NOW!

Doing in Tennessee, as stated

by Gov. Brownlow.

Concert Hall, Philadelphia, was filled on

Statistical Association of the colored people of Pennsylvania. His subject was the 'Dan-

The lecturer was introduced by Robert Pur

vis, Esq., who remarked that he considered he

was highly honored in having the privilege

of introducing to the vast audience the great

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.

Mr. Kelley was received with deafening

applause, lasting several minutes. He said he was overwhelmed with the grand recep-tion he had received, and would return to Washington greatly encouraged, knowing

that his past actions were so fully endorsed.

Historical Parallel.

Oaths are not an adequate foundation for government. All history attests this fact. A

republic which is not sustained by the intel-

December, 1851, France was, under the constitution of 1848, a republic. It was Monday,

the evening on which the President, whose inaugural oath bound him to maintain the

Republic, held his reception at the Elysec.

There was nothing unusual in the number or

character of the guests. They were, proba-

bly, each in a general way known to the others; but could each have looked into the

hearts of all, and beheld their secret workings, the story of the night would not have read as it does. The brilliant assemblage embraced some of the most loyal friends of the Republic. Count de Moray was not seen

by the guests who first departed. He had

manifested his devotion to the drama, and

the HABITEES of the theatres had seen him

among them early in the evening; but the

company separated early, and at 11 o'clock

there were but three guests with Louis Na-poleon. They were De Morny, Maupas, and

St. Arnaud, and, attended by Colonel Bev-ille, an orderly or subordinate officer of the

President, they followed him to his cabinet. It was almost midnight, and the Republic

spires of Paris the Empire was in embryo.

and the Republic, with the preceding day,

State printing office with a scaled packet. It

contained the copy of proclamations with which the streets of Paris were to be placard-

ed before daylight and the outgoing mails

burdened. One of them asserted that the As-

embly (the Congress of France) was a hot-

bed of plots and conspiracies: announced its

lissolution, and placed Paris and the twelve

surrounding departments under martial law.

About 12 o'clock word was brought the con-

spirators that a hattalion of gendarmie sur-rounded the printing office, and that under

the supervision of the director the overawed

printers were putting the proclamations in

ing his Cabinet and appointing Morny to the Secretaryship of the Interior. He had some

days before recalled from Algeria St. Ara-naud, the John B. Floyd of France, and made

him Minister or Secretary of War, the officer whose order, within the range of military du

ty, was law to the generals of the Republic At two o'clock St. Arnaud signed an order

that bodies of troops which he had put under command of his corrupt partizans, should oc-cupy the garden of the Tuilleries, the Quai

d'Orsay the Place de la Concorde, and be so

posted in the vicinity of the Elysec as to pro-

tect its inmates if necessary. Maupas, prefect of the police, in another apartment held

separate interviews with a number of com-missaries, and, under the pretext that he ap-

prehended an arrival of foreign refugees made

distinguished generals, most trustworthy offi-

cers and members of the Assembly (Congress)

and most courageous and most eloquent pop-

less representative of the people to demand

that the constitution be maintained and trea-

son made odious by the punishment of con-

No sudden overthrow of the Governmen

The American people need apprehend no

flowed then to the boundaries of the Repub-

mere focus at which the people's will concen-trates and expresses itself. We, therefore,

dissolve the rump by military power."

What we have to Fear.

her co-conspirators, who justified the con-duct of Wirz, who mourn the martyred Booth, and proclaim their belief that the providence, dark and inscrutable as it was,

which transferred the executive power of the

country from the hands of Abraham Lincoln.

was a beneficent one, and who are now the

familiars of his successor, doubtless advise

him to adopt this course; and his many new

counsellors, chosen from the perjured but acute leaders of the late rebellion, will trou-

ble him with no suggestions of dissent from a scheme so entirely coincident in purpose with

the lawless and inhuman war they waged against us. But this is not among our dan-

be despised in any controversy.

spiring traitors.

The President executed letters remo

Colonel Beville was soon despatched to the

nding sun lit the

beams of the ascer

was a thing of the past.

champion of freedom and equal rights, the

gers and Duties of the Hour."

BANNAN'S

BOOK BINDERY. Books bound in every variety of style. Blank Books of every description manufactured, bound and ruled so order, at shortest notice. NO. 12.

I will teach you to pierce the Bowels of the Earth, and bring out from the Caverus of Mountains Metals which will give strength to our hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure. DR. JOHNSON

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

gumn. ger space as per agreement.

e words are counted as a line in advertising.

Notices and Dissolutions, 2 and 3 times, \$2 50.

Notices and Dissolutions 6 times, \$3.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1866.

COAL TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTARD, SAWYER & WARD, 9 Pine Street, New York. Walnut " Philadelphia.

AL OF ALL KINDS BY THE CARGO.

JOHN R. WHITE.

. Boston.

9 Kilby

SCHUYLKILL COAL, Wharf No. 7. Port Richmond. OFFICES: (No. 316 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, No. 300 West Thirteenth St., N. York,

YORK & SCHUYLKILL COAL Co. YORK & SUPUTHALIAN SUPERS OF AD MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH, AND SUPERIOR RED ASH COALS.

25 Exchange, Place New York:

75 Walnut street, Philadelphin.

18 C. Thwing & Co., Agis., 77 State St., Buston.

CAIN, HACKER & COOK. SHIPPIPS OF CUST GAP.
LOCUST MOUNTAIN.
BLACK HEATH. in other first qualities of WHITE AND RED ASH COALS. 4 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill River, MORRIS HACKER. JESSE M. COOK.

which he is NOW prepared to ship.
which he is NOW prepared to ship.
218 Walnut St., Philada.
Orrioss 7 Room 63 Trinity Build's, N. V.
D. B. UAAS.
WM. BEENIZER. M. F. MOODY, Shipper and Agent, Schnylkill Haven, Pa. HILADELPHIA, &c CHUYLKILL NAVIGATION. ing Whartes for ANTHRACITE COAL at cuwich, Delaware River, Philada. WIS AUDENRIED & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE Creek Diamond Coal Co.'s Diamond Red Ash, and Black Heath White Ash Coals. (205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

ICES: 110 Broadway, New York. (14 Kilby street, Boston. R. & W. TOMLINSON SHIPPERS OF RED AND WRITE ASH COAL, 213 WALNUT ST

PHILADELPHIA. Reshipping Wharves: ALLE BENY AVENUE Port Richmond LAUREL STREET, Kensington 166 11-19 REPPLIER & BRO.

(N. E. cor. Walnut & Fourth sts., Phila. 55 Pine Street. New York. Merchants' Bank Building, Providence. DAVIS PEARSON & Co., EURATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH GEORGE'S OREEK OUMBERLAND COAL and SPOHN VEIN RED ASH COAL.

No. 138 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 9 Trinity Balluing, New York. No. 11 Doane Street, Boston. HARF-GREENWICH, DELAWARE AVENUE. "APEON, PHILA. EMANUEL BAST, ASIFLAND. SE BORDA, PAUL P. KELLER. JAS. L. NUTTING. RDA, KELLER & NUTTING,

pers of Coals of the best Qualities from Port Richmond & Windmill ELLER 327 Walnut St., Philadelphia, MES I. NUTTING, 30 Kelby, t., Beston, M. JAMES, Agt., Room 64, Tribity Building, N. Y

THE AGENCY for the Sule of the SHAMOKIN COAL, from the Lineaster cer, his this day been transferred from ANSPACH DISCOLARY IN PEARSON & CO., Philadelphia, see may the only nutfiorized Agents to dispose of cololint of Coal, Orders and communications to does seef to the m at Philadelphia or New York:

43. LENDS C., Secretary and Treasurer.

Ladelphia, July 20, 65. THE undersigned have this day formed The understruct have the same and style of Copartnership under the mame and style of RIED. NORTON & CO. for the purpose of tag the wholesale Coal business.

J. T. AUDENRIED.

C. D. NORTON.

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EFICES = \$28 Walnut St., Philadelphia. 119 Broffdway, New York. 134 State St., Boston. S.ff 'adelphia, Feb 10, '66 CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

the understrued have this day entered into p for the purpose of buying and selling at 341 Wabut street, Philiadelphia, New ston. The style of the firm will be Rother.

Lewis Rotherset, J. L. Shyke, below J. M. Freck.

PRITADELPHIA. Peb. 26, 1866.
ESTOS COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO.
cranty their own hands the sale of their coal are now prepared to receive or are rives and will turnish coal of c various sires, and will turnish coul of quanty and preparation. The Company the services of M. S. BULKLEY, Esq. the services of M. S. BULKLEY, Esq. to sist twenty years had entire charge of usiness of the Reading R. R. Co., Richlassired that under his supervision and lers and business of the Company will be promptly attended to. The Company ofter one of the new wharves at Richhaving a dight of water of 22 feet, and load at all times vessels of the largesters for the present can be sent to the of the Company 2015 Walnut street, Beston and New York offices will be eafter.

18 President.

BROAD TOP.

GENERAL OFFICE GAD TOP WHITE ASH

Semi-Bituminous COALS, 104 WALNUT STREET, ROBERT HARE POWEL, Manager. CONNECTING OFFICES:

raveler Buildings, Boston, Mass. " New York. BROAD TOP WHITE ASH MI-BITUMINOUS COAL. CALDWELL; GORDON & CO., 117 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, No. 111 Broadway, New York, No. 144 State Street, Boston,

superior quality of this celebrated coal from their EDGE HILL COLLIERY, and thipped exclusively by them. the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the

COAL MINES FOR SALE.—The under signed wishes to inform the public that he has a small Colliery for sale on liberal terms, with the privilege of opening on four or five other veries of Coal, all above water level. The above mine is in working order, and can at present ship from six to eight cars perday, which can be greatly increased by opening other veins, which can be done at a very small outlay. Address SILAS BALL, Pottwille.

March 17, 66 SILAS BALL, Pottwille. World 1

Requained with Mr. H. T. Hyranoth, Manner of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations; he occurite drugstore opposite my residence, and, was south conducting the business where others had Seyd with his character and enterprise.
WILLIAM WHIGHTMAN.
Firm of Powers & Wrightman,
Mannfacturing Chemists. oth and Brown streets, Philadelphia,

Terminus of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R., on the Delaware, at Philadelphia. -- Piers for the Shipment of Anthracites. RLAKISTON, GRAEFP & Co., LORBERRY AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL Shippers of other approved qualities of WHITE AND RED ASH COAL.

318 Walnut Street. Philadelphia. 9 Trinity Building, New York. Cor. of Kilby & Doane Street, Bo LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., Wholesale Dealers in the best varieties of ; Anthracite and Bituminous Coals. CFFICES: {110 Broadway, New York. } 14 Kilby Street, Boston.

Pioneer Shippers from Elizabethport, of LEHIGH, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HAZLETON, AND COUNCIL RIDGE COALS. (159) 13-BANCROFT, LEWIS & Co., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE Celebrated ASHLAND COAL, FROM MAHANOY MOUNTAIN.
OFFICE-111 Walnut Street, Commercial Building

Philadelphia.

New York Office—77 Cedar Street. Boston Office—7

Doang Street. [Oct. 23, 25, 43— HAAS & BRENIZER, MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATER SPOHN VEIN RED ASH COAL, Pormerly mined by Riokerin & Cot. which we guaran tre to ship free from any mixture with other Coal. Al-So sole arents for the sade of Geo. W. Sny-dev's: Superior. Pine Forest White Ash, and Spahn and Lewis Veins Red Ash Coal, which he is NOW prepared to ship.

A. T. STOUT & CO.,

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

Delivered direct from the mines or on board of ves-

sels at TRENTON, N. J., ELIZABETHPORT, N. J. N. BRUNSWICK, N. J., PORT RICHMOND, PA.

OFFICES-44 & 46 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New York.

A. T. STORT. S. VAN WICKLE. G. LEE STORT April 4, 164

NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BONNELL, Jr.,

Nos. 43 & 45 Trinity Building, N. Y.

SHIPPING POINT:

Pier 4, ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

HONEY BROOK, N. SPRING MOUNTAIN

LEHIGH COALS

BALTIMORE CO.'S & BLACK DIAMOND

WILKESBARRE COALS,

AND THE CELEBRATED

DANIEL PACKER & Co.,

Lehigh, Schuylkill, Wilkesbarre,

Lackawanna, Cumberland, and Elk Hill Gas Coal

Company

COALS.

OFFICE-No. 4 Pine Street, New York.

DAY, HUDDELL & Co.,

COAL.

CALDWELL, CONANT & Co.,

119 Broadway, Corner Cedar St., N. Y

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

COALS.

nond for shipment East and North.

2.8" Orders sent to us will receive prompt attention.

EARSLAN & LAWTON;

Rooms 70 and 71, Trinity Building, New York.

March 10, 966

LEHIGH.

THOS. HULL & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

SMITH'S SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH

COAL,

Yorktown, Carbon County, Penna.

OFFICES:
322 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia,

JEANESVILLE, Luzerne County, Pa.

FOR SALE.

COLLIERY FOR SALE.

A Large White Ash Colliery on the Mammoth, 20 feet thick; Black Valley, (16 feet thick.) and other Veins.

IN FULL WORKING ORDER.

oil, &c., &c., with a breaker rolls, screens, and crery-thing used in maning and preparing coal on the proper-ty, will be sold with the cultiery. Apply to JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT, 121 Wahnut street, Philadelphis, Or to CHARLES M. HILL, Real Estate Agent, Pottsville, Jan. 6, 66

Gangways driven, schutes, headings and breasts pened, and everything ready to ship a large quantity the Best White Ash Coul in the Market

Family use. All the necessary steam engines, cars, mules, horses, T rail, from timber, powder; to,, &c., with a breaker, folls; screens, and every-

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

41-1y

DANIEL PACKER

E. A. PACKER

HARLEIGH,

AND BUCK MOUNTA

OFFERS FOR SALE

ors to STOUT & VAN WICKLE,)

COAL.

6-15

OASTNER, STICKNEY & WELLINGTON Miners and Shippers o Coal. Burnside (from their Burnside Col. at Shamokin) Lewis Vein (Red Ash).

Locust Modutain (White Ash).
69 Trinity Building, New York,
0FFICES: 216 Walunt Street, Philadelphia,
15 Kilby Street, Boston, Wharf No. 6, Port Bichmond, Philad's Feb 24, '66 (May 16, '63-20-ti) 8-

VANDUSEN, LOCHMAN & Co.

SHIPPERS OF LOCUST MOUNTAIN, LOCUST GAP, WILKESBAR-RE, LEHIGH, AND OTHER WHITE AND RED ASH COALS, Agents for the sale of the celebrated Georges Creek Cumberland Cent, from the Mines of the Con-solidation Coal and Iron Company of Maryland. [Pt. Richmond.]

SHIPPING WHARVES: Elizabethport, Georgetown.

(201 Walnut street. Philadelphia.

(Trinity Building, New York.

(5 Doane St., Boston.

WM. HUNTER, JR., & Co. MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF WHITE AND RED ASH ANTHRACITE

COALS. No. 2053; Walnut Street, Philadelphia. OFFICES: No. 73 Broadway, No. 1, Rector St., N. 1 (No. 21 and 23 Doane St., Boston.

Pier No. 17, Richmond. Feb. 18, 165.

ELIZABETHPORT, &c., SCHUYLKILL CO. T. H. SCHOLLENBERGER AGENT, Miner and Shipper of the Celebrated

Black Heath White Ash and Peaked Moun tain Free Burning
PINK ASH COAL
O ADDRESS POTTSVILLE OF MINERSVILLE, Schuy
County, Pa.
15-tf.

CONNOR & PATTERSON, LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL J. S. PATTERSON, Ashland. Schuylkill County, Penna.

DANT FRANKLEN LOBBERRY L VEIN COAL. My East Franklin Lorberry Coal is now sold exclu-sively, by Messrs, CALDWELL GORDON & Co., who orenic obligation of the street of the stree

Tremont, March 29, 162 Tremont. March 29, 162

COAL, LEASES.—The subscribers have determined to make several leases on their property, known as the Kennycky Property, known as the Kennycky Property, known as the Kennycky Property, situated in Schapikill County, and in the immediate vicinity of Tree another. The ground has been fully developed, and those desiring a first rate colliery, can obtain one, without making any further explorations of the same. None need make application unless capable of erecting all the improvements.

Apply to GIBEON BAST, Schaylkill, Haven. Schnylkill County. Pa., or to DAVIS PEARSON, 297 Walnut street. Philadelphia.

January 7, 165.

LORBERRY CREEK. ORBERRY COAL.

CWc, the undersigned, having consolidated our Three action is in the Lorberry Region, will hereafter transfer our business under the name of MILLER, GRAEFF & Co.
MILLER, STEES & Co.
GRAEFF & NUTTING. Mr. GRAEFF, a member of our firm, having associated, himself with J. K. BLAKISTON, will reside in Thiladolphia and all our coal shipped by tide-water will be under the exclusive control of BLAKISTON. he under the excusive council GRAEFF & CO.

By Increased care and attention in its preparation, we hope to maintain the reputation of our celebrated Lorberry Coal. Purchasers abroad can rely upon having this coal shipped in the very best order.

MILLER, GRAEFF & CO.

ANTHRACITE & BITUMINOUS DISSOLUTIONS. THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm, of BUCK & COLLINS, miners of Coal in Conyngham Township, Columbia County, is this day dissolved by mutual consent

BUCK & COLLINS,

Ashland, Feb. 20, 166 No. 109 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
"111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.
"7 Doane Street, Boston.

THE COPARTNERSHIP hereto-JAB. W. CALDWELL. C. B. CONANT. WM. REED. for existing between the subscribers under the firm of J. M. Freek & Co., for mining and selling coll at Centralia, Columbia County, Pa., is this day is solved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in quidation.

JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
Phila Feb. 25, '66 J. M. FRECK.

trates and expresses itself. We, therefore, need not apprehend a coup between the subscribers overthrow of the Government. Garrett Davis, who aptly illustrates the loyalty which commends men to the confidence of Andrew John-

THE business of the late firm will be continued by the under-signed, who has appointed Rothermel & Shaner. Office 311 Walnut St., Philadelphia, sole agents for the sale of all Coal in Philadelphia and Eastward. Centralia, March 1, %6—9-65. J. M. TRECK.

THE PARTNERSHIP beretofore existing under firms of CALDWELL, SAWYER & CO., at Philadelphia and New York; HALL, CALDWELL & CO., and E. R. SAWYER & CO., at Deston, is this day dissolved. Either of the partners will sign in liquida-LEHIGH, COUNCIL RIDGE, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY, RED ASH, LOCUST MOUNT-AIN, CUMBERLAND, BROAD TOP AND OTHER VARIETIES. Feb 24, 666 S. J. 1 THE undersigned are now prepared to fill orders for Lehigh, Wyoming, Shamokin, Schnylkill, White and Ked Ash, Comberland and Gas Cont-from Mauch Chunk on the Lehigh Canal; Schnylkill Haven, Port Carbon and Port Clinton on the Schuylkill Canal, and from Amboy, Trenton, Hobeken and Port Richmond, for shipment East and North. Either of the partners will sign in lie F. A. HALL, SETH CALDWELL, JR., E. R. SAWYER, N. P. GORDON. Philadelphia, January 1, 1866.

THE Undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership, and will continue the Coal business or firms of CALDWELL GORDON & CO., at 113 Street, Philadelphia, and No. 35 TRINITY New York, and of HALL, CALDWELL SCILIDING, New York, and of TALL CALDWELL

CO., at 144 STATE Street, Roston;

F. A. HALL

SETH CALDWELL, JR.,

N. P. GÓRDON,

SAMUEL B YOUNG,

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. THE Undersigned have this day entered into 1 Construction and will continue the Coal basiness under the firms of QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD, at No. 9 PINE Street, New York and 118 WALNUT Street Philadelphia E. R. SAWYER & CO., at No. 42 KILBY STREET, Boston

F, Boston.

E. A. QUINTARD,

E. R. SAWYER,

H. D. WARD.

1, 1866. 1-3m. Philadelphia, January 1, 1866.

COAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.—
To Miners of Coal.

The advertiser will arrange with responsible parties to put their Coal directly in the New England market, where it will command the highest retail price and quick returns. Application should be made immediately at the Miners' Journal Office (March 4, 66—10-4).

gers. The President, though he is some-times indiscreet, is more adrout than these ad-visers. The foundations of our institutions CHEAP PASSAGE
TO AND BOM
GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

ness, to receive a fair share of the public patronage.
ROBERT A. GLOVER.
Pottsville, October 29, '64
44.tf

day, which can be greatly increased by opening other veins, which can be done at a very small outlay. Address

March 17, 66

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The undersigned his opened a short for the manufacture of Boots and Shore for gentlemen, ladies and children, in Norwegian street, near Schalk's runshop—Work made to order at the shortest notice and in the best style. Repairing done. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited by the undersigned, who is an old member of the Ninety sixth Regiment.

LAPAYETTE BILLIG.

March 8, 66

Love of Office Not Peculiar to Americans. The love of honor or emoluments is not peculiar to the American people; nor does it, as satirists, cynics, and the victims of oft re-Eloquent Lecture by Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, on the "Dangers and Duties of the Hour." curring disappointment declare, spring from vanity or over-weening love of self. The multiform and bountifully endowed charities. in which our country pre eminently abounds; the story of the Sanitary, the Christian, the Union, and the Freedmen's Commissions. What the Reconstructed Rebels are through the hands of which so many tens of millions of voluntary contributions have across the continent, and the rapidity with Treason still Rampaut throughout the South.

flowed; the majestic march of our civilization which our country is interlaced with costly works of improvement attest the fact that the American people, who dig and delve most assiduously, apply least of their gains to the gratification of purely selfish purposes, and recognize most fully the truth that man holds the treasures which. God confides to him as Friday evening of last week, to its utmost capacity by an audience composed of both sexes and colors, assembled to hear the Hon. William D. Kelley deliver the sixth lecture of the course before the Social, Civil, and trustee for his feebler fellow-men. True it is that base men seek place, but none will deny that every revered name would be stricken from the scroll of sages, statesmen and phil-anthropists, if doubt and suspicion attached to all who have been willing to encounter the dangers and toils of public position in times of trial, and in the dark hours of the struggle for a great cause have been cheered by the hope that good men might love them and posterity honor their names. Power of Patronage.

Nevertheless, the patronage of our Gov ernment is a power the people should estimate in calculating the magnitude of a contest between them and the Executive of the country. The President is the fountain of political honor. To him belongs the nomination of the country o nation of the thousands of officers upon our civil list, and of the army and the navy. His ministers control contracts involving enough millions of dollars to make them prizes eagligent apprehension of its vital principles, and their hearty acceptance by its people, is in constant danger of overthrow. When the sun went below the horizon on the 1st of erly sought by men whose counsels are not without weight in social and business circles, as well as in the political combinations of the day. The agents of the Executive tra-verse every mail route, are found in the thousand post-towns of the country, swarm in our ports of entry, and may be said to be

omnipresent as the imperial police of France, but wear no uniform or badge by which the public may be admonished that they may have a secret reason for the political faith they express, or are suborned against the public good. A Constitutional Amendment Wanted. I pause to remark in this connection that this now is and ever will be a source of danger, and to add that, though President Johnson, who, when a member of the Senate, proposed in one brief session nine amendments to the Constitution, now regards that instrument as perfect in all its proportions and deprecates the suggestion of an amendment as calculated to impair its sacredness in public esteem, it will one day be the duty of he people so to modify it as to provide that subordinate offices shall be held for a definite period, and thus remove from the absolute still lived. Let us contemplate its dying hours. It will not detain us long, for when

ment. When the soldiers who were wounded in following and maintaining the flag of lucrative business they abandoned for that purpose, are holding clerkships and other itions under the Government, have to give place to those who fought the great contest. against the supremacy of that flag, as the logic of the President's position will necessitate, this point will attract the attention of the public, and, until then, I pass it.

The Controversy between the Executive and the People. The contest now prevailing is not between the parties indicated by the President on the 22d of February, when within the borders. if not at the heart of the enemy's country, he pointed out as those upon whom turbulent faction might justifiably inflict its horrors, the honored Senator from Massachusetts, and the brave old man whose indomitable courage and energy gave Pennsylvania, in spite of an opposing majority of the people, her public school system, and who, through a life stretching beyond the allotted threescore years and ten, has never swerved from prin-ciple or failed to befriend the poor, the ignoant, the oppressed, and the otherwise friend less, who is venerated by all true men, and whose name will be honored by the teeming millions of the people of our State. The peo ple understand that controversy is not be tween Congress and the Executive, but is be-tween the Executive and themselves: the question being the maintenance of the rights of that co ordinate branch of the Government through which the voice of the people is heard in the government of the nation.—
The attempt of the President is to coerce the popular will. Of the result I have no doubt. They who have involved themselves in three arrangements for the simultaneous seizure and incarceration of seventy-eight of the most of this order the revolution was accom-plished. When day broke the army was without generals who loved the Republic ours, and the Assembly (Congress,) was with-out the officers to bring it to order or a fear-

thousand millions of debt, and maintained fierce war until there was one dead in every house, will not fail now to maintain that for which they made these sacrifices. It is only necessary that the issue should be fairly sta-ted and fully culucidated to overwhelm him, who, in order that his power may be abso-lute during the brief term which, under the Constitution, he is to hold the reins, would subvert the principles of the Constitution.— To that end I choose briefly to examine the caeer of the present accidental President of the United States. The Carcer of Andrew Johnson Exam ined.

He was for a time military governor o Tennessee, and owes his elevation to the Vice-Presidency to the fact that he did not sudden overthrow of their Government like this. The power of France was in Paris; it retire from the Senate with those with whom: he had previously co-operated, and to his conduct and public utterances while in that

lic. It is not so with us; in our country it Though his earlier carcer had been resides equally in every organized political community throughout our limits. Washington, not the centre of political power, is the creditable to him as a citizen, and had secured him the confidence of the people of his State, there had been nothing in it to attract in a special degree the affectionate attention of the country. He had never borne arms in the country's service; and though vehement in declamation and much given to speaking, he was not distinguished as an or-ator. Apart from his support of the home-stead bill, his speeches and his votes were all son, may, from the floor of the Senate, sound the temper of the people on the subject, and, in accordance with his recorded oath, press in the interest of what he was pleased to re gard as his section, the slaveholding States of the country, and the party for which, alas such a suggestion upon the President; the his affinities are now more powerful than his patriotism. Even those who now surround amnestied rebels and jubilant Copperheads may borrow his own seditious language and denounce Congress as an irresponsible "Cenhim, and to whom he gives his confidence, tral Directory," and their organs say, as did the Chicago Times, that prominent among whom is our well known townsman, Hon. Thomas B. Florence, can "If the rump Congress shall not speedily abandon its seditious, revolutionary and law-less practices; if it shall persist in excluding hardly have persuaded him that he owes his election to the Vice Presidency to these facts; yet he is exercising all the functions of his office as though duty and gratitude re their rightful seats, and in exercising the pow quired him to look to the antecedents alone for a key to the wishes, purposes and convic-tions of the people who opened the possibilers of the Congress of the United States, we do not hesitate to declare that it will become the solemn duty of President Johnson to conity of his present position to him; and has stitute himself the Cromwell of the time, and not hesitated to announce more flagrantly than John Tyler ever did the purpose of using the natronage of the Government for the pro-But they who defended Mrs. Surratt and

motion of his insane an bition by saying to a citizen of Pennsylvania, and in the presence of one of her representatives, that he "holds the offices at his disposal for his friends and the friends of his friends." Let us then refer to his conduct and remarks while military governor of Tennessee, in order to ascertain what were the pledges upon which the people nominated and elected him, and how far his manner of redeeming them justifies popular confidence in his honor and veracity.

He Favors Wholesale Confiscation. During 1863 he twice visited Washington and conferred with many members of both Houses of Congress on, among other topics, the necessity of repealing the clause in the confiscation act, which provides that it should not "be so construed as to work a should not "be so construed as to work a solution of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life." I have a vivid recollection of the earnestness of his manner in the conference with which he honored me. Much of his language was more forcible than clegant. I could not with propriety give a we are so cantious about foreigners who volt.

I will faithfully discharge the duty you have entrusted to me. Let none seek in the past, mystery to me, even in this age of rebellion mystery to me, even in this age of rebe are too broad too well apprehended and too beyond his natural life." I have a vivid recollection of the earnestness of his mainer in the conference with which he honored me. Berhang Office, Se South street. New York. Draits on Standard and Wales. The sources of in the conference with which he honored me. Burdand sud Wales. The sources of in the conference with which he honored me. Much of his language was more forcible than of the earnestness of his mainer in the conference with which he honored me. Much of his language was more forcible than of the earnestness of his mainer in the conference with which he honored me. Much of his language was more forcible than of the earnestness of his mainer in the conference with which he honored me. Much of his language was more forcible than of the earnestness of his mainer in the conference with which he honored me. Much of his language was more forcible than of the eighteenth century; resembles this moment. The southern heart is rapidly being untally resounce their hemes to live with such that he have traited to permit us to consider to the close. What we dely deal more of the eighteenth century; resembles to the close of the eighteenth century; resembles this moment. The southern heart is rapidly being untally resounce their hemes to live with such that of may companions in such as the country. "Before you can be a citizen you must stay for five years." If year and ultimate purposes are as good as those of the eighteenth century; resembles this mement this as a practical danger. The sources of in the country. "Before you can will be a citizen you must stay for five years." If year the wear of the weath to the country. "Selfore you can be a citizen you must stay for five years." If year the wear of the weath the wear the wear the wear of the weath of the country. "Selfore you can be a citizen you must stay for five years." If year the weath of the country is not the change the country resembles this in the close of the eighteenth value of the close of the weath the weath NEW CASH STORE.—Just opened at Note: the street nearly opposite Market a New Dry Goods, Grocery and Provision Store, in which will be kept constantly on hand a choice stock of Goods in that line. Also, Queensware, Flour and Feed. &c.

The minimum rights and will interrights and sacrifice the white Union men of that State as well as the freedmen. "Sir," said lie, "you cannot configure under that The mandant and the independ-discharged soldiers, or sale, of the large discharged soldiers, or sale, of the large avert this dauger. The intelligence of the subject of idle public and sacrifice the white Union men of that State as well as the freedmen. "Sir," said lie, "you cannot configure under that The mandant and the independ-discharged soldiers, or sale, of the large avert this dauger. The intelligence of the see. we would fail in our duty to the Research and the discharged soldiers, or sale, of the large see, we would fail in our duty to the Research and the discharged soldiers, or sale, of the large see. we would fail in our duty to the Research and the popular branch of Congress and landed estates of the aristocracy in Tennesses.

In the popular branch of Congress and landed estates of the aristocracy in Tennesses. The intelligence of the avert this dauger. The intelligence of the see. we would fail in our duty to the Research and the popular branch of Congress and landed estates of the aristocracy in Tennesses. The intelligence of the avert this dauger. The intelligence of the avert this dauger. The intelligence of the aristocracy in Tennesses. The int impression in Europe on this point prior to said lie, 'you cannot confiscate under that Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of the 15th of law, and if you permit those people to return April, 1861, calling for seventy five thousand troops, all men now know that the American which the possession of their estates will people understand their institutions in general and in detail; that they cherish the spirit, and are ready to peril property and life in sary for the Union men to abandon their sary for the Union men to abandon their

gated by earnest men who had learned to and negroes of these authors of rebellion is doubt every Southern slaveholder, and fear-past. It is high time it was. I have been ed that the nomination of Andrew Johnson was a mistake. I answered by reporting the interview, and in my many addresses before the people during the campaign frequently referred to it.

The Record of his Public Acts. It were better, however, to appeal to the ecord of his public acts, and, in doing so, hall confine my allusions to facts mentioned in a sketch, which, as I was the fellow-boarder of its accomplished author while engaged upon it, I could not avoid knowing had the benefit of Mr. Johnson's persona supervision.
The nomination of Andrew Johnson, a

militarygovernor of Tennessee, was confirmed by the Senate on the 5th of March, 1862, and he entered upon the duties of his office one week thereafter. One of his first official acts was to publish "an appeal to the people," the following extract from which is a startling commentary on the doctrine announced in hi veto of the freedmen's bureau bill, which, while admitting that it is "the unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each House for itself, of the election returns and qualifi-cations of its own members, denies the right of the representatives of the people and the States, in concurrence with the President, to pass upon the character of the Constitution under which such representatives have been chosen, and by which States the governments of which have been overthrown, propose t resume their practical relations to the Union "In such a lamentable crisis," said he, "the Government of the United States could not be unmindful of its high constitutional obliga-

a republican form of government, an obliga-TION WHICH EVERY STATE HAS A DIRECT AND IMMEDIATE INTEREST IN HAVING OBSERVED TO WARD EVERY OTHER STATE." He Arrests and Imprisons Traitors

Before the month of March had passed he ordered the Mayor and Council of Nashville to take the oath of allegiance, and vacated their offices and sent them all to the penitentinry because they refused to obey the order "The press throughout the State," says Mr Frank Moore, "was placed under proper supervision, and it was soon understood that spoken or written treason would subject the offenders to justice. In April, the editor of the Nashville Banner was arrested and his paper suppressed." So heartily did Governor Johnson then seem to abhor treason that he arrested and imprisoned Judge Guild for that offence On the 9th of May he issued a proclamation in which he recited that "persons unfriendly to the Government of the United States" were "going at large throughout many of the counties of the State, arresting, maltreating and plundering Union citizens," and announced "that in every instance in which a Union man is arrested and maltreated by the maurauding bands aforesaid, five or more rebels from the most prominent in the immediate neighborcontrol of the Executive the constantly in-creasing number of employes of the Govern-erwise dealt with as the nature of the case When the soldiers who were wound- may require; and further, in all cases where

the property of citizens loyal to the Govern-ment of the United States is taken or demade to them out of the property of such rebels in the vicinity as have sympathized with and given aid, comfort, information or encouragement to the parties committing such

His Hatred of Treason. The people of Nashville elected a secessionist to the office of judge of the circuit court, and he gave him his commission; "but," says his biographer, "fearing that he might abuse the power thus vested in him. ordered his arrest, and sent him to the penitentiary on the same day. Time will not permit me to notice a tithe of the acts by which he effaced the suspicion that his appa rent devotion to justice and the Union resulted from a personal controversy between him and the more aristocratic leaders of the South, and satisfied the loyal people of the country that he hated treason because it was a crime, and would use any power with which they might invest him to punish the leaders of the rebellion, and prevent them from ever acquiring weight or influence in the councils of the nation. Indeed, one cannot, when reading his remarks accepting the nomination for Vice-President, or those he, made to the

colored people of Tenuessee, doubt that such was for a time his own belief; for, as Kinglake said of another-"It is believed that men do him wrong who speak of him as void of all idea of truth He understood truth, and in conversation he habitually preferred it to falsehood; but his truthfulness (though not perhaps, contrived for such an end) sometimes became a means of deception; because after generating confidence, it would suddenly break down under the pressure of a strong motive. He could maintain friendly relations with a man, and speak frankly and truthfully to him for seven years, and then suddenly deceive him. Of course, men finding themselves ensuared by what had appeared to be honesty in his character, were naturally inclined to believe that every semblance of a good quality was a mask; but it is more consistent with the principles of human nature to believe that truthfulness continuing for seven years was a gen-

uine remnant of virtue than that it was a mere preparation for falsehood." What he said on Accepting the Nemina Let me, in this connection, briefly remind you how explicit he was when accepting the

nomination by some extracts from his ad-

'The question is, whether man is capable of self government. I hold, with Jefferson, that government was made for the convenience of man, and not man for government. The laws and constitutions were designed as instruments to promote his welfare. And hence, from this principle, I conclude that governments can and ought to be changed and amended to conform to the wants, to the requirements and progress of the people and the enlightened spirit of the age.

And let me say that now is the time to secure these fundamental principles, while the land is rent with anarchy and upheaving with the throes of a mighty revolution.— While society is in this disordered state, and we are seeking security, let us fix the foun dations of the Government on principles of eternal justice which will endure for all time. Again:
"But in calling a convention to restore the State, who shall restore and re-establish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and his

means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of reorganiza-Shall he who brought this misery up on the State be permitted to control its dest nies? If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers, so freely poured out, will have been wantonly All the glorious victories won by our noble armies will go for naught, and all the battle fields which have been sown with dead heroes during the rebellion will have been made memorable in vain.". restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitution.

loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men should control the work of who takes the oath merely to save his property, and denies the validity of the oath. ourjured man, and not to be trusted. Before these repenting rebels can be trusted let them bring forth the fruits of repentance. He who helped to make all these widows and orphans-who draped the streets of Nashville in mourning should suffer for his great crime. The work is in our own hands."

and are ready to peril property and life in their defence. But we must not forget that that which violence and open assault cannot try one of them by a jury of the vicinage lie accomplish is sometimes achieved by fraud and deception; and herein is the source of all our dangers. A subtle, though narrow intellect, an elastic conscience, intense egotism, and the control of almost boundless patronage, make a combination that cannot be despised in any controversy.

And again:

"And again:

"On two appealed to the persuasive power of personal reason for holding out, to save their property and the State; for it you attempt to the North for when, after his nomination, I was interro- trious men. The day for protecting the lands of the late war and put down the rebellion. secure a measure of popular confidence be-

most deeply pained at some things which have come under my observation. We get men in command who, under the influence of flattery, fawning and caressing, grant protection to the rich traitor, while the poor Unior man stands out in the cold, often unable to get a receipt or a voucher for his losses. The traitor can get lucrative contracts, while the loyal man is pushed aside, unable to obtain a recognition

Andrew Johnson on Negro Equality.

But time flowed on, and as the election approached he became more emphatic. It was to be held the 9th of November, and on the evening of the 24th of October the colored people of Nashville and the vicinity paraded in great numbers, bearing torches, transparencies and banners, and Governor Johnson found it convenient to meet and address them. War was still flagrant, and the Southern ar istocracy were not to be represented in the electoral college, the members of which were to vote for him or Mr. Pendleton as Vice-President. But the people of the North, who believed that justice, equal and exact justice to all, was the only sign by which the rebellion could be conquered, would vote. He had been a Democrat and a slaveholder, and was then penetrated with the belief he has since expressed, that the radicals in the convention had opposed his nomination on that account. It is possible that this knowledge. may have induced him, eagerly ambitious and familiar with political quantities as he was, to make the address, or have given tone to his remarks. But be that as it may, it is certain that his words were not cold, and con-

temptuous as those which, as President he uttered to the few returning braves who represented a regiment that had been thrice re-cruited because it had been thrice decimated in battle But let him speak for himself.— "Negro equality, indeed," cried he; "why pass any day along the sidewalk of High street, where these aristocrats more particularly dwell-these aristocrats whose sons are now in the bands of guerillas and cuthroats who prowl and rob and murder around our of marriage shall be respected in your persons, and the great State of Tennessee shall no more give her sanction to your degradation and your shame." And, having in language which you all remember, promised to

be their Moses, he added: his country and one who loves equal rights says. Thiers, "and a third, a subdivision of his friends. I speak, too, as a citizen of the two others, offered themselves to him, his friends. I speak, too, as a citizen of the two others, onered themselves of him, Tennessee. I am here on my own soil; and hear I mean to stay and fight this battle of their views. These were known as the patriots, the moderates, and lastly, the pourris, bellion and Slavery shall, by God's good help, no longer pollute our State. Loyal men, whether white or black, shall alone control. her destinies; and when this strife in which | are now represented by those office-holders we are all engaged is past, I trust, I know, we shall have a better state of things, and shall all rejoice that honest labor reaps the Johnson and a white man's government."fruit of its own industry, and that every man | When referring to them Thier says: "The has a fair chance in the race of life."

His Faithlessness Exposed by Governor Brownlow. How faithless this man, who now claims the confidence of his abused fellow citizens. has been to all these pledges, let that unfal tering patriot, Wm. G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, tell. I have a letter from him, tary on the untrustworthiness of this man's most sacred pledges. That you may hear exactly what he says, I will read it all, from

date to signature: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Nashviele, March 8, 1866. Win. D. Kelley, House of Representatives DEAR SIR:—Enclosed I send you a copy of my proclamation, from which you will learn that a faction of twenty-one disorganizers have, in the true spirit of the late inour House of Representatives below a quorum. I need not add further remarks, as the

proclamation fully discusses the points at On Friday last the election of county officers took place throughout the State, such as clerks, sheriffs, justices, trustees and tax junction with Sieyes—the proudest day of his collectors, and in Middle and West Tennes life would be that when he retired from powsee the rebels have made a clean sweep er, to another, that the part of Cromwell apown candidates, who electioneered for office on the ground that they were rebels, and had either served in the rebel army or in some found respect for that mighty intellect, before other capacity had given their influence to the cause of TREASON and TRAITORS. When Richmond fell and Lee surrendered, rebels, and many who sympathized with mation of the constitution. To all the Jaco-them, were very respectful to Union men, bins who approached him he spoke of the often obsequious; guilty culprits, they evidently feared arrest and punishment, and felt of records, and used terms which sufficiently that to be let alone and allowed to live was recalled the famous proclamation which had all they had a right to expect. But, since pardons have been so multiplied and no man has been punished, they have everywhere believe of the troops for the morning of the 18th come impudent and defiant, until, in most Brumaire, after which he would, he said, set counties in Middle and West Tennessee it is off to take command of the army on the fron-

disreputable to have been a Union man, or, as a Southern man, to have served in the Union army. And matters are growing worse; the reconstructed traitors openly cursing loyal men, and threatening that they have the President on their side, while we all feel that the President's policy is ruinous to When I put the President in nomination at Baltimore for the Vice Presidency, I felt that he had so thoroughly committed himself to the Union cause, and had been so badly treated by the rebels, it was impossible for him ever to get round to them again; but I give him up as lost to the Union party, and as the man who is to head the rebels and Democrats. Every rebel in all this country.

every McClellan man, and every ex-guerilla chief are loud and enthusiastic in praise of the President. The men who, but a few. months since, were cursing him for an Abolitionist and traitor, and wishing him executed, are now for executing all who dare to oppose his policy, or even doubt its success. There is twice the amount of bitterness and intolerance in the South, to-day, toward the Union and everything Northern, than there was at the time of Lee's surrender Abuse of Union men, of the radicals in Congress, and self assumed superiority on the part of the Southern chivalry, have arisen to such a height that loval men can ot travel on a steamboat or in a railroad car without being insulted. As it was during the war, so it is now; all concessions from the North, of from the majority in Congress, are regarded as evidences of fear; all the old rebel pap rs of 1861, and many new ones, are in full blast, threatening Congress and the North with ultimate vengence, and boasting of Southern prowess. The most popular men been made memorable in vain."

"Why all this carnage and devastation?

It was that treason might be put down and traitors punished. Therefore I say that traitations punished. Congress." and they are pleased till to the North, and what they are pleased till to the North, and what they are pleased till to the North, and what they are pleased till to the North. resent them loyal and kindly disposed is

distant, to protect loyal men and freedmen,

who were fleeing for safely and coming to this city.

With kind recollections of the past, and the hope of a pleasant future, W. G. BROWNLOW, Governor of Tenner

The "Central Directory," In view of the statements of Gov. Brownlow, and its corroborations borne to us by every mail from the South, may I not inquire whether Andrew Johnson is in his true place, if traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration?" In view of his perfidious abandonment of the Union men of the South, do not his denunciations of Congress remind you of Louis Napoleon's cry that the Congress of France had become a hot-bed of plots and conspiracies? And has he, under the tuition of his new friends, been studying the history of revolutionary France, that he denounces the joint Committee on Reconstruction, composed as it is of fifteen of the purest statesmen of the country, as an irresponsible central directory? That phrase recalls to mind the incidents of the 18th Bru-maire. He should have known his countrymen better than to have referred to such an

example! example!
On the 18th Brumaire the executive power of France was in a Central Directory. The condition of the country, as we find it in Thiers, reminds us of that of the unhappy South. He says, after referring to the victories of Mount Tabor and Aboukir. greatest perils were not without, but within. The disorganized government, unruly parties which would not submit to authority, and which, nevertheless, were not strong enough to possess themselves of it—a kind of social dissolution everywhere, and robbers a sign of that dissolution, infesting the high-roads, especially in provinces formerly torn by civil war—such was the state of the republic."

Another Historical Parallel. When on the 18th of October, Napoleon, fresh from the expedition to Syria, found his way secretly to his home in the Rue Chantereine, his first visit was to the president of the Directory, Gohier, with whom he arranged that he should be presented to the Directory the next day. After his presentation, he ad who prowl and rob and murder around our city—pass by these dwellings, I say, and you will see as many mulatto as negro children—the former bearing an unmistakable resem is the habit of our President. He said "that, the former bearing an unmistakable resem is the habit of our President, he said "that, blance to their aristocratic owners. Colored after consolidating the establishment of his men of Tennessee, this, too, shall cease armies in Egypt by the victories of Mount Your wives and daughters shall no longer be Tabor and Aboukir, and committing the dragged into a concubinage, compared to which polygamy is a virtue, to satisfy the brutal lusts of slaveholders and overseers.—

Theoreforth the cancillate of Oddle holistant domestic being the compared to be un-Thenceforth the sanctity of God's holy law done. He had found it saved by the exof marriage shall be respected in your perploits of brethren in arms, and in this he rejoiced." "Never," he added, clapping his hand to his sword. "never would he draw it but in defence of that Republic.'

History Repeating Itself. their Moses, he added:

The leaders of all the parties of France visT speak now as one who feels the world ited him in turn. Two principal parties, who, having been fierce Republicans, pro claim themselves the friends "of Andrew pourris, the rotten were all the rogues, all the tune, who had dishonored themselves in making is, and who were still bent on making it at the same price. These followed Barras and Fouche, the minister of police. Among them were men of all sorts—Jacobins, moderates, and even royalists." The never-to be forgotten meeting in front of the Executive Mansion, on the 22d of February, confirms, nost strikingly, the fact that history not on by repeats itself, but does it with the accuracy of detail. It is said that "Bonaparte felt a horror of the turbulent, and a disgust of the corrupt." He, there'ore, shrank from personal contact with the pourris, and repulsed them until their leaders became absorbed.

utely necessary to his purposes.
"Meanwhile," says Allison, "in his secret ntercourse with the different leaders, Napoleon was indefatigable in his endeavors to disarm all opposition. Master of the most profound dissimulation, he declared himself o the chiefs of the different parties penetra ted with the ideas which he was aware would he most acceptable to their minds. To one he protested that he certainly did desire to play the part of Washington, but only in conturning the Union men out and electing their peared to him ignoble, because it was that of which the genius of Mirabeau had prostrated itself; that, for his own part, he could only head the armies, and leave to others the for-

Brumaire, after which he would, he said; set

Overthrow of the French Republic.

Thus he perfected this plan for the over-throw of the Republic. At daybreak of the 9th

of November, known as the 18th Brumaire, the boulevards were filled with a splendid body of cavalry, and all the generals in Paris repaired in full dress to the Rue Chantereine. To lull the suspicions of the President of the Directory, Bonaparte had announced to him familiarly that he would not dine with him on that day. The leaders of the Deputies of the Ancients, in pursuance of a conspiracy, had determined to announce at the opening of the session that the Republic was in danger, but to allay the fears of the uncorrupted members by assuring them that it would be saved by the protection arm of General Bonaparte. On the arrival of the unusual hour at which the meeting had been called the president of the commission charged with watching over the legislative body opened the proceedings. "The Republic," said he. "is menaced at once by the anarchists and the enemy; we must instantly take measures for the public safety. We may reck on on the support of General Bonaparte. It is un-der the shadow of his protecting arm that the Councils must deliberate on the measures required by the interests of the Republic. The Speaker declared debate or remonstrance to be out of order, and the decree was adopted. The soldiers, who believed as did the people, that they had been ordered out for review, surrounded the Hall of the Ancients, and Bonaparte attended by Moreau, lacdonald, Bertheir, Murat, Lannes, Marmont and Lefebvre entered, and proceeded to the bar of the Hall of the Ancients. Andrew Johnson's Dissimulation. After a moment's pause, Bonaparte said :

to call the "Radical Congress," and they are the class of men who are selected to fill offices, as the late county elections show. as the late county elections show. The same arms, I will speedily crush them to the is true of the entire South, only more so!—

In a word, they are resolved on breeling the same arms. I will speedily crush them to the earth. You are the collected wisdom of the nation; it is for you to point out the measures which may save it. I come, surrounded reorganization and reformation absolutely.
I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to rote with lovel, men which he recently and the lovel and intelligence can represent the results of t I will faithfully discharge the duty you have His plan of trusting rebels with their State the French Government. The perjury-Governments has had an effect exactly the opposite of what he intended. It has ruined the prospects of the Union men, and they enabled Bonaparte was dissimplation. feel that there is no safety for them unless he thus swore to protect was dissimulation Congress shall choose to protect them. Even the essencial agency was the success with three days are General Thomas had to send which he impressed the chiefs of the different troops into Marshall county, some sixty miles parties with the belief that he was controlled by the ideas in which they had faith. From history or his own experience, Andrew Johnson has learned that dissimulation So far as I am individually concerned the alone will enable him to execute his purposes.