [Great cheering.] And would to God it was in my power to reduce to living sentences and commensurate language the feelings and emotions that the scenes of this day and this night have produced in my heart. [Applause.] I must not attempt, however, in response to what has been said and the manifestations that have been made, to make an elaborate speech or to indulge in any lengthy arguments, but more to contine myself to the sincere utterances of my heart, and to the fullness and overflowing of its sentiments. [Cheers.] I would that I could give utterance to what I feel, to what I witnessed to-day in the outpouring of the popular heart of this great city. What has been demonstrated on this occasion will go forth and communicate its spirit and effect to every heart throughout this wide and extended confederacy. (Cheers.) The great struggle in which we have been so long engaged has but tended to develop the strength and patriotism of the great popular heart of the nation. I know, as you all know, that we have just passed through a bloody and perilous conflict, and we have with us to night gentlemen associated with us who have shared with us their part in the conflict and who have participated in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union. (Mr. Johnson here turned to

with us to night gentlemen associated with us who have shared with us their part in the conflict and who have participated in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union. (Mr. Johnson here turned to the right, on which sat General Grant, and to his left where sat Admiral Farragut, and the allusion and the action drew forth great applause and cheers for Grant and Farragut.) Your army, gentlemen, on the one hand, and your navy on the other, have performed their part in restoring the government to its present point of safety and security. (Continued applause.) And I would be greatly derelict in my duty on this occasion if I failed to refer to the Secretary of State here on my right—(the Regident here bowed to Mr. Seward, who sat beside him, (at which and the reference to him the company rose and cheered lustily for Sec'y Seward)—and the high services he performed for our country in the days of its greatest need and peril. And as far as the humble individual who now stargle. greatest need and peril. And as far as the humble individual who now stands before humble individual who now stands before you, and the part he performed in the great drama—in the great struggle for the suppression of the rebellion and for the restoration of the Union particularly—(great cheering, in which Mr. Johnson's closing words were lost)—and I will say in the summing up of the whole record of those who performed their whole duty to the country in the great struggle through which it has passed, that the government has discharged its duties to the fullest possible extent. [Cheers.] Then if the government has discharged its duties to the fullest possible extent. [Cheers.] Then if the government has discharged its duties in the past, and there is something else to be performed, why not trust to it yet? The work is not yet completed, though we have passed through fields of peril, through carnage and blood. Now we are brought to a different some period, and a different issue is before us. Our enemy, as it were, was put down in the field, but there is still a greater and more important task before us for you and I to perform. in the field, but there is still a greater and more important task before us for you and I to perform. [Applause.] I may not be permitted, and I should not respass upon you, to remark in the connection that the rebellion was suppressed, or, in other words the government commenced the suppression of the rebellion for the express pur-

pose of preserving the Union of these States. [Cheers.] That was the declaration it made, and under that declaration it went into the war and continued the war till it completewar and continued the war till it completely suppressed the rebellion. [Cheers, The rebellion has been suppressed, and the declaration of the object of the war for its suppression established the great fact that those States, having advanced the idea that they had full power if they desired, and the right, either by force or peaceable means, to separate themselves, and that idea having been determined and settled by the government of the United States on the field against them were not of course separated by that act. (Applause.) There is one of the departments of the government—the Executive Department—which holds that these States

ments of the government—the Executive Department—which holds that these States are still in the Union, while there is another department of the government which has declared officially by its acts that, not-withstanding the rebeilion was suppressed and the Union preserved, and that in fact States could not secede, yet have practically assumed and declared and carried out up to this moment the doctrine that the government was dissolved and that these States were out of the Union. (Cries of ernment was dissolved and that these States were out of the Union. (Cries of "Oh," and "Shame,") We, who contended for the opposite doctrine years ago, contended that even States had not the right peaceable to secede. One of the means or modes of peaceable secession advanced we that States of the Union could withdraw their representatives from Congress, and that that would be a practical dissolution of the Union. We denied their right to withdraw their representatives, which they assorted they had. Now, when we established the doctrine that they had no right to withdraw, and the rebellion to sustain their

draw, and the rebellion to sustain their views of the question was at an end, and they were defeated in the issue, these States they were defeated in the issue, these States again resuming their position and renewing their relations, as far as in them lay, with the federal government, and when they sent representatives to Congress, in violation of the sacred charter of liberty they are deprived of their fair share of representation, and consequently of their rights and privileges under the constitution. (Cheers.) We find that this other department of the government, in violation of the constitution. government, in violation of the constitution. which declares in express terms as well as in spirit that all the States of this Union

In spirit that all the States of this Union have been and still continue to be part of the Union—this department denies to those States their representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, (Cheers.) Now then comes up the new struggle before us. Will we submit—will the American people submit to this practical dissolution of the Union? (Cries of "No.") Why, this doctrine has been remulated and frethis doctrine has been repudiated and fre quently declared to have no existence and cannot be enforced. [Cheers.] Now then, further, will these States be permitted to

further, will these States be permitted to continue and remain as they are—practically, so far as representation is concerned, in a condition of disunion and disruption? [Cries of "No, no," and cheers.] Why, to permit this to continue would be giving the lie direct to the constitution and would be subversive of every position we have taken since the rebellion commenced. A rewe prepared now af lion commenced. Are we prepared now af ter having passed through the rebellionare we prepared, after so immense an amount of loss in blood and treasure—are amount of loss in blood and treasure—are we prepared, after having accumulated a debt of \$3,000,000,000—are we prepared, after all the injury that has been inflicted upon the people North and South of this confederacy—are we now prepared to continue this disrupting and disruptive condidition of affairs? (Cries of "No, no," and cheers.) Let me, then, ask this intelligent audience not in the language of declama-

audience, not in the language of declama-tion, but in the spirit of Christianity and sound philosophy, are we prepared to renew the scenes through which we have passed? (Great cheering and applause.) Are we the scenes through which we have passed? (Great cheering and applause.) Are we prepared again to see one portion of this confederacy in deadly conflict against another portion of it? Are we prepared to see the North again arrayed against the South and the South against the North? Are we prepared in this free and happy government, where liberty and freedom reigns, to see brother arrayed against brother and in the name of God imbue their hands in each other's blood? Are we prepared in each other's blood? Are we prepared to see these fair fields of ours given to

desolation and the land once again denched with the blood of friends and brethren? (Applause and cries of "No.") Or, on the other hand, and we prepared to bring balm from Gilead to pour into the wounds already inflicted and heal all who are afflicted. I am now addressing you practically, and am addressing men of intelligence, of integrity, of patriotism and of wealth. Therefore, I say, let us talk of those things practically, (Cheers.) Have we not seen feuds in a family of the worst character, and who would separate themselves and, notwithstanding the conflict would be bitter and the contest severe, yet when they had their quarrel over and the parties come together again, they would talk it all over, when the difficulty would be understood and reconciliation would follow, and the whole cause of the quarrel and its results would pass into oblivion. (Cheers.) The people of the South are our brethren. [Great cheering and applause.] They are our fellow-citizens; they are part of ourselves. (Cries of "That's so." 'Hear, hear."

The people of the South are our brethren. [Great cheering and applause.] They are our fellow-citizens; they are part of ourselves. [Cries of "That's so," "Hear, hear," and great cheering.] They are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. [Enthusiastic cheering.] They have lived with us; have been a part of us from the very advent of the government down to the commencement of the rebellion. They are identified with the history of our whole country, and with the history of our whole country, and with all its prosperity in every sense of the word. [Applause.] We have had occasional differences, but they passed away and we came together again as friends and brethren of a common country and a common destiny, and now having understood what the late feud was, and theapple of discord removed, all are anxious to live again under the constitution of our fathers. [Applause.] I may be permitted, gentlemen, to indulge in simple thought, and express myself in a simple and practical manner before you here to-night. [Cheers, and cries of "Go on.] I will detain you but a moment. What is said now, gentlemen? After the Philadelphia Convention has met and pronounced upon the condition of the country. What is now said? Why that these men who met at that convention were insincere in their professions—that they country. What is now said? Why that these men who met at that convention were insincere in their professions—that they were all politicians and were not to be believed. They talk about red-handed rebels and all that, but I ask you, gentlemen, who has fought this great rebellious spirit with more consistency and determination than the individual who now addresses you. [Great cheering.] Who has sacrificed and who has suffered more? But because my sacrifices and sufferings have been great, as incidents growing out of the great civil war, should I be false to truth and principle? [Applause.] But those men who met at Philadelphia, notwithstanding they profess now to loyalty and devotion to the Union of the States, are not to be believed. [Cheers.] What better evidence of loyalty and devotion can you have than their professions and their acts? [Cheers.] Who dure at this period of popular representation and freedom to start an inquisition to probe the heart of man and inquire what his sentiments are. Men who have been loyal to the government, who have obeyed all its laws and paid its taxes, who sustained the government in the hour of its worst need—are now to be charred with disloyalty. hese men who met at that convention were

all its laws and paid its taxes, who sustained the government in the hour of its worst need—are now to be charged with disloyalty. Who will dure assume that the actions and professions of loyalty and devotion to the Union evinced by these men of the South are all false? If you reach this point of unbelief then all confidence is lost in men. If we cannot trust each other, then I tell you the government is nothing more than a rope of sand. The government can have no tie, no bond, no adhesive power when men living under it cease to have confidence and trust in each other. [Applause.] But these men who denounced that con-

men living under it cease to have confidence and trust in each other. [Applause.] But these men who denounced that convention, and who in times gone by made professions that they were peace loving people, a war bating people, now what is their argument? They say, "We do not believe your professions of loyalty, and therefore this practical dissolution of the Union, this denial of your rights and representation in Congress will be condemned. The Southern men are not to be believed." Now I do not speak because I am a Southern man. [Cheers, I thank God, though I say it myself, that I feel and entertain opinions and notions that coexist with all those States and all the people of them. [Applause.] And while I am a Southern man I am at the same time a Northern man. [Applause.] That is to say I am a citizen of the United States, [Applause.] And I am willing to concede to all other States and classes of my fellow citizens what I claim for my one States and States and classes of my fellow citizer what I claim for my own State and for my what I claim for my own State and for myself. But I was going to call your attention to this point. The Southern States or
their leaders proposed a separation. Now
for what reason did they propose that separation? This is a proper time to ask ourselves this question—the time to consult
our brains and not to act on impulse or
passion; the time has come what reason our brains and not to act on impulse or passion; the time has come when reason only shall bear sway. The South's reasons, or one of them, for separating was that she claimed her rights were not secured to her under the Constitution. Whether true or false, that this was one of the reasons. I took my position in the Senate of the United States, and contended ever and always that the Union of these States was perpetual. (Applause.) That it was a magic circle that never could be broken. The South said that the constitution could not be enforced, and hence they wanted separation. But in establishing a new constitution for themselves, what did they do? They took as their constitution the old constitution of the United

States, with a few slight variations, (Applause.) The very constitution under

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD. Mayor Hoffman, in some appropriate re marks, proposed the health of the Cabine of the United States, to which Secretary Seward responded. tion the old constitution of the United

which they had lived from the origin of the government up to their attempt at separation. They made the attempt to separate and we said no, you shall not separate; you will remain with us and constitute a part of the government, as you have been beretofore. They went to war; they have been conquered; the rebellion has censed, they being forced to lay down their arms by the army and navy of the United States. y the army and navy of the United States, hey then accepted the terms offered them y the government. And what were they? Ve said to them before the termination of

We said to them before the termination of the rebellion, disband your armies, return to your original position in the government, and we will receive you with open arms. (Ap-plause.) The time came when their armies were disbanded under the lead of my dis-tinguished friend on my right. [Great cheering for General Grant, to whom the President referred.] That being done, what President referred.] That being done, what were the terms of the capitulation? They accepted the terms of the government. They said we want to return. Some of them said we were mistaken. Others said we necepted the arbitrament of war to sattle the openwe were mistaken. Others said we accepted ed the arbitrament of war to settle the question, and arbitrament of our cwn selection has decided against us, and that being so, as magnanimous foes we accept the issue. Now, the question comes up do we want to degrade and humble these men? Do we want them to bow down to us that we may trample them in the dust. (Cheer and estic trample them in the dust. [Cherrand cries of "No," and "Never."] I do not want them to come back to the Union a degraded and despised people. If they came back so they would not be fit to be a portion of the

they would not be fit to be a portion of the great American family, [Applause] I want them to come back as brethren and become again a part of the great whole. I want them to come back with all their rights and privileges under the constitution. [Cheers.] But in chaining to come back as loyal citizens of the Union they are do nounced as hypocritical and false. In returning they have lost the wrotehance of the come ng they have lost the wretchedness of slaver —the great apple of discord—and they take up the constitution under which they lived up the constitution under which they lived before, and under which they desire again to live. What then is the cause of distrust—what is the cause of want of combiners as there any cause? [Cries of No, no.] I do not come here to-night the apologist of the South. It is not necessary. This is now charged against me—that I am the apologist of men who tried to destroy the government. Every act of my public life, either in speeches or nets, disprove the the charge that I want to apologize for them, and if it is not so then there is no use

hem, and if it is not so then there is no use them, and if it is not so then there is no use in a man having a public record to refer to, [Cheers.] I am not one of those who justi-fies or apologizes for the South for her here-sies or her errors. The South did wrong, the leaders did wrong, they formed a public opinion and coerced and enforced thousands and thousands of honest men to how to their dictation. Yes, and when they reach-ed that point in rebellion, when they saw the flag of their country receding in the he flag of their country receding in the istance and when they saw it float for the ist time their faces grew pale with grief Applause.] And after they passed through he struggle, and when they returned again

the struggle, and when the 'returned again under the old flag, thousands and thousands of the people rejoiced in their hearts at once more beholding the flag of their country—the flag they had loved so well, and under which their fathers fought. When Davis and others of that class were talking of separation at the South there was another class North, in the shape of Phillips and Garrison, talking of dissolution. This was like the anvil and the hammer. [Cheers and laughter.] I am for the Union, and I am against all those who are opposed to the Union. Il those who are opposed to the Union. Cheers.) I am for the Union, the whole inion and nothing but the Union. I helped thin and nothing butthe Union. I helped in y distinguished friend on my right (Gen. Grant) to fight the rebellion South. We do not forget his poculiar phrase that he was going to fight it out on that line all summer. I was with him and did all I could, and when we whipped them at that end of the line. I want to say I am now fighting these men at the other end. (Cheers, and cries of "That's good,") We are engaged now in a struggle and contest for the Union of these States. I have heard it advanced that if we let in the Southern men they will control tet in the southern men they will control Congress and control the government; that we want to let in rebels. No, we want to let in loyal men, and we want none but loyal men. Think of fifty-six members controlling two hundred and eighty-two.

controlling two hundred and eighty-two. The thing is absurd. When the rebellion was first conceived I told Jefferson Davis that the first result of separation would be the abolition of slavery. That prediction was fulfilled. Think of it! You feel that your system of government comprehends the whole, and not a part. And, so feeling the whole, and not a part. And, so feeling, New York, with her vast amount of capital—with her position in the confederacy—holding the point of gravitation—is destined to play a great and conspicuous part in the restoration of the Union. [Loud applause.] I have said before, and repeat it here, that resistance to the restoration of the Union will be as unavailing as if a man should undertake to chain the waves or lock up the winds of the ocean. [Applause.] You might as well undertake to turn the Mississippi from its source as to resist the great. sissippi from its source as to resist the grea law of gravitation which is bringing thes States together. [Loud cheers.] I believ

States together. [Loud cheers.] I believe that the great mass of the people will take care of the Government, and when they come to understand it, it will be all right. [Applause. A Voice—That's assure as you are born]. The ground swell has commenced. The billows have begun to heave. And I tell those fellows who are talking about individual aggrandizement and the perpetuation of a party, that they had better stand from under [laughter], that they had better get out of the way, that the government is coming together, and that they had better get out of the way, that the government is coming together, and that they cannot resist it. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, although my facts give out, my reason tells me, my faith which goes beyond the present tells me, that this government will continue. [Applause.] I believe that sometimes the fact that men have sinned is the cause of their becoming better men. (Cheers.] I am not for destroying, I am not for condemning. The Son of Godwhen he descended and found man condemned under the law, instead of executing the law, put himself in their stead and died for them. [Applause.] If I have erred in pardoning, I trust in God I have erred on the right side. If I have pardoned men I believe it was for the best interest of the people. I fear I have frespassed upon your patience, gentlemen, in this desultory talk. It has never been the habit of my life to prepare a speech. The attempt to do so has always disqualified me from making a speech. (Laughter.) I generally take up a subject and talk about it directly as I think, and as a matter of course I say to you, gentlemen that the fate of the country is in your hands. The issue is before you. I stand here to-night, not alone as the Chief Magistrate, but as a citizen of the United States, advocating the restoration of the United States I have treed to discharge my duty in the way that would best and soonest lead to a restoration of the constitution of the Cunited States I have tried to discharge my duty in the way that would best and son this Union and making it complete, causing the government to recommence its glorious and mighty career of prosperity and greatness, I will be willing to exclaim, as Simeon did of old when he saw the babe born in the manger—"I have seen the glory of thy salvation. Let thy servant depart in peace." [Enthusiastic applause.] That being done, my ambition is complete. I ask nothing more. I would rather live in history, rather live in the affections and hearts of my countrymen, as having consummated this great end, than be President of the United States forever. [Here the audience broke into an irrepressible burst of applause, and, on the call of General Sandford, gave "three cheers for Andrew Johnson, the restorer of the Union."] In conclusion, gentlemen, let me tender to you my sincere thanks for your kindness on this occasion. So long as my heart shall have

ccasion. So long as my heart shall have occasion. So long as my neart shall have one emotion, so long as my memory shall enable me to recall one event, so long will I remember the kind reception you have given me, so long will I cherish the kindest feelings toward the citizens of New York. Allow me to give you as a sentiment, "The perpetual Union of these States,"

As the President resumed his seat. As the resultent resulted his seat, the whole audience stood up and cheered, and clapped their hands and waved their hand-kerchiefs, and manifested generally great enthusiasm; the band meanwhile playing The Star Spangled Banner.

Seward responded.

Mr. Seward said: I shall not be put off my balance, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, by the compliment paid by the chief magistrate of your great city. I belong here, to New York—[applause]—and whatever Cabinet or other honors have occurred to me they are all subsidiary in my mind to

which they had lived from the origin of the government up to their attempt at separate iton. They made the attempt to separate iton. They made the attempt to separate: I wish I could make the Mayor of New York and we said no, you shall not separate: feel half the pride in the growing glory and greatness of this metropolitan city that part of the government, as you have been part of the Vinited States entertained a thought.

I do not want it to go into the field with have the lame leg made right. [Cheers and great appliance.] Guarantees are talked of. I think the time has come for the President of the United States and for us who feel half the pride in the growing glory and greatness of this metropolitan city that I feel. I have never, while in the Cabinet of the United States, entertained a thought or stated a principle that did not go towards making the city of New York—my own city—the greatest city of the world, in all ages. [Cheers.] And now I will go back to the Cabinet, and trusting to the gentlemen of the press not to make it public, [laughter.] I will make to you a confidential communication. About the last interview that I had with the President before leaving Washington, I announced to him that certain gentlemen—A. T. Stewart, the Mayor, Richard Schell and others—[laughter]—proposed that we should dime with them at Delmonico's to-night. He said to me, "I must not be required to make a speech, then." I answered him, "Sir, I will speak for the Mayor and for the other gentlemen—especially Dick Schell—that you will not be required to speak any longer or any more than you have a mind to—(laughter at the expense of the President)—and when youget there, if you do not find that you have more interest in making a speech than they have in requiring you to make it, I am very much mistaken." (Roars of laughter.) That is the first Cabinet secret, and I hope that will not go into the newspapers. The second Cabinet secret that I will tell you is that this excursion is neither political nor of recent determination. It is three mouths old, and it grew out of the fact that one member of the Cabinet was invited to speak on the interesting occasion of laying a cordent of the United States and for us who are associated with him to ask guarantees on the other side. What guarantee have we that if Tennessee should humble herself in the dust, and North Carolina and South Carolina should "eat the leek," and if the Southern States should give up forty of their representatives they would then be admitted? I do not see any guarantee for that, New terms may be insisted on every day. After some further remarks, Mr. Soward att down amid great applause, when Gensat down amid great appliance, when Gen-eral Grant and Admiral Farragut made brief responses to the toasts of the army and navy. Miscellaucous.

MMENNE BACRIFICETT GREAT SALES OF JEWELRY!!! Worth to be sold at an immense Sacrifice, at One Dollar each article.

Silver Ware of every description, Gold and Silver Watehes, Spiendid Lockets, Superb Ten and Dinner Sets, Gold Pens and Penell Cases, together with Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, etc., within the reach of all—of every man, woman and child. te., within the i coman and child. ! AT SI EACH !!! And not to be paid for until you know you are to receive! SCHEDULE OF SALE, BY APPORTIONMENT. BY APPORTIONAL Gold Hunting Watches...... Ladies' Gold Watches...... Silver Watches, double case member of the Cabinet was invited to speak member of the Cabinet was invited to speak on the interesting occasion of laying a corner stone for the monument of Stephen A. Douglas, and that every member of the Cabinet felt that the nation and civilization recognized that the country owed an irredeemable debt of gratitude to Stephen A. Douglas. [Applause.] The President said that he and his Cabinet would attend. The night before last an arrangement was made for the whole progress of the excursion from

the third Cabinet secret. Look there, and

the third Cabinet secret. Look there, and there [pointing to the State escutcheons ormanenting the walls.] I do not know why the shields of the thirty-six States were put there, or who did it—whether it was the Mayor, or Mr. Brown, or Mr. Delmonico. Perhaps they did not know what they were doing at the time. Well, in 1861, when Abraham Lincoln was living, and when we were just entering on the late great, lamentable

entering on the late great, lamentable able, deplorable civil war, I went to him with a device made by Mr. Leutze, an ar-

tist of your city, which device had cost the government three hundred dollars. And

what do you think it was? It was just the coats of arms of all the States. And what

what do you think it was? It was just the coats of arms of all the States. And what do you think I was going to do with it? I was going to have it printed in a diploma, one copy of which was to be given to Lieut. Gen. Scott and the others to every soldier and sailor in the national service. The great and good General Scott said he would rather have that diploma, with the signature of Abraham Lincoln to it, than have all the glory of the Mexican war. (Cheers.) And

glory of the Mexican war. (Cheers.) And what came of the proposition? The news-paper press, which is so liberal to the gen-tlemen of the Cabinet and to the govern-

[Cheers.] I knew that Andrew Johnson had told Jefferson Davis about what would

had told Jefferson Davis about what would become of slavery and about what would become of the republic; and I thought I would have a consultation with birn.— You may ask him whether that consulta-tion was not held, and if my prophecy was not accomplished within the sixty days. Remember that there are some prophecies in the Scriptures which were to be fulfilled in the first generation, and none of which were performed within the last five years. Now, fellow-citizens, I shall tell you no more Cabinet secrets, [Laugh-

to Philadelphia-the only city on our way

vhere the authorities did not tender hos

talities to the President of the United State

—we found a city which was disorganized.
[Laughter.] It had no government, no Common Council, no city authorities and no police; but we found a city so loyal, so earnest, so peaceable, so zealous in the cause of national restoration and reconcillation that every man was a law anto himself—

that every man was a law unto himself— [laughter]—and I said to myself, "Blessed is that city which can dispense with a ruler." [Laughter.] I was reminded of John Gilpin's ride and of the wish that

When John Gilpin next doth ride May I be there to see,

Riding up your streets to-day friends were

get the Union restored? Nobody tells us when that will be, only that it will be when God's providence softens the hearts of the Southern people still more, which will be, they suppose, bye and bye. Wolf, I am not content with waiting for "bye and bye." I confess, fellow citizens, in the presence of the reporters of the New York Herald, the New York Tribine and the New York Evening Post, that, in conducting under the direction of the President of the United States the foreign affairs of the country. I have rather a difficult business to manage sometimes. They say that they want a war with Mexico right off. They say that they want a war with Spain right off. I know that they want a war with Great Britain right off, or the satisfaction of their Fenian friends; but let me tell them and you, once for all, that I am in favor of all the wars—[Cheers]—which the nation shall require [Hurrah I]; provided that the nation puts itself into an attitude to march to the field with two legs.

and I applied it to the Mayor, and said. Long live my old friend McMichael, And the President, long live he; And when we next do ride that way May McMichael be there to see.

230 Silver Dinner Sets.
100 " Ten Sets.
100 " Ten Sets.
100 " Ten Sets.
100 " Revolving Patent Castors.
1,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains.
1,000 Photograph Albums. night before last an arrangement was made for the whole progress of the exemsion from Washington, through Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo, &c., to Chicago, and it became necessary to select orators to address the people supposing that we should be called out on the way. We therefore appointed the two orators who are most acceptable to the whole people of the United States to speak for us everywhere, and we were feneral Grant of the army—feheers]—and Admiral Farragut of the navy, [cheers.] But I am sorry to tell you that the arrangment failed altogether, [laughter] and we have had to go 500 sets Silver Tea and Table Spoons, 1,000 Gold Thimbles, 900 Silver Ice Pitchers. 5,000 Children's Armlets. 2,000 Watch Chages

together, [laughter] and we have had to go on and fight the battles of the republic on and fight the battles of the republic without a word of theirs for the glory and salvation of the Union, [Laughter and cheers for Grant and Farragut. At this time, and indeed all throughout the speaking, most of the audience were on their feet, so that it was extremely difficult for the reporters to perform their duties, I hope, continued Mr. Seward, that this will not hurt the feelings of Admiral Furragut, I know it will not hurt those of General Grant. And now I must tell you the third Cabinet secret. Look there, and

BATES OF ABVERTISING.
BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS, \$12 a year per square of ten lines; ten per cent. increasefor fractions of a year.
REAL ESTATE, PRESONAL PROFESTY, and GENERAL ADVERTISING, 7 cents a line for the first, and 4 cents for each subsequent insertion.

tion. ATENT MEDICINES and other adver's by the

Quarter column, 8 BUSINESS CARDS, of ten lines or less, one year, 1 Business Cards, five lines or less, one p

One column, 1 year,...... Half column, 1 year,...... Third column, 1 year,.....

Year, EGAL AND OTHER NOTICES—

We guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Customers whose tastes or funcies are not suited can have their goods exchanged.

Parties desiring to act as agents will be allowed to cents on each certificate ordered by them, not less than five being received under those terms. Agents will collect 25 cents for each Certificate, and forward 15 cents to us. All letters should be addressed to

order; the farmer being able in a moment to set the machine and to clean any sized corn. mouldy or dry.

County and State rights for sale on reasonable terms, by addressing

june 6 tfw 22 A FORTUNE IN ONE DAY. GREAT EXCITEMENT

tlemen of the Cabinet and to the govern-ment, found out that this thing was going on, and that it would cost one dollar for every soldier; and there was a row made about its being expensive and extravagant, so that the device was never printed. Our army has since numbered a million and a half of men, many of whom sleep in graves which have bereaved their offspring; and now I put it to you whether it would not be a good thing after all to ruise a fund for the purpose, and let the soldier have his diploma. (Cheers.) This is the third Cabi-net secret. The fourth is this: Immediately after the Presidential election of 1860. Provi-In Greenbacks, Real Estate and Goods TO BE GIVEN AWAY! TICKETS SELLING VERY RAPIDLY.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS! VERYBODY ANXIOUS FOR A CHANCE!

plendid List of Premiums to be Distributed Gratis to the Holders of the Tickets for the GRAND GIFT MATINEE!

diploma. [Cheers.] This is the third Cabinet secret. The fourth is this: Immediately after the Presidential election of 1860, Providence directed my way down the Hudson through the City of New York, to Washington. It was a moment when there was danger of civil war and of a possible dissolution of the Republic. The New England Society was holding its annual festival, and some of its members invited me to the table, and would not take no for an answer. They wished me to come into their presence and give them such hope as I could give them. Unwilling to discourage them, and willing to excite the zeal and patriotism of such a distinguished body, I said that I trusted if we could keep cool it would be all right in the end, and that in sixty days [laughter], mark me, in sixty days [roars of laughter], there would be a consummation from which the nation might take hope and courage. I had my reasons for it. I was going back then to the Senate, and there I knew that Andrew Johnson was, [Cheers.] I knew that Andrew Johnson had told Jellerson bayis observable treath GRAND GIFT MATINEE!

I premium in Greenbacks.

" a House and Lot, situated on Murray Hill, New York, with all the modern improvements; title perfect and guaranteed.

I premium, a Farm situated at Monsey, Hockhod co., New York, 12 hours from New York, 10 minutes walkfrom the station, containing 70 acres, 500 fruit bearing trees, apples, pears and cherries, 8 acres of large timber, balance in grass and crops, good fences, large springs, supplying a magnificent lish pond and a spiendid trouting brook, running across the whole property, filled with fine trout, good dwelling house, 10 rooms, 1 large barn, shed and hay loft, 1 granary and carriage house, lower floor litted up and occupied by farmer, hen coop, pig pen, corn crib, farm implements, carriage, wagons, 3 horses, 2 ozen, 5 cows, pigs, chickens, &c. &c.; title perfect and guaranteed.

I premium in Greenbacks.

I premium in Greenbacks.

Planos, (Stelmway's and Chickering's).

Wilson's, Grover & Baker's and Singer's).

premiums, Gold, American, Patent Lever Hunting Case Watches.

The balance to be of Diamond Rings, Albuns, Musical Instruments, Sifk Dresses of the latest inshionable patterns, Kid Gloves, Writing Cases, Silver Textests, and other valuable articles too numerous to mention.

One Premium to Each Purchaser of a Ticket, THE GRAND MATINEE will take place on

five years. Now, fellow-citizens, I shall tell you no more Cabinet secrets, [Laughter.] It is dangerous ground. We left Washington on our tour of duty—a pilgrimage of the heart, not alone of the individual heart, but of the heart of the nation. We are so far on our way. I was warned on this occasion to beware of the assassination of the Pesident in Baltimore. [Excitoment and cries of "Shame."] Well, on a previous occasion, when the President was passing through Baltimore, I sent a son of mine to look after his safety. On this occasion. MONDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1867, At the Everett Assembly Rooms, New York, ing through Baltimore, I sent a son of mine to look after his safety. On this occasion, like a true New Yorker, I came myself. [Cheers.] And what do you think I found in Baltimore? I found, and the President found that it was just as much as he could do, with the help of General McCallum, who manages the railroad train, to keep us up with the train; and, as to enemies, they were nothing but friends. When we came to Philadelphia—the only city on our way. At which time and place the Ticket Holders will appoint a Committee of Disinter-ested Parties to Distribute One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars worth of valuable Property

AS ABOVE DESCRIBED. The distribution will be done fairly, honestly, and positively at the time appointed.

No postponement to take place on any consideration.

sideration.

Each Ticket-holder's name will be duly Registered, and should the parties not be able to attend the Distribution they will be informed by mall of the Gift they are entitled to. TICKEIS. ONE DOLLAR EACH.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS OF US. WHATTHE PRESS SAIS OF US.

"It bears on its face the stamp of an honest business transaction, and we doubt not that the list of patrons will speedily reach the number required to secure an early distribution.—Easton (Pa.) Journal, Aug. 1st, 1898. "The plan is a good one, and the inducements unequalled. No distribution guarantees more general satisfaction than this one, and it is no wonder the people patronize it.—Danville (N. Y.) Advertiser, Aug. 2d, 1888.

Riding up your streets to-day friends were seen over our heads, on our right hand and on our left, on the north, on the south, everywhere, except that there was nobody under our feet. [Cheers.] I thought of what Gen. Grant did in the capitulation of Lee under the apple tree at Appomattox Court House, and felt that the one spirit which a military man has above all others is that while he has friends on his right, friends on the left, friends on his right, friends on the left, friends on his feet. (Cheers.) I remember, forty years ago, inquiring my way from a slave and how soon I would get to a certain road, and so I would get to a certain road, and so I would like to ask Governor Fenton, and Ira Harris, and E. D. Morgan, and the representatives from the State of New York in Congress assembled, this question. Suppose we do reject the Southern States from present Congress, when will we get the Union restored? Nobody tells us when that will be, only that it will be when God's providence softens the hearts of the Southern exonle still more, which will be, "The proprietors of the Great Matinee in New York City promises each and other inducements enough to set everybody or course, a ticket for fortune. Everybody, of course, cannot win, but somebody must, and the lucky one will make a fortune. —Cornma (Mich.) American, Aug. 34, 1866.

"We are not partial to so-called Gift Enterprises, because many of them are gotten up on false or fallacious speculations; but when, as in the present instance, there appears a sound basis, and when the character of the parties engaged, and the description place present satisfactory induces the basis the pulzes present satisfactory induces the Distribution full success. Warren (Ohio) Constitution, Aug. 7th, 1860.

"If we can add them to a bonus of \$50,000, or a nice house or taril, who's harmed by the expenditure. A fortune in a night is worth risk, and the consideration that induces people to "try their luck" and we hope the "best man may win," The enterprise appears sound and promises strict integrity of distribution under the supervision of a chosen committee.—City of Appleton (Wis) Crescent, Aug. 11th, 1866.