THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN; PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1866.

## THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET SEBENADED.

SPEECH FROM MR. SHORT JOHNSON.

Departme

business."

special notice.

Speeches of Secretaries Stanton and McCulloch.

Address by the Postmaster General.

## Letters from Messrs. Harlan and Speed.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The President and the various members of his Cabinet were serenaded to-night by the National Union Club, attended by a very large concourse of citizens, numbering several thou-

The President was the first to be compli-

mented in this way. In acknowledgment of it he came out in front of the Executive Mansion, and standing on the coping of the balustrade, he made a very brief speech. His appearance was the signal for enthusiastic greetings. His words were as follows:

The President's Speech.

Fellow-citizens: In appearing before you this evening, it is simply for the purpose of tendering to you my thanks, my sincere tendering to you my thanks, my sincere thanks, for this demonstration and for the approbation which you have manifested on this occasion and on many occasions before. Such approbation is peculiarly gratifying and encouraging to me under existing cir-cumstances. All that will be necessary is to persist in the support and maintenance of correct principles, and the day is not distant when the American people will satisfy you that the good work you have com-menced is right, as it will so prove in the end. [Cheers.] I repeat my thanks for your approbation of my conduct as a public man and a public servant.

The President then retired amid hearty applause.

The party next proceeded to the resi dence of the Secretary of State. In the absence of Mr. Seward, the compliment was acknowledged by Mr. Fred. Seward, who said:

who said: Speech of the Assistant Secretary of State. FELLOW CITIZENS :--In behalf of the Sec-retary of State I thank you sincerely for this manifestation of your kindness. I re-gret that he is not here to night, for I am sure it would give him pleasure to witness and share in your demonstration of patri-otic feeling of fidelity to the Union, and of percentition of the wise and expect efforts appreciation of the wise and earnest efforts. of the President for its restoration. [Cheers] The Secretary of the Navy was next called upon. In acknowledgment of the

called upon. In acknowledgment of the compliment Mr. Welles said: Speech of Secretary Welles. I thank you, gentlemen, for this compli-ment, which I suppose is to the Adminis-tration and its policy, which we one and all approve. [Cheers.] You need not expect any remarks from me, for I do not intend to make any. You are, one and all, I suppose, for the Union and for the establishment of the rights of the States. [Cheers.]

These are my views. [Cheers.] These are my views. [Cheers.] The Secretary of War was next called upon, the band playing "Rally round the Flag." "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," and other airs. Secretary Stanton replied as follows :

Speech of Secretary Stanton.

GENTLEMEN: On the afternoon of Thursday, the seventh of this month, I received a note from the Secretary of the National Union Johnson Club, telling me it was the

custom houses re-established in the ports of ence with such emigration was one of the chief objections to military rule, and by some it is thought that the influence of class legislation in favor of the slaveholding mo-nopoly, heretofore existing in the Southern States, would still be strongly exerted to entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected. The Post Office renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its cfficers and agents. The Courts bring seprevent peaceful emigration into those States, and would exclude the laboring popcurity to persons and property, the opening of the ports invites the restoration of inberant fertility and friendly climate, that dustry and commerce, the post offices renew the facilities of social intercourse and of productive region, embracing the eight or nine States nearest the Gulf or Mexico, and that hence civil rights in those States should No one better than Mr. Johnson underbe vigilantly protected by Federal laws and stood the solemn duty imposed upon the National Executive to maintain the National Federal tribunals. Although the measures enacted by Congress for this purpose failed authority, vindicated at so great a sacrifice, and the obligation not to suffer the just

for their information, there was no disguise of his purpose to secure the peace and tran-quillity of the country on just and sure foundations. These measures received the cordial support of every member of the Cabinet, and were approved by the senti-ments declared in Conventions in nearly all of the States plan of restoration, or reconstruction, as it is sometimes called. To the plan reported by the Joint Committee I have not been able to give my assent. It contemplates an amendment to the Federal Constitution, the third section of the proposed article being in ments declared in Conventions in leastly all of the States. One point of difference presented itself, namely, the basis of representation. By some it was thought just and expedient that the right of suffrage in the rebel States should be secured in some form to the colored inhabitants of these States, either as these terms: SECTION 3. Until the fourth day of July.

in the year 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for representatives in Congress and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

a universal role, or to those qualified by education or by actual service as soldiers, who ventured their lives for their Govern-It is urged by the advocates of this plan that this third second is the vital one, withment. My own mind inclined to this view, out which the others are of no value. Its judgment yielded to the adverse arguments, exclusive action will, no doubt, commend it to the feelings of many as a wise and just provision, but I am unable so to regard it, because for four years it binds Congress to resting upon the practical difficulties to be encountered in such a measure, and to the President's conviction that to prescribe the exclude from voting for Representatives or rule of suffrage was not within the legiti-Presidential Electors "all persons who vo-luntarily adhered to the late insurrection mate scope of his power. The plan of organization embodied in the what may be the condition of the country, proclamation to the people of North Caro-lins, and the instructions to the Provisional Governor of that State, exhibit the system and principles prescribed by the President for the substitution of civil authority in the

for the substitution of civit authority in the place of universal military rule in the in-surrectionary States. In this plan, two things presented by the proclamation and the President's instructions are worthy of First-That the exercise of the organizing power is specifically and absolutely re-stricted to the people "who are loyal to the United States, and no others." This is in the other tending to continued hostile feel-ings. In my judgment every proper in-citement to union should be fostered and This is in accordance with the views often express by Mr. Johnson from the commencement of he rebellion and under the most impressive Secondly-The choice of delegates was not

To those who differ, I accord the same only limited to loyal people, and no others but constitutional guaranties were required honesty, and, perhaps, greater wisdom than I can claim for myself. As the pro-posed plan now stands, I am unable to perin respect to the emancipation of slaves and ceive the necessity, justice or wisdom of the A sound reason for such guaranties in remeasure; but having no place nor voice in the body before which the measure is pendspect to slavery is stated by the President in his message, namely, the necessity of ing. I disclaim any purpose to interfere be-"the evidence of sincerity in the future main-tenance of the Union." These views, ex-pressed by the President in his message, received and continue to receive my cordial yond the expression of my own opinion. Having thus declared my views, as they have heretofore been declared, to those who had the right to know them, on the material acquiescence and support. Who are loyal people? is a question that ought not to be difficult of decision. questions that have lately arisen, or are now pending, I trust that your purpose on this occasion is answered, and I shall be glad if After a full explanation of the steps taken their expression may have any beneficial by him to restore the constitutional relations influence on questions, the right disposition whereof is a matter of solicitude to every of the States, the President, in his annua patriotic man, and is deeply important to the peace and tranquillity of the country. Recognizing the co-ordinate branches of Government, legislative, judicial and execumessage, proceeds to state with equal dis-tinctness what remains to be done, and to whom the authority and duty of doing it belongs, in the following words: "The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the

Andrew Johnson, if he does not adhere to the President and Congress rapidly together his policy, and sink or swim with it. On the basis of a common platform of action. Cheers.] It is pretty good evidence after all, gen

tiemen, of his correctness of policy, that Congress, after having been in session nearly six long weary months, has been un-able to present one which they can agree upon as a substitute. It was once said, I think, by John Randolph, that "of all tink-ers the Constitution tinkers were the most o be deprecated." If the old man could rise from his grave,

what would he say to the present Congress in which every third man, at least, is a Con stitution tinker. [Cheers and laughter.] But they are not wise enough to amend that grand old instrument, the work of our patriot fathers of the Republic, the glory of the United States and the admiration of the world. My fellow citizens, there is but one pro

My fellow citizens, there is but one pro-position that has been presented which stands even the ghost of a chance of accept-ance by the people of the North, and that is the proposition basing representation on voters, and whose fault is it that that is not part of the Constitution to-day? Why was it not submitted with the amendment abolishing slavery? Whose fault was that? Voices, "the Copperheads." Other voices

"Thad. Stevens," "I the fault of An-drew Johnson? [Shouts of "the fault of Congress," "Thad. Stevens," and counter cheers for Mr. Stevens.] If the course which the President was pursuing was obnoxious to the charges made against it in the recess

of Congress, how happened it that there was no denunciation of it until the meeting of Congress? How happened it that these Jupiter Tonans of Congress were as silent as though they had been dumb? 🔖 Those men whose duty it was to stand on the ramparts of the Constitution, and alarm oom.

the people of approaching danger, why did they not denounce that policy, and demand of the President a Convention of Congress. No such demand was made: no such denunciation was then heard. We did hear a voice from Pennsylvania, I believe, and perhaps, a response from Massachusetts [Laughter], but the people weresilent, if not approving. Fellow-Citizens, I did not intend speak-

ing so much. I have only this to say: I have desired and hoped for a continuance of this great Union party, with which I have been ever identified. But if its leaders can present nothing better than the programme of the committee, I am greatly apprehen-sive that its days will be numbered. I trust, fellow-citizens, that this will not be the case; that it will discard its hostility and its attempt to continue alienation between the two sections of country, and that it will embrace those principles which look to harmony, to restoration and to peace. If it should do this, it will still continue

to be the great and controlling party of the country, and cover itself with imperishable country, and cover itself with imperisable glory. If it does not, its days are num-bered, and the epitaph that will be written on it will be "It knew how to prosecute the war with vigor; but it lacked the wisdom to avail itself of the benefits of victory." The serenading party next proceeded to the residence of Postmaster-General Denni-

son, who, after repeated calls, appeared and spoke as follows: Speech of Postmaster-General Dennison

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am not the less grateful to you for this call because of its being made on me in my official character, and as a member of the Cabinet; and yet, I am admonished by this fact, as well as by the lateness of the hour, not to discuss many topics of public interest on which, under other circumstances, I might be glad

to express my views. I may say, however, that we have much reason to felicitate ourselves on the general condition of the country, in view of the perils through which we have so recently pa-sed, and to congratulate ourselves upon the promising future that awaits us. It is true that the restoration of the Southern

on the basis of a common platform of action. Certain it is they are not as wide apart as at the opening of Congress. Then prominent Senators and Represen

tatives argued that the insurgent States by the act of rebellion had committed suicide, and should be treated as conquered pro-vinces. Then it was argued by some distin-guished Congressmen that the public safety imperatively demanded that this condition should be imposed upon them all, but these propositions are not now argued in Con-

gress. I do not think that in the future we shall hear them debated. I see in this fact a steady and encouraging advance toward practical adjustment, and may we not reasonably hope these concessions were made to the end of securing reconciliation, satisactory and full, that shall be alike consistent with the dignity and patriotism both of the Executive and of Congress, and every consideration of patriotism and wisdom avor such a result.

The work of restoration calls for every concession authorized by the Constitution. I will not doubt that this concession will be made, and the results of the war by which the nation was preserved will be secured and perpetuated on the basis of peace and concord between the people of all sections of our country. I have said much more than I expected, and return my thanks again for this friendly call, and now bid you a very used might

Letters from Secretaries Harlan and Speed.

The party next proceeded to the residence of Attorney General Speed, but that gen-man, although called for, did not make his appearance. Several persons said he was not at home, but that he was at the club

The band afterwards played before the residence of Secretary Harlan, but that gen

The Hon, Green Clay Smith, who was a prominent actor in the screnading demon-stration, mounting the steps, said Secretary Harlan had written a letter to the Club, which could be read at the Club room. This ended the proceedings attendant on the serenade.

The letter of Secretary Harlan is as follows :

Secretary Harlan's Letter. **Secretary Harlan's Letter.** DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASH-INGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866.—Sir : Several days since I received a note signed by you, as President of the National Union Club, informing me of their intention to serenade the President and his Cabinet officers on an evening which you then named, and a note from the Secretary of this organization, announcing its postponement on account of the character of the weather. I have to-day received a third note, signed by the Cor-responding Secretary, informing me that the serenade will be tendered this evening, at 8 o'clock.

After tendering to you and the Club my thanks for the compliment of including me in the number to be thus honored, I regret to be compelled to add that my official egements render it impracticable for me o be present. This circumstance gives me less pain as I am not conscious of having done anything which entitles me personally to the honor of such an ovation: and if the proposed "call" is intended, as the newspa-pers assert, to furnish the officials, connected with the Executive department of the Government an opportunity to announce their opinions on political subjects, I am inclined to think it a pardonable egotism for me to suppose that my opinions are fully known to all who may consider them of sufficient consequence to merit a passing notice, as I have frankly proclaimed them on the floor of the Senate and from the rostrum, for ten consecutive years next preceding the commencement of my service as Secretary of the Interior, and have not at any time stnce, when occasions required it, failed to

shall be so in the future. I have been four times elected to a seat in the United States Senate by the Legislature of Iowa, as a rep-resentative of the Union Republican party, and as a member of that political organiza-tion I was appointed to the office I now hold. To betray the confidence thus re-posed in me would be a manifestation of inposed in the would be a manifestation of in-gratitude so glaringly dishonorable, that I am sure no intelligent member of your or-ganization expects it. Nor can it be ex-pected that I will do, or say anything which would, in my opinion, tend to divide, weaken, or demoralize the great Union or environment the procession ganization until the purposes of its creation shall have been fully accomplished. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES HARLAN. To Hon. A. W. Randall, President of Na-

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express my views with equal candor. As my political affiliations in the past have not been doubtful, I do not intend that they SADDLE & HARNESS Manufacturing Establishment in the LACEY, MEEKER & CO OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE: BUGGY HARNESS, nom....

what may be the condition of the country, nor what proofs of present and future loy-alty may be given, an absolute constitu-tional bar is to be erected for four years against a large class of persons.

Change of circumstances and condition often works rapid change in political sentiments, and nowhere with more marked re-sult than in the South. It is believed that elements of change are now at work there. stimulating on one side to loyalty, and on

cherished, and for Congress to limit its own power by a constitutional amendment, for the period of four years, might be deplo-rable in its result.

tive, and entertaining for each the respect which is due for every loyal citizen, they are entitled to and shall receive, according to my best judgment, the support which is States whose powers have been so long in abeyance to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and required by that Constitution, which is new more than the constitution, which, after unexampled conflict, has been upheld and sanctified by divine favor, and through the sacrifice of so much blood and treasure. Here it is for you, fellow citizens of the

to receive the Executive sanction, yet hav-ing been\_adhered to by a two-thirds vote and the obligation not to suffer the just fruits of so fierce a struggle and of so many battles and victories to slip away or turn to ashes. In many speeches to delegations from loyal States, in despatches to the pro-visional governors acting under his autho-rity, and in declarations made to the public for their information, there was no disguise of his nurnees to course the passes and tranin each House, they have now passed to the statute book, and cease to be the subject of debate. Another measure, or series of measures, of prime importance, now pending before Con-gress, merits a brief remark, namely, the

design of the association to serenade the President and his Cabinet, and that I would President and his cabinet, and that I would be called upon at my residence. Immedi-ately on the receipt of this note, reply was sent to the Secretary expressing my thanks for the compliment, and ideclining the honor of the serenade. A similar compli-ment from the patriotic association of the Soldiers' and Sallors' League, had previ-ously been declined. ously been declined.

Two reasons induced my action. The Two reasons induced my action. The last time a public speech was made from this spot in answer to a serenade, was on the night of Friday, the fourteenth day of April, 1865. At that moment, when we were rejoicing over the downfall of the re-bellion, one of its instruments was murder-ing Mr Lincoln. You will not think it ing Mr. Lincoln. You will not think it strange that a complimentary occasion, fraught with such associations, should not be coveted. Besides, as the head of a De-partment, my public duties have been sim-ply executive, and it has always been my aim to avoid trenching upon duties devolved apon others, and to avoid mischief by the premature discussion of matters entrusted to the legislative branch of the Gevenment to the legislative branch of the Government and under its consideration.

But the call of this evening relieves me from any imputation of intruding my opinions upon you. I shall, therefore, de-clare them briefly and plainly. To the end that they may be neither accidentally mis-understood, nor wilfully misrepresented, whet i is my purpose to say on this core. what it is my purpose to say on this occasion, has been written

After four years of war, the authority of the Federal Government was established throughout the whole territory of the United States, at a sacrifice of over three hundred thousand lives of loyal soldiers, and a cos of more than three thousand millions of dollars. Nearly every household in 18 loyal States is mourning its loved ones slain by rebels. A tax, which may last for genera-tions, is laid upon the food and raiment and necessities of every family, and in the price of their daily bread the 20,000,000 inhabitants of the loyal States feel, and will long con-tinue to feel, what it cost to uphold their Government against rebellion. \_ The office of President devolved upon Mr-

Johnson at the death of Mr. Lincoln, on the Johnson at the death of Mr. Lincoln, on the Johnson at the death of Mr. Lincoln, on the Johnson at the April, 1865. Thirteen days before that time, Richmond, the seat of the rebel government, had been captured, and six days later the rebel commander-in-chief, R. E. Lee, routed and vanquished, surrendered his army, as prisoners of war to Gon Grant his army, as prisoners of war, to Gen. Grant and the forces under his command. By these rapidly succeeding events the rebel government was overthrown, its strength and hope exhausted, and in every State its armed forces and official authorities gave themselves up as prisoners of war. The Presi-dent's annual message to the present Con-gress thus clearly states the condition of the country and the question thereby impressed

country and the question thereby impressed upon him: "I found the States suffering from the ef-fects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Government appeared to have ex-hausted itself. The United States had re-covered possession of their forts and arsenals, and their armies were in the oc-cupation of every State which had at-tempted to secede. Whether the territory within the limits of those States should be held as conquered territory, under military authority emanating from the President, as head of the army, was the first question that presented itself for decisio." "After stating the objections to the contin-nance of merely military rule, the alterna-tive course chosen by him and supported by his Cabinet is thus clearly set forth: "Provisional Governors have been ap-

"Provisional Governors have been ap-pointed for the States, Conventions called, Governors, elected, Legislatures assembled, and Representatives chosen to the Congress in Representatives chosen to the Congress f the United States. At the same time the ouris of the United States, as, far as could be done, have been 're-opened, so that the twos of the United States may be enforced trough their agency. "The blockade has been removed and the of the United States. At the same time the Courts of the United States, as, far as could be done, have been re-opened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency

Senate, and for you, fellow citizens of the Honse of Representatives, to judge each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns and qualifications of your own members."

the repudiation of the rebel debt.

Whoever doubts that the authority and whoever doubts that the authority and duty of judging for itself of the elections and qualifications of its members belongs to each House of Congress, may have his doubt removed by the Federal Constitution, which declares, in the fifth section of the first article, that "Each House shall be the *judge* of the elections, returns and qualifi-cations of its own members." In thus discations of its own members. In thus dis-tinctly recognizing the constitutional right of each House of Congress to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, the President has conformed

It being the function of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, the obligation it dence and deciding the question of memberdence and deciding the question of member-ship. What testimony has been taken, or what evidence has been presented on the question to either branch of Congress, or what judgment will be given, is not known to me, nor have I the right of inquiring. Besides the steps taken by the Executive to restore the constitutional relations of the

States, his annual message called the atten-tion of Congress to the necessity of insuring the security of the freedmen, reminding Congress that while he had no doubt that the General Government could not extend the elective franchise, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property -their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor; and observing further that the country is in need of labor, and that the freedmen are in need of employment, culture, and protection.

In connection with this subject the Presi-dent further remarks, "Slavery was essen-tially a monopoly of labor, and, as such, locked the States where it prevailed, against locked the States where it prevailed, against the incoming of free industry. Where labor was the property of the capitalist the white man was excluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it, and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so pre-carious. With the destruction of this mon-cooly free labor will be to remeat opoly free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing the various and immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant.

"The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberance and fertility, a climate fiendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any part of our country, and the future influx of population to them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cullivated nations of Europe." cultivated nations of Europe." The views of the President in relation to

the freedmen received and continue to .receive my hearty concurrence. They have guided the action of the War Department, and were substantially adopted in its annual

report. In what I believed an honest desire to In what I believed an nonest desire to conform to them, a bill was passed by Con-gress regulating the Freedmen's Bureau, but the provisions of the bill did not meet the President's approval, because he be-lieved the powers conferred upon him and upon the agents to be approved by him to be illegal and unconstitutional. Concurring in the objects of the bill and regrarding the in the objects of the bill and regarding the power as temporary and safe in his hands, I advised its approval, but having been re-turned to Congress with the President's objections, and having failed the needful sup-port, it is no longer a living measure, nor the subject of debate or difference of opinion. Another Congressional measure, called the Civil Rights bill, has been the subject of conflict. That bill, now a law, has for its object the security of civil rights

The Secretary of the Treasury was

called on, and said: Speech of Hon. Hugh McCulloch. Fellow-Citizens—You are aware that I am not in the habit of making speeches, and I take it for granted, therefore, that in making this call upon me you intended only to pay this call upon me you intended only to pay this call upon me you intended only to pay this call upon me you intended only to pay me a passing compliment, and not to elicit from me any extended remarks. I shall not disappoint you; I shall not be so ungrateful for your kindness as to inflict upon you a speech. My position, gentlemen, in refer-ence to the issues which are now engaging

the public attention are not, I apprehend, misunderstood by you. [Cheers.] I took occasion last fall among my old friends in Indiana to define my position, and since that time I have seen no occasion to change, much less to abandon it. I will say, therefore, as I suppose I must say some-thing on this occasion, that the general policy of the President in reference to the Southern States, and the people recently in arms against the Federal Government, has commended itself to my deliberate judgment, and, although it has been violently-in some cases vindictively-assailed. I have an abiding conviction that it will be ap-proved by the people when they shall be al-lowed to pass judgment upon it at the bal-

This plan is fairly stated in the platform of the Club, which many of you represent. I need not say, therefore, in regard to that platform any more than that I subscribe to all its doctrines fully and without reserve. I suppose, gentlemen, that some of us ex-pected that at the close of this great war, in which much had blood had been shed, we should have blue skies and calm seas.

I take it for granted that most of us ex-pected that at the close of this war there would be passion, pique, and perhaps vio-lence, which it would take time to bring into proper subjugation, but although we anticipated this, we knew that the people of the United States would be prepared for whatever might come up; we anticipated that at the close of this war great questions that at the close of this war great questions would come up for settlement, the discus-sion of which would be likely to agitate this country, and to shake it, perhaps, from cen-tre to circumference; but we know also, that the people had not been wanting in any previous emergency, and we had con-fidence that they could be prepared to cope with and settle satisfactorily any questions that might be presented in the future. That that might be presented in the future. That faith is with us now. It is strong with us to-night. We have faith in the people, and we have faith in that good Providence which, having led the nation through the Red Sea of battle, is not likely to desert it now that the dreadful passage has been accomplished

accomplished. The President of the United States, gentlemen, stands before the country in no doubtful attitude. His voice gave utterance to no uncertain language when it denounced treason. At the outbreak of the rebellion, treason. At the outbreak of the rebellion, in the Senate, of the United States, he showed no faltering fidelity. When count-ing everything else as of no value, as mere dust in the balance, in comparison with the Union and the Constitu-tion, he went back to Tennessee to fight treason and secession in their strong-holds and peril his life and the lives of his family His policy is straightforward infamily. His policy is straightforward, in-telligible and practical.

If a better policy can be presented, one more in consonance with the principles of the Government, better calculated to prethe Government, better calculated to pre-serve the supremacy of .Federal authority, while it trenches not on the reserved and le-gilimate rights of the States—more just, more humane, better fitted to bind the peo-ple of this great country in a common bro-therhood, at the same time that it places just condemnation on treason and vindicates the majesty of the law. It such a policy can be presented there is no man in the United States who will lingly embrace it than Andrew Johnson. [Cheers.] But until that better policy be presented, he must be false to himself, false to his record, and must, in fact, cease to be

States to all their constitutional relations to States to all their constitutional relations to the General Government is not yet accomp-lished. So far as that duty or that con-summation has devolved on the executive branch of the Government, it has been fally erformed. I cannot now recall any failure in this re-

gard; with all these things you are familiar, and the country knows what has been done, and what is doing. The close of the war brought with it the necessity of re-establishing the Federal authority in the insurgent States, as rapidly as possible, and connected with it the duty of encouraging the reorgan-ization of local governments in each of these States To this subject, my fellow-citizens, the at-

tention of the President and the Cabinet was early directed, with what success I need not point out to you. I think I venture not too far in saying that history furnishes no parallel to such success. The Federal authority has been established, recognized and obeyed in every state south of Mason and Dixon's line. The local governments in these States have been reformed substantially to meet their changed condi

tion, resulting from the abolition of slavery and are now being peaceably administered. Doubtless there are provisions in the Con-stitutions of some of these States, as there are in the laws enacted by some of their Legislatures, that are not in conso nance with the views of the moral and liberty.loving citizens of the nation; but we cannot reasonably doubt that these will laws under the influence of the Federal Government, and their own material neces

sities. But one thing remains, my fellow-citi-zens, to complete the work of restoration and to clothe the Southern States with all their Constitutional privileges, and that is, their representation in Congress. [Applause.] Upon this, with the loyal millions of the country, I regret, deeply regret, that there is any difference between the President and our friends in Congress, but you will have observed that this difference is not as to who shall represent the Southern States. who shall represent the Southern States. Their loyalty is to be tested by the taking of the oath prescribed by the Constitution and the laws, required alike by the Presi-dent and Congress, and for every Senator and Representative from every State North and South. The difference, then, is not as to who, but as to when these States shall be represented. The whole theory of the Exe-cutive nrogramme for the restration of the cutive programme for the restoration of the Southern States looks to the early admission of loyal Senators and Representative sion of loyal senators and representatives from those States, while the Congressional programme, as far as it has been de-veloped, looks to delay conditioned on the adoption of certain amendments to the Constitution. Now, my friends, we must not overlook

the fact that if this difference be not ad justed it may lead, and it will lead, in all Justea it may lead, and it, will lead, in an probability, to unfortunate results, not only to the Southern States, but to the whole country, and, I may add, the Union party, in whose interest, I learn, your association has been organized Ô has been organized. I need not tell you or those who inti I need not tell you or those who inti-mately know me, that it is on the con-tinued accendancy of the Union party that I rely for the peace and happiness of the country. [Applause.] I need not tell you it was that party in the field and at the ballot box, which saved the nation from the assaults of armed rebellion, [Applause.] I will only add that it is to that party founded on the principles of the Baltimore platform I look to establish indestructibly my12-1m my12-1m SILVERWARE --my12-1m

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tional Union Club. Attorney-General Speed's Letter.

The following is Attorney-General Speed's etter:

Successor to Geo. W. Gray,

ATTORNET-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASH-INNTON, D. C., May 23, 1866—Dr. Ferguson, Corresponding Secretary National Union Club.—SIR: Late yesterday afternoon I received your notice that I would be serenaded his eyening, at So'clock. As you have seen fit to notify me of this intended compliment I presume that an address will be expected It is right, therefore, that I should say be-foreband that the shortness of the time and pressing engagements will not permit me to prepare a fitting address, and I most respect-ully state that I must be excused from speaking on the occasion. Your obedient servant, JAMES SPEED.





