

# The Western Democrat.

OFFICE  
ON THE  
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866.

FOURTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 715.

## THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

Published every Tuesday,  
BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance.  
\$2 for six months.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Obituary notices are charged advertising rates. Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until full payment is received. \$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

### MEDICAL CARD.

DRS. GIBSON & McCOMBS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. From a large experience in private as well as Field and Hospital practice, they feel justified in proposing to pay special attention to the practice of Surgery in all its branches. Office in Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.  
ROBERT GIBSON, M. D.  
J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.  
Dec 11, 1865

### FULLINGS & SPRINGS

Have removed their CLOTHING and MERCHANT TAILORING STORE, to No. 4 Granite Row, lately occupied by J. S. Phillips. We are offering our stock of

**READY-MADE CLOTHING**  
at cost for cash. Our former friends and patrons will do well to supply themselves at once. We will keep at all times a good supply of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, which will be made to order in the best style and manner. We will keep also a good stock of Hats, Shirts, Drawers and other furnishing Goods.

### FULLINGS & SPRINGS.

Jan 29, 1866.  
**Hutchison & Springs,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Agents of the most reliable **INSURANCE COMPANIES** in the United States. Be on the SAFE SIDE and insure your property against loss or damage by fire. ALSO, INSURE YOUR LIFE for the benefit of your wife and children.  
RISKS taken at moderate rates.  
Call on Hutchison & Springs, No. 4, Granite Row.  
E. N. HUTCHISON,  
J. M. SPRINGS,  
Agents.

March 5, 1866.  
**Stenhouse & Macaulay**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C., and 66 Pearl St., NEW YORK.  
Prompt personal attention to the sale of cotton, cotton yarns, naval stores, &c., and the purchase of merchandise generally.  
REFERENCES—John Wilkes and T. H. Brem, Esqrs, Charlotte, N. C.; Jordan Womble, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.; O. G. Parsley, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.; O. Paul & Co., and Robt. Mure & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Wilcox & Hand, Augusta, Ga.; Dunlop, Moncreaf & Co., Richmond, Va.; Tannahill, McIlwaine & Co., N. Y.; Partridge, Wells & Co., New York.  
February 26, 1866.

**The Southern Express Company,**  
For the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, bonds, &c., for all parts of the South and Southwest, in connection with the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, have established their agency at 59 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, where orders to call for goods to be forwarded South will receive prompt attention.  
Merchandise and valuables delivered to Harnden's, Kinsley's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.  
For particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, 59 Broadway.  
H. B. PLANT, President.  
Dec 13, 1865.

### HYMN BOOKS of all kinds.

1. Presbyterian.  
2. Methodist (Southern).  
3. Baptist Psalmody.  
4. Lutheran Hymns.  
5. Note Books of different kinds.  
The Hymn Books are of every variety, from very cheap to the most costly styles.  
R. N. TIDDY & CO.,  
New Book Store, next to Scar's Drug Store,  
March 5, 1866 3m Charlotte, N. C.

### FRESH DRUGS,

A general assortment, always on hand, at  
Feb 5, 1866 SCAR'S DRUG STORE.

### BOOT & SHOE SHOP.

The subscriber informs the public that he is engaged in making BOOTS & SHOES, in the Brick Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Stephens & Schott, a few doors above the Methodist Church. His work is WARRANTED to be of the best material and workmanship. REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch.  
Feb 26, 1866. 3m E. H. WHITE.

**State of North Carolina—Cleveland Co.**  
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1866.  
Sidney H. Elliott et al. vs. Geo. W. Logan et al.  
Petition for reprobate of Frank W. Cabanis' Will.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Sanford Cabanis and George Cabanis, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying the defendants of the filing of this petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of this court to be held for the county of Cleveland at the Court House in Shelby, on the first Monday in May, 1866, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.  
Witness, S. Williams, Clerk of our said court at Office, the first Monday in February, 1866.  
O-6c [adv. \$5] S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

### BLANKS

FOR SALE AT WESTERN DEMOCRAT OFFICE.  
Conveyance Deeds, just printed on superior paper, Marriage License, Indentures, Appearance Bonds, Forfeiting Bonds, Constables' bail Bonds, Warrants, Guardian Bonds, Ca Sa Bonds, Attachments, Ejectments, Subpoenas, county court, Promissory Notes, Copies and Satisfaction, (for clerks), Commitments to take Depositions, Equity Writs and Writings Tickets.

### SCALE OF DEPRECIATION.

Adopted by the Legislature of N. Carolina.

Scale of depreciation of Confederate Currency, the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value, from Nov. 1st, 1861, to May 1, 1865.

MONTHS	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January.....	\$1.20	\$3.00	\$21.00	\$50.00	
February.....	1.30	3.00	21.00	50.00	
March.....	1.50	4.00	23.00	60.00	
April.....	1.50	5.00	29.00	100.00	
May.....	1.50	1.50	19.00		
June.....	1.50	6.50	18.00		
July.....	1.50	8.00	21.00		
August.....	1.50	14.00	23.00		
September.....	2.00	14.00	25.00		
October.....	2.00	14.00	28.00		
November.....	\$1.10	2.50	15.00	30.00	
December.....	1.15	2.50	20.00		
Dec 1 to 10th inclusive.....				35.00	
Dec 10 to 20th inclusive.....				42.00	
Dec 21 to 31st inclusive.....				49.00	

Z. B. VANCE. C. DOWD. R. D. JOHNSTON.  
**VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.  
Claims collected anywhere in the State.  
April 2, 1866

### CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE, At China Hall,

Next door to the Court House.  
We have just received a splendid assortment consisting of China, Glass, Earthenware, Plates, Saucers, Bowls, Mugs, ham and steak Dishes, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, Creamers, Tumblers, Goblets, Decanters, Preserve Stands, &c.  
Also, a good assortment of Knives and Forks, Spoons, Castors, Seives, cocoa-Dippers, Rolling Pins, and numerous other house-keeping articles, which will be sold low for cash.  
JAMES HARTY & CO.  
March 12, 1866 2mpd

### IRON AND CASTINGS.

30,000 lbs. wrought and rolled Iron, Castings, &c., for sale for cash or barter for corn, oats, peas, cotton yarn, and cloth of different kinds. My Blast Furnace is now in operation and I am prepared to fill orders for Machinery, Cooking Ware, &c. Terms cash.  
I want to employ some good follow-ware Moulders and some good Miners. I wish to make contracts for the cutting of 5,000 cords wood, also for coaling. Apply soon at my Furnace six miles East of Lincolnton, N. C.  
J. W. DEER.  
February 12, 1866 6mpd

### THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Accumulated Fund \$2,000,000.—Annual Income \$1,000,000.

### PURELY MUTUAL.

**ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.**  
At the request of their numerous Policy-holders, this Society have determined to declare their dividends annually in cash. The first dividend will be declared Feb 1, 1867. The last dividend declared on the quinquennial plan reduced the premiums in some cases more than 50 per cent, or doubled the Policy during the next dividend period. It is believed for the future that no company in this country will be able to present greater advantages in its dividends to persons assuring than this Society, as total expenditures to each premium received was by the last New York Insurance Report, less than that of any of the older American Life Insurance companies.

The officers of this Society desire to present to the public the following modes of dividing the dividends: 1st. Dividends may be applied to reduce the premium coming due next. At the last dividend, upon a similar plan, premiums were reduced one-half upon some policies. 2d. Dividends may be applied to provide for the payment of premiums at the latter end of life, so that the assured may be guaranteed against further payments on attaining a certain age, each successive dividend gradually reducing the time during which the premiums must continue to be paid, so that at last, with the same security, a moderate paid up policy will be secured by a moderate number of premiums. To illustrate:—A man assuring at 25 years old would, on the basis of our last dividend, be secured by this application of dividend against any payment after 45—and probably at an earlier age—and thereafter receive an annual dividend in cash.

4th. Dividends may be applied to the purchase of a certain addition to the policy, payable with it. 5th. Dividends may be applied to the reduction of all future premiums during the continuance of the policy. Hereafter dividends on the first annual premium may be used as cash in the payment of the second annual premium, and so on thereafter, the dividend on each premium may be applied to the payment of the next succeeding premium. Policy-holders in most other companies must wait four or five years before any advantage can be derived from dividends.  
Call at No. 4, Granite Row, and get books and papers for further information.  
HUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents,  
For N. Carolina, S. Carolina and Georgia,  
Feb 26, 1866. Charlotte, N. C.

### HUGHES & DILL.

**Commission & Shipping Merchants,**  
NEWBERN, N. C.  
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco will receive our prompt attention.  
We have a weekly line of Steamers from Newbern and Morehead City, which sail from Newbern every Friday and from Morehead City every Saturday at 4 P. M.  
T. J. HUGHES, NEWBERN. G. W. DILL, MOREHEAD CITY.  
August 1, 1865

**Southern Express Company.**  
The Southern Express Company has opened communication with all Northern and Western States, and is now prepared to forward Freight, Money and valuable Packages safely and promptly. Messengers leave Charlotte daily, connecting at Raleigh with Adams' Express Company, and at Richmond with Adams' and Harnden's Express Companies.  
Letters will be forwarded by this Company to all points South and North having no mail facilities.  
T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent.  
Charlotte, June 19, 1865

**FOLLOW MY LEADER.**—A very singular occurrence is reported by the Ararat Advertiser of November 7: "We suppose it is pretty generally known and admitted that the tendency which all animals have to follow a leader is developed in no species as much as in the sheep, but we believe that even in this pastoral country the strength of development which this instinct possesses in these animals is not generally known. One of the most remarkable illustrations of this characteristic which we have ever heard of occurred with a flock of sheep about a week ago, belonging to a squatter on the 'Wimmers. A large mob of about 4,000 was turned out of the sheds after being shorn, to be shepherded on the side of a creek where the grass grew more abundantly than on the plains further back. While pasturing around or near a very large hole in the river bed, from which the water had evaporated, one of the flock, urged by some unaccountable impulse, jumped into it; another followed, and another, till the whole flock rushed to the spot; and notwithstanding every exertion on the part of the shepherd, they pressed en masse into the large basin till it was literally filled with a moving mass of animal life. The pressing of the flock behind rendered escape impossible, until the hole was literally filled to its level with the struggling sheep. When the man died out—for during its continuance the shepherd had not the slightest control over the flock—they were driven from the place, but it was found that no less than eight hundred and twenty-five were smothered, or otherwise killed by the pressure. This accident seems the more unaccountable, as we are informed that there was neither water nor grass in the hole to tempt the rush."

In the year 1763, in the diocese of Aggerhus, in Norway, among other singularities, were reckoned one hundred and fifty married couples who had lived together upwards of eighty years, the greater number if not all, being upwards of one hundred years of age; seventy other married couples who had lived together ninety years and upwards who must, therefore, have been all more than one hundred and five years of age; twelve marriages, from one hundred to one hundred and five years standing; so that the persons on an average were one hundred and seventeen years old; and another marriage of no less than one hundred and ten years standing, the couple must have been each, not less than one hundred and twenty-four years old.

Thomas M. Peters, aged twenty-three, son of the Dr. Peters who shot General Van Dorn, committed suicide at ten o'clock Monday morning, in Memphis, by shooting. He was an exemplary young man, a law student, and left a long letter alluding to his family troubles. He was, perhaps, deranged. He dressed himself in Confederate uniform.

Hon. Clement C. Clay arrived in Petersburg per City Point train, on the 20th ult. He reports Mr Davis in good health, but suffering from confinement.

**Railroad & Gaston Railroad.**  
SUNDAY, April 6, 1866.  
The public are informed that the speed on this Road has been increased, and close connections are made with all Trains going North and South. Passengers do not change cars from Charlotte to Welton. To Baltimore and other cities North, the fare is as low as by any other route, and time as quick. Through tickets to all places North by both Petersburg, Richmond and Washington City, and by Norfolk and Bay Steamers, and to the principal cities in the Northwest via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Baggage checked through.

To Shippers very great inducements are offered. It is the quickest, safest, and as cheap as by any other route. Freight is shipped through without breaking bulk from Charlotte to Norfolk. The connections at Norfolk with superior Ocean Steamers, command this route to all interested in shipping.  
April 16 1m  
A. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

### Dissolution Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Bernheim & Sinclair, and which constituted the firm known by the name and style of Bernheim & Sinclair, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr Bernheim withdrawing. The business will be conducted as heretofore by Alexander Sinclair, who from this date will collect all debts due, and liquidate all claims against the firm.  
C. D. BERNHEIM.  
ALEX. SINCLAIR.  
April 16, 1866.

**To the Public.**  
In accordance with the above Notice of Dissolution, I would respectfully inform the Public, that the business as heretofore conducted, will be continued by myself at the old well known Stand, Springs Corner. By close and strict attention to business, I hope to retain the hitherto liberal trade of my friends and patrons.  
ALEXANDER SINCLAIR.  
April 16, 1866

### Just Opening.

My SPRING STOCK of Calicoes, Poplins, Mohair Lustres, Lawns, Organdies, White Goods and Notions. ALSO Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Willow-ware, Crockery, and almost everything found in any other Store in our City, all of which I offer at unusually low prices.  
ALEX. SINCLAIR.  
April 16, 1866

**ENCOURAGING TO FARMERS.**  
If you want to save money go to BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO's to buy your Goods of every kind.  
M. L. BARRINGER,  
S. C. WOLFE,  
April 9th  
MARSHAL E. ALEXANDER.

**LATEST BY EXPRESS.**  
**Cochrane, Wilson & Co.,**  
Have just received large additions to their  
**Spring Stock,**

Spring Hats, a great variety.  
Elegantly trimmed Spring Bonnets,  
Beautiful Fringed Flowers,  
Dress Trimmings, a good assortment,  
Fine Solid and Fancy Delaines,  
Spring Poplins,  
Muslins, of all kinds,  
And every style of Goods found in a well furnished store.  
Just received a splendid lot of Silk MAN-TELS.  
C. W. & CO.  
April 9, 1866.

### SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON To an assembly of Soldiers and Sailors in Washington on the 18th of April.

President Johnson said: It is not affection in me to say that language is inadequate to convey the heartfelt feelings produced on this occasion by your presence here, and by the presentation of your sentiments as expressed by your representative in his address, and in the resolutions which you have thought proper to adopt. I confess that in the peculiar posture of public affairs, your presence and address gives encouragement and confidence to me in my efforts to discharge the duties incumbent upon me as Chief Magistrate of the Republic. And in what I have to say, I shall address you in the character of citizens, sailors and soldiers. I shall speak to you in those terms and none others.

I repeat my thanks for the manifestation of your approbation and your encouragement.—[Applause.] We are to-day involved in one of the most critical and trying struggles that have occurred since this Government was spoken into existence. Nations, like individuals, must have a beginning—must have a birth. In struggling into existence a nation passes through its first trying ordeal.

It is not necessary for me now to carry your minds back to the struggle when this nation was born. It is not necessary for me to allude to the privations and hardships of those who engaged in that struggle to achieve the national birth. It is not necessary to point to the blood shed and the lives lost in accomplishing that result. The next ordeal through which a nation has to pass is when it is called upon to give evidence that it has strength, capacity and power to maintain itself among the nations of the earth.

In giving such evidence we passed through the war of 1812, and through the war with Mexico; and we passed through all the struggles that have since occurred up to the beginning of the rebellion. That was our second ordeal.—But a nation has another test still to undergo, and that is to give evidence to the nations of the earth and to its own citizens that it has power to resist internal foes; that it has strength enough to put down treachery at home and treason within its own borders. [Cheers.] We have commenced that ordeal, and I trust in God we will pass through it successfully. [Cheers.] I feel complimented by the allusion of your representative to the fact that I stood in the Senate in 1860 and 1861, when the nation was entering on this third ordeal, and raised my voice and hands against treason, treachery and traitors at home. [Cheers, and cries of "good."] I stand here to-day holding to and maintaining the same principles which I then enunciated.—[Cheers.]

I stand here to-day opposing traitors and treason, whether they be in the South or in the North. [Loud cheers.] I stand here to-day as I then stood, using all my powers, mental and physical, to preserve this nation in passing through the third phase of its existence. The organized forces and combined powers that recently stood arrayed against us are disbanded and driven from the field, but it does not follow that there are still no enemies against our present form of government and our free institutions. [Applause.]

I then stood in the Senate of the United States denying the doctrine of separation and secession. I denied then, as I deny now, that any State has the right of its own will, to separate itself from the other States, and thereby to destroy the Union and break up the government; and I think I have given some evidence that I have been sincere and in earnest; and now I want to know why it is that the whole train of slanderers, calumniators and traducers have been barking and snapping at my heels.—[Cheers.] Why is it that they array themselves against me? Is it because I stand on the side of the people, and when I say the people I include the sailors and soldiers. [Cheers.] Why is it that they are arrayed in traducing and vilifying and calumniating me? Where were they during the rebellion? [A voice: "Home, in bed."] Laughter.] In the Senate I raised my voice against it; and when it was believed that it would be to the interest of the nation, and would assist in putting down the rebellion, did I not leave my place in the Senate—a place of emotion, ease and distinction—and take my position where the enemy could be reached, and where men's lives were in danger? [Cheers and cries of "That's so."] While I was thus exposed personally and publicly, and in every way, some of my present traducers and calumniators were far removed from the war, and were enjoying ease and comfort.—[Cheers and laughter.] But I care not for them, I care not that slander, the foul whelp of sin, has been turned loose against me. I care not for all that; and let me tell you here to-day that, although pretty well advanced in life, I feel that I shall live long enough to live down the whole pack of traducers and slanderers. [Applause.] They have turned the whole pack loose to lower me in your estimation. [Voices:—"They can't do it."] Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, little dogs and all, came along snapping and snarling at my heels, but I heed them not. [Cheers.] The American people—citizens, soldiers and sailors—know that from my advent into public life to the present moment I have always stood unyielding and unwavering by the advocates and defenders of their rights and interests.—[Cheers.]

We are now in the nation's third ordeal. We are not yet through it. We said that States could not go out of the Union. We denied the doctrine of secession, and we have demonstrated that we were right—we demonstrated it by the strong arm. Yes, the soldiers and the sailors, God bless them, have demonstrated by their patriotic hearts and strong arms that States have not the power to leave the Union. [Applause.] What followed? The Confederate armies were overpowered and disbanded, and there was a willingness on the part of the people of those States to come back, be obedient to the laws and acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of our fathers. For what have we passed through this third ordeal? It was to establish the principle that no State had the power to break up

this Government. It was to put down the rebellion. The rebellion has been put down, and for what? Was it to destroy the State?—[Voices: "Never!"] For what have all these lives been sacrificed and all this treasure expended? Was it for the purpose of destroying the States? No, it was for the purpose of preserving the States in the Union of our fathers. [Cheers.] It was for that you fought; it was for that I toiled; not to break up the government but to break down the rebellion and preserve the union of the States. That is what we have been contending for, and to establish the fact that the nation can lift itself above and beyond intestine foes and treason and traitors at home.

When the rebellion in Massachusetts was put down did that put Massachusetts out of the Union and destroy the State? And when the rebellion in Pennsylvania was put down did that destroy the State and put it out of the Union? So when the recent great rebellion was put down and the Constitution and laws of the country restored, the States engaged in it stood as part of the Union. The rebellion being crushed, the law being restored, the Constitution being acknowledged, these States stand in the Union, constituting a part of the glorious and bright galaxy of States. [Loud cheers.]

In passing through this ordeal what has been done? In Tennessee, under the direction of my imputed predecessor, we commenced the work of restoration. We had succeeded, before I came here, in restoring the relations which had existed between Tennessee and the rest of the Union, with one exception, and that was the relation of representation. I came to Washington, and under extraordinary circumstances, succeeded in the Presidential chair. What then?—The Congress of the United States had adjourned without prescribing any plan. I then proceeded, as I had done in my own State, under the direction of the Government, to restore the other States. And how did we begin? We found that the people had no courts, and we said to the judges, the district attorneys and the marshals, "Go down and hold your courts—the people need the tribunals of justice to be opened." Was there anything wrong in that? The courts were opened. What else? We looked out and saw that the people down there had no mails. They had been interrupted and cut off by the operations of the rebellion. We said to the Postmaster General: "Let the people have facilities for mail communication, and let them again understand what we all feel and think that we are one people. We looked out again and saw that there was a blockade; that the custom houses were all closed. We said:—"Open the doors of the custom-house and remove the blockade. Let trade, commerce and the pursuits of peace be restored," and it was done. We thus traveled on, step by step, opening up custom-houses, appointing collectors, establishing mail facilities and restoring all the relations that have been interrupted by the rebellion. Was there anything undertaken to hold here that was not authorized by the Constitution, that was not justified by the great necessities of the case, that has not been clearly concurrent with the Constitution and the genius and theory of our government? [Cheers.]

What remained to be done? One other thing remained to demonstrate to the civilized and pagan world that we had passed successfully through the third ordeal of our national existence, and proved that our government was perpetual.

A great principle was to be restored which was established in our revolution. When our fathers were contending against the power of Great Britain, what was one of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denied representation. They complained of taxation without representation. [Cheers.] One of the great principles laid down by our fathers, and which fired their hearts, was, that there should be no taxation without representation. How, then, does the matter stand? Who has been usurping power, and who has been defeating the operation of the Constitution? And what now remains to be done to complete the restoration of these States to all their former relations under the Federal Government, and to finish the great ordeal through which we have been passing? It is to admit representation. [Cheers.] And when we say admit representation, what do we mean? We mean representation in the constitutional and law-abiding sense, as was intended at the beginning of the Government.

And where does that power lie? The Constitution declares in express terms that each house, the Senate and House of Representatives, each acting for itself, shall be the judge of the returns of election and qualifications of its own members. It is for each house to settle that question under the Constitution, and under the solemn sanction of an oath; and can we believe that either house would admit any member into its body to participate in the legislation of the country who was not qualified and fit to sit in that body and participate in its proceedings. They have the power—not the two houses, but each house for itself.

The Constitution further declares that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States without its consent. Then where do we stand? All that is needed to finish this great work of restoration is for the two houses respectively to determine these questions. "Oh!" but some will say, "a traitor might come in!" The answer to that is: Each house must be the judge; and if a traitor presents himself, cannot either house know that he is a traitor [applause.] and if he is a traitor, can they not kick him out of the door and send him back, saying to the people who sent him, "You must send us a loyal man." [Cheers, and a voice, "That's the logic."] Is there any difficulty about that? [Cries of "No no no!"]

If a traitor presents himself to either House, cannot that House say to him, "No, you cannot be admitted into this body. Go back. We will not deny your people of the right of representation, but they must send a loyal representative." [Cheers.] And when the States do send loyal representatives, can you have any better evidence of their fidelity to the Constitu-

tion and laws? There is no one learned in constitutional law who will say that if a traitor happens to get into Congress the body cannot expel him after he gets in. That makes assurance doubly sure, and conforms the action of the government to the Constitution of our fathers. Hence I say let us stand by that Constitution, and in standing by it the covenant will be preserved.

While I have been contending against traitors and treason and secession, and the dissolution of the Union, I have been contending at the same time against the consolidation of power here. [Cries of good.] I think the consolidation of power here is equally dangerous with the separation of the States. [Cheers.] The one would weaken us and might run into anarchy, while the other would concentrate and run into monarchy. [Cheers and cries of "Can't do it."] O, but there is an idea abroad that one man can be a despot; that one man can be a usurper, but that a hundred or two hundred men cannot.

Mr Jefferson, the apostle of liberty, tells us, so does common sense, that tyranny and despotism can be exercised by many more vigorously and more tyrannically than by one. What power has your President to be a tyrant? What can he do? What can he originate? Why, they say, he exercises the veto power! [Laughter.] What is the veto power? [A voice:—"To put down the nigger."] [Laughter.] "Who's your President?" [Several voices:—"Andy Johnson!"] Is he not elected by the people through the electoral college? The President is nothing more than the tribune of the people. His office is tribune in its character.

In olden times, when tribunes were first elected in the Roman Republic, they stood at the door of the Roman Senate, which was then overreaching on the popular rights and putting the heel of power on the necks of the people. The people chose a tribune and placed him at the door of the Senate, so that when that body ventured an oppressive act he was clothed with power to say "veto"—I forbid. Your President is now the tribune of the people, and, thank God, I am, and I intend to assert the power which the people have placed in me.—[Cheers.]

Your President, standing here day after day, and discharging his duty, is like a horse on the tread-wheel; and because he dares to differ in opinion in regard to public measures, he must be denounced as a usurper and tyrant. Can he originate anything under the veto power? I think the veto power is conservative in its character. All that can be done by the veto power is to say, when legislation is improper, hasty, unwise, unconstitutional, "stay, stop action. Wait till this can be submitted to the people, and let them consider whether it is right or wrong." [Applause.]

That is all there is in it. Hence I say that tyranny and power can be exercised somewhere else than by the Executive. He is powerless. All that he can do is to check legislation—to hold it in a state of abeyance till the people can consider and understand what is being done. Then, what has been done? I have done what I believed the Constitution required me to do. [Applause.] I have done what I believed duty and conscience required me to do. [Cheers.] So believing, I intend to stick to my position, relying on the judgment, the integrity and the intelligence of the masses of the American people—the soldiers and sailors expressly. [Cheers.]

Then, for my life I cannot see where there is any tyranny. It is very easy to impugn motives and suspect the purity of the best acts of a man's life. If you come forward and propose a certain thing, your motives are suspected and condemned; and if you withhold your opinion you are regarded as being opposed to the matter, so that it is very hard to move one way or the other, so far as certain persons are concerned, in all questions pertaining to the interest of the great masses of the American people, for in them is my hope and the salvation of the country.

I am with you citizens, soldiers and sailors—Who has sacrificed or imperiled more than the humble individual who addresses you? Has not my all been put upon it? My life, my property—everything sacred and dear to man—have been staked upon it, and can I now be suspected of faltering at the close of this third ordeal of the nation?

Who is he, in public or private life who has sacrificed more, or who has devoted more of his time and energies to the accomplishment of the great end than I? And I have done it from the promptings of my own heart and conscience. I believe I was right, and with your help and your countenance and your encouragement, I shall go through on that line. [Cheers and laughter.]

And when I come to talk about sailors and soldiers; about this to be done and that to be done, all I want is for you to wait and see, so far as the future is concerned. Wait and see if I do not stand by you, although every other may falter and fail. [Cheers.] I want to see measures of policy brought forward that will advance the interests of the people, of that portion of the people who have constituted the gallant and brave men who in both branches of the service have upheld the national flag and sustained the country in the recent struggle.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the encouragement. I thank you for your countenance on this occasion. It cheers me on and gives me strength to perform the work before me. If we are true to ourselves—if we are true to the Constitution, the day is not far distant when this Government will be restored. Let us enlarge the area of our commerce and trade. Let us not only inspire confidence at home, but respect abroad, by letting the nation resume its career of prosperity and greatness.

As the President closed his speech he was loudly and continuously cheered. The band performed some more patriotic airs, and the immense crowd dispersed.

Reports from Europe say that the cattle plague is on the decline.