TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, between Middle and High, near the Post Office—"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

BY H. J. STAHLE. "Truth is Mighty, and Will Prevail." $2 IN ADVANCE.

48th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAR. 5, 1866. No. 23.

Professional Cards.

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 30, 1863. tf

Dr. J. A. Armstrong,

HAVING removed from New Salem, York county, and having located at Middletown, Adams county, offers his professional services to the public. [July 31, '65. 6m

Dr. D. S. Peffer,

ABBOTTSTOWN, Adams county, continues the practice of his profession in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any old standing diseases to call and consult him.
Oct. 3, 1864. tf

Doctor C. W. Benson.

OFFICE at the Railroad House, (front room, formerly occupied by Dr. Kinzer,)
LITTLESTOWN, PA.
June 19, 1865. tf

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Law Partnership.

W. A. DUNCAN & J. H. WHITE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to them, including the procuring of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State Governments.
Office in North West Corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Penn'a.
April 3, 1865. tf

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

HAS his office one door west of the DENTIST, Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Cemetery Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Hardware & Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of
BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the city.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, May 16, 1864.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.
☞ A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

Still at Work!

THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.
NEW WORK made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.
Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS and a SLEIGH for sale. JACOB TROXEL.
Dec. 7, 1863.

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.
P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.
Nov. 14, 1862.

Do You Wish

TO preserve a good likeness of yourself your children, or your friends? go at once to MUMPER'S GALLERY, the best place in the county to secure first class pictures.

A Few 7-30's

STILL on hand and for sale at THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG.
GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.
Oct. 9, 1865. 6t

ATTRACTING ATTENTION.—The superior Pictures taken at MUMPER'S SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, on West Middle st., are attracting universal attention. Good judges pronounce them superior to any ever taken in this place. Call and examine for yourselves.
Jan. 16, 1865.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flou and Gelatin, for sale at Dr HORNER'S Drug Store.

TWEEDS, CLOTHING can be bought at cost at PICKING'S.

Great Attraction.

GOLD AND SILVER
HOLIDAY GIFTS!
$1,000,000 WORTH OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
to be disposed of at
ONE DOLLAR EACH!
Without regard to value! Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive!
BY A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
(Agents for the Manufacturers,)
No. 36 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.
☞ Read the following List of Articles to be sold for ONE DOLLAR EACH:—☜

100 Gold Hunting-case Watches, each,	$125 00
100 Gold Watches, var's styles, "	70 00
200 Ladies' Gold Watches, "	50 00
500 Silver Watches, each,	$35 00 to 40 00
1000 Elegant Silver Plated Castor Stands, each,	20 00 to 50 00
1000 Elegant Silver Plated Fruit & Cake Baskets,	15 00 to 25 00
1000 sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons,	8 00 to 15 00
2500 sets of Silver Plated Forks,	8 00 to 15 00
2000 Goblets, engraved,	4 00 to 8 00
3000 pairs of Table Spoons,	5 00 to 8 00
3000 pairs of Salt Spoons,	3 00 to 5 00
4500 magnificent Napkin Rings,	4 00 to 9 50
8000 pairs of Pendant Ear Drops, (assorted colors,)	5 00 to 8 00
3300 sets of Ladies' Jewelry, imitation Ivory,	5 00 to 10 00
2500 Gold Lockets, eng'd backs, watch face perfect imitation Ladies' Watch,	10 00
10000 Ladies' Back Combs, rich and unique patterns,	5 00 to 25 00
4400 Belt Buckles, Gold, Jet and Vulcanite,	5 00 to 15 00
6000 l't style Vest & Neck Chains,	5 00 to 20 00
5500 Gents' Cal'a Diamond Pins,	5 00 to 20 00
4000 Calif'a Diamond Ear Drops,	5 00 to 10 00
3000 Miniature and Enameled Revolving Pins,	5 00 to 10 00
2000 California Diamond and En. Gents' Scarf Pins,	2 00 to 10 00
2000 Masonic and Emblem Pins,	2 00 to 10 00
2500 Gold Band Bracelets, engraved and plain,	3 00 to 20 00
3000 Jet and Mosaic Brooches,	3 00 to 10 00
2000 Cameo Broaches, rich patterns, very tasty,	5 00 to 20 00
3000 Coral Ear Drops,	4 00 to 6 00
2000 Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains,	8 00 to 15 00
6000 Gents' Pins, a splendid assortment,	2 00 to 10 00
4000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, entirely new style,	3 00 to 10 00
3000 Studs and Sleeve Buttons, in sets, very rich,	3 00 to 10 00
5000 Sleeve Buttons, plain, enameled and engraved,	2 00 to 8 00
10000 plain and handsomely engraved Rings,	2 50 to 10 00
8000 Lockets, double case, richly engraved,	2 00 to 10 00
15000 sets of Ladies' Jewelry, new and latest styles,	6 00 to 12 00
5000 handsome Seal Rings,	3 00 to 8 00
2000 sets of Bosom Studs,	2 50 to 6 00
1000 Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	15 00 to 25 00
2000 sets Jet and Gold Pins and Ear Drops,	6 00 to 10 00
2000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c.,	4 00 to 6 00
10000 Gold Pens and handsome Silver Cases,	5 00 to 8 00
10000 Gold Pens and handsome Ebony Holders,	4 00 to 6 00

The method of disposing of these goods at ONE DOLLAR each is as follows:

Certificates, naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

On the receipt of the Certificate you will see what you are going to have, then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for ONE DOLLAR, and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks. The price of Certificates is as follows:—One for 25 cents; five for $1 eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15.

The distribution is conducted fairly, and all have an equal chance of obtaining the valuable prizes by purchasing the Certificates. We guarantee entire satisfaction in all cases.

Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms and premiums. Send 25 cents for one Certificate and our circular with terms.
Address, A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
P. O. Box 4270, New York.
Jan. 8, 1866. nov.27. 3m

New Goods! Cheap Goods!

THE PLACE TO GET THEM IN HANOVER!—We hereby inform the citizens of York and Adams counties, that we have established, at the southeast corner of Centre Square and Baltimore street, HANOVER, formerly occupied by C. E. & T. T. Wirt, a Branch Store, the principal business houses being located in New York and York, Pa.,) where we will keep at all times a regular assortment of Dry, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, also, a well selected assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, COTTINETS and CORDUROYS; China, Glass and Queens-ware, Ladies', Misses' and Children's SHOES; also, a nice and full assortment of all kinds of CARPET, Floor and Table Oil-cloth.

We have also established in rooms adjoining the Central Hotel, a CLOTHING STORE, where we will keep constantly on hand a well selected assortment of Ready-made Clothing, of the latest styles, and a full assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., which we will sell at reduced prices.

As our motto is, and always will be, "quick sales and small profits," we hope to receive a share of the patronage of town and country. Our connection with the large wholesale houses in New York City and York, Pa., where are always stored an extensive stock of goods, which we sell at wholesale and retail, enables us to supply our old friends and such of our new customers as will give us a call, with the very best marketable goods, at lower rates than can be purchased anywhere in the State. Call and see for yourselves.
JOS. LEBACH & BRO.
Hanover, June 26, 1865. 1y

Ladies' Oyster Saloon.

THE undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to his friends that, in connection with his CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON, he has opened an OYSTER SALOON, with a SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES. Ladies and Gentlemen visiting this Saloon will find the accommodations all they could desire. Oysters will be served up in any style and in a superior manner. Call and see. JOHN GRUEL.
Nov. 6, 1865. tf

Election Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Gas Company, for the purpose of electing a President and Six Managers, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the Arbitration Room in the Court House. M. JACOBS, Pres't.
D. McCONAUGHY, Sec'y.
Feb. 26, 1866. td

PUBLIC SALE

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of MARCH next, the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Gilliland, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said decedent, in Tyrone township, Adams county, about one mile east of Heidlersburg, the following valuable Personal Property, viz:

3 HEAD OF WORK HORSES, 2 Milch Cows, 5 head of Young Cattle, 7 Sheep, 4 Shotes, 1 Brood Sow and Pigs, Four-horse Wagon, Spring Wagon, Carriage, set of Hay Carriages, set of Wood Ladders, Feed Trough, Hay Rake, Log Hoister, Ploughs and Harrows, Winnowing Mill, 2 Seeds, 2 Sleighs and Bells, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, Cultivator, Three-horse, Double and Single-trees, Two-horse Spreader, Cutting Box, Log Chain, Fifth and Breast Chains, Horse Gears, such as Breechbands, Front Gears, Plough Gears, Collars, Bridles, Wagon Saddle, Side Saddle, Wagon Whip, Housings, 2 sets of Harness, 3 sets of Lines, Halters and Cow Chains, Forks, Rakes, Grain Cradle, Scythes and Snathes, Mattock, Shovels, Grain Bags, Wheelbarrow, Cross-cut Saw, Wood Saw, Maul and Wedges, Grindstone, 3 Hoes, Hand Saw, Ropes, Chains, Boxes. Work Bench, Shaving Horse, Corn Coverer, Clover Cradle, 2 Axes, a lot of old Iron, &c. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz: Tables, Chairs, Cupboard, Sink, Case of Drawers, Chest, Desk, 2 Clocks, Cooking Stove, 2 Bedsteads, Dough-tray, Wool Wheel, 2 Spinning Wheels, Reel, Steelyards, Barrels, Tubs, Vinegar Barrels, Iron Pots, Smoothing Irons, Meat Vessels, Crockery-ware, Meat by the pound, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
SARAH GILLILAND, Adm'x.,
FREDERICK QUICKEL, Adm'r.
Feb. 5, 1866. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 9th day of MARCH next, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Mountjoy township, Adams county, 3 miles south of Gettysburg, near the Baltimore turnpike, the following personal property, viz:

3 HEAD OF WORK HORSES, (one of which is a good saddle horse,) 3 Milch Cows, all fresh, 1 Heifer, 2 head of Young Cattle, Brood Sow and Pigs, Shotes, Hanover Reaper, (self-raker,) good Three-horse Wagon, Lime Bed, Hay Carriage, 4 sets Horse Gears, Wagon Saddle, Bridles, Collars, Housings, Lines, Halters, Sleigh and Bells, Winnowing Mill, Plows, Harrow, Corn Fork, Feed Trough, Fifth Chain, Log Chain, Breast and Butt Chains, Cow Chains, Halter Chains, Three-horse-tree, Double and Single-trees, Wheelbarrow, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Rakes, Mowing Scythes, Mattocks, 100 feet 1¼ inch Rope, lot of old Iron, Chains, Barrels, Tubs, Axes, Maul and Wedges, lot of Bacon, lot of Books and Papers, Corn, Oats and Potatoes, by the bushel, and various other articles.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
AARON SHEELY.
Feb. 12, 1866. ts

PUBLIC SALE

OF FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.—On WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Cumberland township, Adams county, about 2½ miles west of Gettysburg, the following valuable Farm Stock and Implements, viz:

2 WORK HORSES, (both young,) 12 Pigs, seven weeks old, (hard to beat,) Spring Wagon, set Carriage Harness, Plough Harness, Side Saddle, Threshing Machine and Horse Power, Reaper and Mower, Grain Drill, all in good order, Winnowing Mill, Harrow, good as new, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, some Carpenter Tools, Cider Press and Apple Mill, large Cider Trough, good as new; Corn by the bushel, Hay by the ton; Cooking Stove, Ten-plate Stove, 2 Corner Cupboards, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chair, Clock, Iron Pots and Pans, Churn, Chests, Doughtray, Sausage Cutter, Hogsheads, Barrels, Bacon and Lard by the pound, first-rate Cut Rifle, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
ABRAHAM PLANK.
Jacob Mickley, Auctioneer.
Feb. 26, 1866. ts

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On MONDAY, the 12th day of MARCH, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Straban township, Adams county, Pa., on the road leading from the State road to Hunterstown, 1 mile from the latter place, the following Personal Property, viz:

4 HEAD OF GOOD HORSES, including 1 young family Mare, rising 8 years old, and one rising 3 years, and 2 yearling Colts, 2 good Milch Cows, one fresh about the time of sale, 3 head of young Heifers, 2 head of Sheep, 2 Shotes, Two-horse Wagon, Hay Carriages, Lime Bed, Manure Boards, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Double and Single-trees, Three-horse-trees, new Buggy Spread and Straps, Stretchers, Mattock, Shovels, Forks, of all kinds, Rakes, Horse Rake, a good Grain Fan, Horse Gears, 2 sets of Breechbands, Plough Gears, Traces, Chains, Halters and Cow Chains, set of Double Harness, Carriage Bridles and Martingal, Wagon Saddle, Wagon Whip, Blind Bridles and Collars, a new Sled, Boxes, Barrels, Casks, Hogsheads, lot of new Corn Brooms, lot of Lard, old Iron, and a great many other articles not herein mentioned.

☞ Attendance will be given and terms made known by
AMOS CASHMAN.
Feb. 26, 1866. 2t

$50 Reward!

WAS stolen from the premises of the subscriber, in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., on Tuesday night last, (Feb. 13,)
A DARK BAY MARE,
about 13 years old, a narrow strip of white on the face running down to the nose, right hind foot white to the pastern joint, very heavy set, and of good life. The above reward will be paid to any person returning said Mare to the subscriber, or for such information as may lead to her recovery.
ABRAHAM HOFFMAN.
Feb. 19, 1866. 3t*

$5 Reward!

LEFT the subscriber, about the 25th of January, a bound boy from the Alms House, named Charles Dean, aged about 17 years. The above reward will be paid for his return. Persons are hereby notified not to trust him on my account. JOHN MYERS,
Square Corner P. O., Adams co., Pa.
Feb. 19, 1866. 3t*

Mare for Sale.

I HAVE a fine young FAMILY MARE—rising 5 years old, will work anywhere, and rides well—for sale. JACOB B. MILLER,
Feb. 26, 1866. 2w* Straban twp.

JACK FROST has come and all who wish a good Over Coat would do well to call at once at [Jan. 15, '66.] PICKING'S.

Choice Miscellany.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Great Speech at the White House.

Denunciation of Northern Disunionists.

He Names Some of the Traitors.

Stevens and Sumner Among Them.

The Irresponsible Central Directory.

A Scheme to Subvert the Republic.

The Radicals Inaugurating Revolution.

The Constitution to be Destroyed.

It Must be Preserved.

The Way to Peace and Union.

A Proper and Moving Appeal to the People.

The following is a full and accurate report of President Johnson's great speech to the people at Washington on the 22d of February:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—for I presume I have a right to address you as such—I come to tender to you my sincere thanks for the approbation expressed by your Committee in their personal address and in the resolutions submitted by them as having been adopted by the meeting which has been held in this city to-day. These resolutions, as I understand them, are complimentary to the policy which has been adopted by the Administration, and steadily pursued since it came into power. I am free to say to you on this occasion, that it is extremely gratifying to me to know that so large a portion of my fellow-citizens approve and indorse the policy which has been adopted, and which it is my intention shall be carried out. (Great applause.) That policy is one which is intended to restore all the States to their original relations to the Federal Government of the United States. (Renewed applause.)

APPROPRIATENESS OF THE DAY.

This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation. It is the day that gave birth to that man who more, perhaps, than any other founded this Government. It is the day that gave birth to the Father of our country. It is the day that gave birth to him who presided over that body which framed the Constitution, under which all the States entered into this glorious Confederacy. Such a day is peculiarly appropriate for the indorsement of a policy, whose object is the restoration of the Union of the States as it was designed by the Father of his Country. (Applause.)

Washington, whose name this city bears, is embalmed in the hearts of all who love free government. Washington, in the language of his eulogist, was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. No people can claim him, no nation can appropriate him. His reputation is commensurate with the civilized world, and his name is the common property of all those who love free government.

THE MONUMENT OF FREEDOM.

To-day I had the pleasure of visiting an association who have been devoting their efforts to the completion of the monument which is being erected to his name. I was proud to meet them, and so far as I could, to give them my influence and countenance in aid of the work they have undertaken. That monument which is being erected to him who, I may say, founded the Government, is almost within the throw of a stone of the spot from which I now address you. Let it be completed. (Applause.) Let those various blocks which the States, and individuals, and associations, and corporations have put in that monument as pledges of their love for this Union be preserved, and let the work be accomplished.

TENNESSEE.

In this connection let me refer to the block from my own State, God bless her (applause)! which has struggled for the preservation of this Union in the field and in the councils of the nation, and which is now struggling to renew her relations with this Government, that were interrupted by a fearful Rebellion. She is now struggling to renew those relations, and to take her stand where she had ever stood since 1796 until this Rebellion broke out. (Great applause.) Let me repeat the sentiment that that State has inscribed upon the stone which she has deposited in that monument *of freedom, which is being raised in com*memoration of Washington. She is struggling to get back into the Union, and to stand by the sentiment which is there inscribed, and she is willing to sustain it.—What is it? It is the sentiment which was enunciated by her distinguished son, the immortal, the illustrious Jackson, "The Federal Union—it must be preserved."—(Great applause.) If it were possible for that old man, whose statue is now before me, and whose portrait is behind me in the Executive Mansion, and whose sentiment is thus preserved in that monument in your vicinity, to be called forth from the grave, or if it were possible to communicate with the spirit of the illustrious dead, and make him understand the progress of faction and of rebellion and treason, he would turn over in his coffin, and he would rise, and shaking off the habiliments of the tomb, would again stand erect, and extend forth his long arm and finger, and reiterate that sentiment, once expressed by him on a memorable occasion, "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." (Great applause.)

HISTORIC REMINISCENCES.

We have witnessed what has transpired since his day. In 1833, when treason and treachery and infidelity to the Government and Constitution of the United States stalked forth in the land, it was his power and influence that crushed the serpent in its incipiency. It was then stopped, but only for a time. The same spirit of disaffection continues. There were men disaffected to the Government, both in the North and in the South.

SLAVERY.

There was, in a portion of the Union, a peculiar institution, of which some complained, and to which others were attached. One portion of our countrymen in the South advocated that institution while another portion in the North opposed it.

EXTREME PARTIES.

The result was the formation of extreme parties, one especially in the South, which reached a point at which it was proposed to dissolve the Union of the States for the purpose, as was said, of securing and preserving that peculiar institution. There was another portion of our countrymen who were opposed to that institution, and who went to such an extreme that they were willing to break up the Government in order to get clear of that peculiar institution of the South.

I say these things because I desire to talk plainly and in familiar phraseology. I assume nothing here to-day beyond the position of a citizen; one who has been pleading for his country and the preservation of the Constitution. (Immense cheering.)—These two parties, I say, were arrayed against each other, and I stand here before you for the Union to-day, as I stood in the Senate of the United States in 1860 and '61.

IN THE SENATE.

I met there those who were making war upon the Constitution, those who wanted to disrupt the Government, and I denounced them in my place then and there, and exposed their true character. I said that those who were engaged in the work of breaking up the Government were traitors. I have never ceased, on all proper occasions, to repeat that sentiment, and as far as my efforts could go, I have endeavored to carry it out. (Great applause.) I have just remarked that there were two parties, one of which was for destroying the Government and separating the Union, in order to preserve slavery, and the other for breaking up the Government, in order to destroy slavery. True, the objects which they sought to accomplish were different, so far as slavery was concerned, but they agreed in the desire to break up the Government, the precise thing to which I have always been opposed, and whether disunionists come from the South or from the North, I stand now, as I did then, vindicating the Union of these States and the Constitution of my country. (Tremendous applause.)

SECESSION.

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

THE REBELLION CRUSHED.

Their armies have been disbanded, and they come forward now in a proper spirit and say, "We are mistaken. We made an effort to carry out the doctrine of Secession and to dissolve this Union. In that we have failed. We have traced this doctrine to its logical and physical results, and we find that we are mistaken. We acknowledge the flag of our country, and are willing to obey the Constitution and to yield to the supremacy of the laws." (Great applause.) Coming in that spirit, I say to them, "When you have complied with the requirements of the Constitution; when you have yielded to the law, when you have acknowledged your allegiance to the Constitution, I will, *so far as I can, open the door of the Union* to those who had erred and strayed from the fold of their fathers for a time." (Great applause.) Who has suffered more by the Rebellion than I have? I shall not repeat the story of the wrongs and sufferings inflicted upon me; but the spirit of revenge is not the spirit in which to deal with a wronged people. I know there has been a great deal said about the exercise of the pardoning power, so far as your Executive is concerned.

THE LEADING TRAITORS.

There is no one who has labored with more earnestness than myself to have the principal, intelligent and conscious traitors brought to justice, the law vindicated, and the great fact judicially established that *treason is a crime (Applause), but while* conscious, leading and intelligent traitors are to be punished, should whole communities and States and people be made to submit to the penalty of death? No, no!

I have perhaps as much asperity and as much resentment as men ought to have, but we must reason in great matters of government about man as he is; we must conform our actions and our conduct to the example of Him who founded our holy religion, not that I would make such a comparison on this occasion in any personal aspect.

BEGINNING OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

I came into this place under the constitution of the country and by the approbation of the people, and what did I find? I found eight millions of people who were in fact condemned under the law, and the penalty was death. Was I to yield to the spirit of revenge and resentment, and declare that they should all be annihilated and destroyed? How different would this have been from the example set by the Holy Founder of our religion, the extremities of whose divine arch rests upon the horizon, and the span of which embraces the universe! He who founded this great scheme came into the world and found man condemned under the law, and his sentence was death. What was his example? Instead of putting the world, or even a nation to death, He died upon the cross, attesting, by His wounds and His blood, that He died that mankind might live. [Great applause.]

MASSES OF THE SOUTH.

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

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

But, my countrymen, after having passed through the rebellion and given such evidence as I have, though men croak a great deal about it now, (laughter)—when I look back through the battle-fields and see many of these brave men in whose company I was in parts of the rebellion where it was most difficult and doubtful to be found, before the smoke of battle has scarcely passed away, before the blood shed has scarcely congealed—what do we find? True, the rebellion is put down by the strong arm of the government in the field; but is that the only way in which we can have rebellion? They struggled for the breaking up of your government; but before they are scarcely out of the battle-field, and before our brave men have scarcely returned to their homes to renew the ties of affection and love, we find ourselves almost in the midst of another rebellion? (Applause.)

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Our war to suppress one rebellion was to prevent the separation of the States, and thereby change the character of the government and weaken its power. Now what is the struggle? There is an attempt to concentrate the power of the government in the hands of the few, and thereby bring about a consolidation which is equally dangerous and objectionable with separation. (Enthusiastic applause.) We find that powers are assumed and attempted to be exercised of a most extraordinary character. What are they? We find that the government can be revolutionized and be changed without going into the battle-field.

Sometimes, revolutions the most disastrous to the people are effected without shedding blood. The substance of our government may be taken away, leaving only the form and shadow—now what are the attempts—which are being prepared? We find, that, in fact, by an irresponsible central directory, nearly all the forces of the government are assumed without ever consulting the legislative or executive departments of the government. Yes, by a resolution reported by a committee upon whom all the legislative power of the government has been conferred.

That principle in the constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department, the Senate and House of Representatives, to be the judges of the election and qualification of its own members, has been virtually taken away from those departments of the government, and conferred upon a committee, who must report before they can act, under the constitution, and allow members duly elected to take their seats. By this rule they assume that there must be laws passed; that there must be recognition, in respect to a State in the Union with all its political rights restored, before the respective Houses of Congress, under the constitution, shall judge of the election and qualifications of its own members.

What position is that? You have been struggling for four years to put down the rebellion; you denied in the beginning of the struggle that any State had the right to go out; you said that they had neither the right nor power. The issue has been made and it has been settled that a State has neither the right nor the power to go out of the Union; and when you have settled that by the executive and military power of the government, and by the public judgment, you turn round and assume that they are not and shall not come in. (Laughter and cheers.) I am free to say to you as your Executive that I am not prepared to take any such position.

I say that when they comply with the constitution—when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty, and that they can be trusted—when they yield obedience to the law—I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and union be restored. (Long cheers.)

STILL IN THE FIELD.

I have fought traitors and treason in the South. I opposed the Davises, Toombses, and the Slidells, and a long list of others whose names I need not repeat; and now, when I turn round at the other end of the line, I find men—I care not by what name you call them—(a voice, call them traitors)—who still stand opposed to the restoration of the union of these States, and I am *free to say to you* that I am still for the re-toration of this Union. I am *still in favor of this great government of* ours going on and following out its destiny. (A voice, give us the names.)

THE NAMES AT THE OTHER END.

A gentleman calls for their names.—Well, suppose I should give them. [A voice: "We know them."] I look upon them—I repeat it, as President or as a citizen—as much opposed to the fundamental principles of this government, and believe they are as much laboring to prevent or destroy them, as were the men who fought against us. [A voice: "What are the names?"] I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. [Tremendous applause.] I say Charles Sumner. [Great applause.] I say Wendell Phillips, and others of the same stripe, are among them. [A voice: "Give it to Forney."]

Some gentleman in the crowd says give it to Forney. I have only to say that I do not waste my ammunition upon dead ducks. [Laughter and applause.] I stand for my country. I stand for the constitution, where I placed my feet from my entrance into public life. They may traduce me; they may slander me; they may vituperate; but let me say to you that it has no effect upon me. [Cheers.]

NOT TO BE BULLIED.

And let me say in addition, that I do not intend to be overawed by real or pretended friends, nor do I mean to be bullied by my enemies.—[Applause, and a cry of "the people will sustain you."]

Honest conviction is my courage—the Constitution is my guide. I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated, no, not insinuated, it has been said directly, in high places, that if such a usurpation of power as I am charged with had been exercised some two hundred years ago, in a particular reign, it would have cost an individual his head. [Great laughter.] Of what usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty? [None. None.]

Is it a usurpation to stand between the people and the encroachments of power?—Because in a conversation with a fellow-citizen who happened to be a Senator, I said that I thought amendments to the Constitution ought not too frequently be made; that if it was continually tinkered with it would lose all its prestige and dignity, and the old instrument would be lost sight of altogether in a short time; and because, in the same conversation, I happened to say that if it were amended at all, such and such an amendment ought not to be adopted, it is charged that I was guilty of a usurpation of power that would have cost a king his head in a certain period of English history. [Great laughter.] From the same source the exclamation has gone forth that they were in the midst of earthquakes; that they were trembling and could not yield. [Laughter.]

JUDGMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

Yes, fellow-citizens, there is an earthquake coming; there is a ground-swell of popular judgment and indignation. [Great applause.] The American people will speak, and, by their instinct if not otherwise, they will know who are their friends and who are their enemies. I have endeavored to be true to the people in all the positions which I have occupied, and there is hardly a position in this Government which I have not at some time filled. I suppose it will be said that this is vanity, [laughter] but I may say that I have been in all of them. I have been in both branches of the State Legislature. [A voice: "You commenced a tailor."]

NO PATCH WORK.

The President—A gentleman behind me says that I began a tailor. Yes, I did begin a tailor, [applause,] and that suggestion does not discomfit me in the least; for when I was a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one, and of making close fits, [laughter,] and I was always punctual to my customers, and did good work.

Voices—We will patch up the Union yet.

The President—No, I do not want any patch work of it; I want the original article restored. [Great applause.] But enough of this facetiousness. I know it may be said, "You are President, and you must not talk about these things;" but, my fellow citizens, I intend to talk the truth, and when principle is involved, when the existence of my country is in peril, I hold it to be my duty to speak what I think and what I feel, as I have always done on former occasions. [Great applause.]

I have said, it has been declared elsewhere that I was guilty of usurpation which would have cost a king his head, and in another place I have been denounced for whitewashing. When or where did I ever whitewash anything or anything? I have been an Alderman of a town, I have been in both branches of the Legislature of my State, I have been in both Houses of the National Congress, I have been at the head of the Executive Department of my State, I have been Vice President of the United States, and am now in the position which I occupy before you, and during all this career where is the man and what portion of the people is there who can say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge which he did not redeem, or that he ever made a promise he violated? None. Now point me to the man who can say that Andrew Johnson ever acted with infidelity to the great mass of the people. [Great applause.]

BEHEADING.

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

If they want blood, let them have the courage to strike like men. I know they are willing to wound, but afraid to str