THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 1, 1866.

AGENTS. BORERT M. HOUSTON, Marion, S. C. STANLY & ROBERTSON, Fair Bluff, N. C. H. L. DABR, Sumter, S. C. J. W. WHITFIELD, Shoe Heel, N. C. W. D. L. SOUTHALL, Tarboro', N. C. A. J. GALLOWAY, Goldsboro', N. C. W. G. JORDAN, Wilson, N. C. NEIL MCPHAUL, Whiteville, N. C. D. G. MOBBISEY, Warsaw, N. C. J. H. OSBORN & Co., Rockingham, N. C. Messrs. CARE & BLAND, Harrell's Store, New Hanover County, N. C. THOS. H. HOLMES, Clinton, N. C. GRIMSLEY & Co.-Wadesboro', N. C. Receipts from the above Agents for Subscriptions, will be valid.

Popular Movement.

The evidence continues to accumulate of the favorable impression made by the President upon the popular mind, in his speech delivered to the people of Washington, from the portico of the White House, on the 22d inst. North and South, East and West, they are expressing their determination to support him while discharging the du ties of his high office, after the manner declared by him upon that occasion. His bold, ardent and manly bearing, his readiness to meet the issues thrust upon him, his noble declaration to protect the people from the mal-practices of reckless demagogues, and to preserve the constitution and the Union were received by thunders of applause. Mr. Seward's speech in New York, upon the contrary, was 'oo cool, too philosophical, too passionless for the times. His unruffled equanimity, unsuited to the occasion. It wears too much the appearance of toying fiddle-faddle. While

The Late Speeches.

speaking of it, the Petersburg Inder indulges in the following remarks : The heart of every patriot swells with gratitude

THE NEW YORK MEETING.

to God as it receives intelligence of the demon-We surrender our space to-day to the address of strations made all over the North, where the Pres-Mr. Seward before the Mass Meeting, held to enident's policy is not only recognized but endorsed. He seems to have touched the popular heart, and night. We do not regard, it as most of our confeel that an earthquake is threatening to swallow servative cotemporaries seem to do, as a frank and tion of the crowd, and created such a disturbance mit to and bear the penalty of death? I have, statesmanlike - .pport of Andrew Johnson. them. It would be better for Sumner, Stevens, It is not that, and nothing like that. No one Wade, et idomne genus, that a millstone were hanged about their necks and they were thrown into the can read it attentively without becoming convin- Green Clay Smith then took the stand, and suc- who founded our holy religion-not that I would bottom of the sea, than wake the vengeful anger ced that Mr. Seward was there for the purpose of

preventing a breach with the radicals. There is a of an offended people. Mark Tapley "jollity" about this effort that is as The President in his reponse made to the peo-

presented, in person, the resolutions passed at when sick of the fever. The whole speech is full Grover's Theatre,) paid his respects to these Jaco- of the soothing phrase "nobody is hurt," no danbin worthies, denouncing them by name in terms ger, gentlemen-but, especially, "there is no necessity for a breach in the party. of unmeasured severity. He said "the Southern rebellion had been put down, and that the rising same purpose, and for that alone. He said : rebellion in the North must be put down." He

pledged himself to protect "the people, the Constilunecessity for a difference of opinion between the tion and the Union. President and the Congress of the United States A meeting was to be held at Cooper Instiin relation to the matter which now agitated the tate, New York City, on the same night, pre-

country, and he regarded this meeting as an ausided over by the Hon. F. B. Cutting. Secregury that the dangers which now portend would tary Seward and Mr. Dennison, of the Cabinet, nad left Washington to attend it, and to adsoon pass away. dress the vast assemblage in defense of the Pres-

Banish the idle dream, gentlemen. There is a wide gulf between the President and the Congress, idential policy. Mr. Raymond, of the New York Times, will do likewise, besides many other gen- and while you were applying your bland rhetorical tlemen of national fame. The meeting is an up- poultices to the wound in the party, Andrew Johnrising of the people, irrespective of cliques or par- son was thundering denunciation on the heads of ties, to hold the nation harmless from its open or the leaders of that party, and pointing every shaft secret foes. In looking over the list of those who he launched by stamping it with the Lame of the

GREAT SPEECH

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

We publish below, the great speech of Presilent Johnson, at the mass meeting on the 22nd of February.

On the procession reaching the Executive Mansion, where an immense crowd had preceded it, Mr. Fendall, the President of the meeting presented to the President the resolutions which had passed the meeting, with a brief and pertinet ad dress, in which he informed him that the assembly ad adjourned to the Presidential Mansion to pay their respects to him. The President was then formally conducted to the front portico, from whence-silence having been obtained in the vast assemblage, he addressed them substantially as or sufferings inflicted upon me; but it is not the follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Fellow-citizens-for I presume I have a right to as the executive is concerned. There is no one address you as such-to the committee who have conducted and organized this meeting so far. I have to tender my sincere thanks for the compliment and approbation they have manifested in cated that treason is a crime, than I who stand their personal address to myself, and in the reso- before you to-day. Yet while conscious, intellidorse the Great Veto, in New York, last Thursday Intions they have adopted. [At this point a fire- gent traitors are to be punished, should whole man's procession attracted the attention of a por- States, communities and people be made to subral minutes. Mr. Fendall, chairman of the com- as a man ought to have, but we should conform our action and our conduct to the example to Him mittee, in vain endeavored to restore order. Hon.

ceeded in making himself heard, and in bringing liken this to it, or bring any comparison, for I am the crowd to something like silence.] The Presi- not going to detain you long. But, gentlemen, I came into power under the Constitution of the dent proceeded:

Fellow-citizens, I was about to tender my thanks country and by the approbation of the people .ple of Washington, (who waited upon him and painful as the melancholy effort of our Mark to the committee who waited upon me and pre- And what did I find? I found eight millions of sented me with the resolutions adopted on this people who were in fact condemned under the law, occasion --- resolutions, as I understand, compli- and the penalty was death. Under the idea of mentary to the policy pursued by this Adminis- revenge and resentment they were to be annihilatration since it came into power. I am free to ted and destroyed. O, how different this from say to you, on this occasion, that it is extremely the example set by the holy founder of our reli-Postmaster General Dennison was there for the gratifying to me to know that so large a portion of gion, whose divine arm touches the horizon and my fellow-citizens approve and endorse the policy embraces the whole earth. Yes, He who founded this great scheme came into the world and found that has been adopted and is intended to be car-He (the speaker) did not believe there was any ried out. [Applause.] That policy has been one our race condemned under the law, and the sentence was death. What was His example? Inwhich was intended to restore the glorious Union stead of putting the world or a nation to death, of these States to their original relations to the Government of the United States. [Prolonged He went forth with grace and attested by His blood and His wounds that He would die and applause.]

WASHINGTON'S DAY.

them acknowledge their allegiance; let them This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate become loval and willing supporters and defor such a manifestation—the day that gave birth defenders of our glorious "stripes and stars" and to him who founded this Government-the Father the Constitution of our country ; let their leaders, of his Country-of him who stood at that period, the conscious, intelligent traitors, suffer the penwhen all these States entered into this glorious Confederacy-[The fire-men's procession again succeeded in creating sufficient disturbance to leaders, I say, leniency, kindness, trust and confimake the President unable to be heard. | The dence. [Enthusiastic cheers.] President good humoredly remarked, "Don't interfere with them, they are right, and always were

right. He proceeded : This day, I say, is peculiarly ap- through the rebellion, and given such evidence as not want by indirect remarks in would settle this question Bryant, of the Evening Post. In speaking of the is not the party of Stevens, and Sumner, and propriate to endorse the restoration of the Union I have-though men croak a great deal about it high places, to see the man who has assassination it is, and how it is, and what kind of spirit is mani of these States, founded by "the Father of his now [laughter]-when I look back through the brooding in his bosom exclaim, "This Presidential fested in breaking up this great principle of fro-Country." Washington, whose name this city battle-fields and see many of these brave men, in obstacle must be gotten out of the way." I make government. Yes! when they came to see the bears, is embalmed in the hearts of all who love whose company I was, in localities where the con- use of a very strong expression when I say that I struggle, and to understand who is for and who Forney-or, if it does, it must do without Andrew free government. [A voice, "So is Andrew John- test was most difficult and doubtful, before the have no doubt the intention was to incite assassi- against them, if you could make them perform the son."] Washington, who, in the language of one smoke of battle has scarcely passed away, before nation, and so get out of the way "the obstacle" part of gladiators, in the first tilt you would find of his eulogists, was "first in peace, first in war, the blood shed has scarcely congealed, what do from place and power. Whether by assassination the enemies of the country crushed and helpless first in the hearts of his countrymen." No peo- we find ? The rebellion is put down by the strong or not, there are individuals in this Government, ple can claim him, no nation can appropriate him. arm of the government in the field ; but is that I doubt not, who want to destroy our institutions His reputation and love are commensurate with the only way in which we can have rebelion ?- and change the character of the Government. Are the civilized world, with all those who love free They struggled for the breaking up of your govtrain engines contracted for by the Superintendent government. I have recently visited the associa- ernment, but before they are scarcely out of the tion which is directing its efforts to the comple- battle field, and before our brave men have scarcely geance and wrath of the opponents of this Govern- either in public or private life, who has not al One of the remaining engines is at Lynchburg, tion of the monument erected to his memory. I returned to their homes, to renew the ties of afwas proud to meet them, and, so far as I could, to fection and love, we find ourselves almost in the more blood? Have they not got honor and cour- the egotism, they say that man Johnson is a lucky give them my humble influence and patronage-a midst of another rebellion. [Applause.] The age enough to attain their objects otherwise than monument being erected to him who founded the war to suppress one rebellion was to prevent the by the hands of the assassin? ["No ! no"] The other two engines are ready for shipment Government almost within a stone's throw of the separation of the States, to prevent them from spot from which I address you. Let it be comple- flying off, and thereby changing the character of Cheers. the government, and weakening its power. Now Let the pledges which all these States, associa- what is the struggle? There is an attempt to tions and corporations have placed in that monu- concentrate the power of the government in the ment of their faith in and love for this Union be hands of the few, and thereby bring about a con-The cars were built by Harlan, Hollingsworth & preserved. Let it be completed. And in this solidation which is equally dangerous and objecconnection let me refer to the motto upon the tionable with separation. [Enthusiastic applause.] stone sent from my own State-God bless her- We find that powers are assumed and attempted to a voice, "and bless you" - a State which has be exercised of a most extraordinary character. -These engines and cars are of the very best struggled for the preservation of the Union in the What are they? THE REVELUTIONARY ACTION OF THE RADICALS IN gling in embarrassment in consequence of the in CONGRESS. terruption that has taken place with the Federal No cost has been spared to make them first class Government growing out of the rebellion, but We find that Governments can be revolutionized can be changed, without going into the battlestruggling to renew her relations with the Govfield. Sometimes revolutions, the most disastrous ernment, and take her stand where she has stood to the people, are effected without the shedding of since 1796. [Cheering.] Let me, I say, repeat blood. The substance of government may be tathe sentiment inscribed upon the stone sent here ken away, while the form and shadow is still ad to be placed in that monument of freedom, and in hered to. Now, what are the attempts? What is being proposed? We find that, in fact, by an irsentiment, and she is now willing to stand by it. It was the sentiment enunciated by the immortal responsible, central directory, nearly all the pow-Andrew Jackson, "The Federal Union, it must be ers of Government are assumed, without even preserved." Were it possible for that old man, who in statue is now before me, and in picture of Government. Yes! and by a resolution re- may be cemented and cleansed with blood. I have charms of the White House, and all that sort of behind me, in the Capitol, to be called forth, or ported by a committee, upon whom all the legis- talked longer now than I intended to speak. Let flummery, has less influence with me than with were it possible for us to communicate with the lative power of the Government has been confer- me thank you for the honor you have done me.- those who are talking about it. The little I eat or illustrious dead, and he could be informed of or red, that great principle in the Constitution, which So far as this government is concerned, let me say wear does not amount to much. That required to made to understand the progress and working of faction, rebellion, and treason, the old man would turn over in his grave. [Laughter and cheers.] bony finger, would reiterate the sentiment he once spoke : "The Federal Union, it must be pre-

"Disband your armies, acknowledge the Constitu- I placed my feet from my advent into public that our Constitution had been rolled up as tion of the United States, obey the law, and the life. They may traduce me, they may slander me, piece of parchment, and laid away; that in the whole question is settled." Well, their armies they may vituperate; but let me say to you that it time of war and rebellion there was no Constitu have been disbanded; they come forward now in has no effect upon me. [Cheers.] And let me tion. Well, we know that sometimes from the a spirit of magnanimity, and say, "We were mistaken ; we made an effort to carry out the doctrine awed by reason of pretended friends, nor do I inof secession and dissolve this Union ; in that we tend to be bullied by my enemies. [Applause, have failed, and, having traced this thing to its and a cry of "The people will sustain you."

logical and physical consequences and results, we HIS FAITH IN THE MASSES OF HIS COUNTRYMEN. now again come forward and acknowledge the flag of our country, obedience to the Constitution, and the supremacy of the law." [Cheers.] I say, then, -(the intimation has been given in high places)when you have complied with the Constitution, when you have vielded to the law, when you acknowledge your allegiance to the Government, I it would have cost a certain individual his head.am ready to open the doors of the Union and restore you to your old relations to the Govern-

ment of our fathers. [Prolonged applause.] LENIENCY AND FORGIVENESS THE TRUE POLICY. Who, I ask, has suffered more for the Union than I have? I shall not now repeat the wrongs amendments to the Constitution ought not to be way to deal with a whole people in the spirit of so frequent ; that their effect would be that it revenge. I know there has been a great deal said would lose all its prestige and dignity; that the about the exercise of the pardoning power so far old instrument would be lost sight of in a small who has labored harder to have the principal, intelligent, conscious traitors brought to justice, to have the law vindicated, and the great fact vindi-

time; because I happened to say in a conversation that, if it was amended such and such amendments should be adopted, it was a usurpation of power that would have cost a king his head at a certain time. [Laughter and applause.] And, in connection with this subject, it was explained that we were in the midstof earthquakes, that they trem-

> bled and could not yield. Yes, there is an earthquake coming ; there is a ground swell coming of popular judgment and indignation. ["That's true."] The American people will speak by their instincts, and they will know who are their friends and who their enemies.

HIS RECORD.

What positions have I occupied ? I have occupied all positions under this Government, begenning with an alderman and running through all branches of the legislature. [A voice-"From a tailor up."] Some gentleman says I have been a tailor. [Tremendous applause.] Now, that did their attempts will be futile. They might as well not discomfit me in the least, for when I used to be a tailor I had the reputation of being a good of the ocean, and confine them to limits. They one, and of making close fits [Great laughter] may think now it can be done by a concurrent -always punctual with my customers and always resolution; but when it is submitted to the popul did good work. [A voice-"No patchwork."] No, I do not want any patchwork ; I want a whole suit. find that they might as well undertake to intro-But we will pass by this little facetionsness. My duce a resolution to repeal the law of gravity as to friends may say, "You are President, and you keep this Union from being restored.

THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE THE OUESTION. must not talk about such things." When principles are involved, my countrymen, when the existence It is just about as feasible to resist the greatlaw let the nation live. Let them repent, and let of my country even is imperilled, I will act as I of gravity which binds all to a common centre, a have on former occasions, and speak what I think. I that great law of gravity which will bring back I was saving that I had held nearly all positions these States, and replace them in their relations. from alderman, through both branches of Con- All these conspiracies and machinations, North gress, to that which I now occupy, and who is and South, cannot prevent it. All that is wanted there that will say Andrew Johnson ever made a is time until the American people can get to know alty of the law, but for the great mass, who have pledge that he did not redeem ? or made a promise what is going on. I would the whole American been forced into this rebellion and misled by their that he did not fulfill? Who will say he has ever people could be assembled here to-day, as you are acted otherwise than in fidelity to the great mass I wish we had an amphitheatre capacious enough of the people? They may talk about beheading to hold these thirty million people, that they could and usurpation, but when I am beheaded I want be here and witness the struggle that is going on

say, in addition, that I do not intend to be over- very great necessity of the case, from a great emergency, we must do unconstitutional things in ou der to preserve the Constitution itself. But, it while the rebellion was going on the Constitution

was rolled up as a parchment ; if it was violated in some particulars to save the Government, there I know, my countrymen, that it has been insin- may have been some excuse to justify it. But uated-and not only insinuated but said directly now that peace has come ; now the war is over we want a written Constitution ; and I say the that if such a usurpation of power had been exer- time has come to take the Constitution down, un cised two hundred years ago, in a particular reign, roll it, re-read it, and understand its provision Now, if you have saved the Government by vio What usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty lating the Constitution in war, you can only say of ? ["None !" "none !" The usurpation I have it in peace by preserving the Constitution, and the been guilty of has always been standing between only way to preserve it is by a strict adherence to the people and the encroachments of power ; and the Constitution of our fathers as it is now unfold because I dared say in a conversation with a ed. It must now be read and understood by the fellow citizen and a Senator, too, that I thought American people. I come here to-day, as far as I can, in making these remarks, to vindicate the Con stitution and to save it, for it does seem to me that encroachment after encroachment is proposed. stand to-day prepared, so far as I can, to resist these encroachments upon the Constitution and Government. Now that we have peace, let us enforce the Constitution ; let us live under and he its provisions ; let it be published ; let it be print ed in blazing characters, as if it were in the heavens, punctuated with stars, that all may read and understand ; let us consult that instrument ; let us digest its provisions, understand them, and un derstanding, abide by them.

I tell the opponents of this Government, (I care not from what quarter they come, whether from the East, West, North or South,) you who are engaged in the work of breaking up the Government by amendments to the Constitution, that the prin ciples of free government are deeply rooted in the American heart. All the powers combined, I care not of what character they are, cannot destroy that great instrument-that great chart of free dom. They may seem to succeed for a time, but undertake to lock up the winds or chain the wavelar judgment and to the popular will, they will

But, my countrymen, after having passed the American people to be the witnesses. I do to preserve the Constitution of their fathers. They

given to obtain signatures, and it received thousands. Few hesitated and scarcely one refused .-The unanimity of sentiment in favor of the Pres- Johnson. He will have none of it.

ident is equally a surprise and a gratification, nor does it come too soon. The recklessness of Congress required this admonition. Well for those who have surrendered their judgment and their votes to a cancus dictator, if they open their eyes and assert their individuality in season.

Having received no paper from New York and no teleraphic dispatch since the time of the meeting, we will have to possess ourselves in patience until we do. On Sunday we received no Northern mail, so that we can not communicate the proceedings of the meeting at Cooper Institute to-day.

It will be perceived by the reader that the presentation of the resolutions of the Washington City meeting, and the accompanying address, was made by our old friend Phillip Fendall, of National Intelligencer fame.

Mr. seward at Cooper Institute.

We have just risen from reading Mr. Seward's and beauty. speech, delivered at the Cooper Institute, N. Y., on the evening of the 22nd inst., before an imposing audience. It may be characteristic of the man, but it was unequal to the occasion.

While not deficient in ability, it was unmarked characterise the Prisident's address to the people of Washington upon the same day. It wants manliness, it is too much emasculated for the times. It savors of rose-water,

Whilst a large portion of this country, in the administration of which Mr. Seward holds the second place, is slowly recovering from the throbs and throes ever incident to a state of war; while we are being taxed, and not represented, to be mockingly told, we say by the Secretary of State, upon such an occasion-"I feel sure that loyal men, of the now loyal States will, sooner or later, at this session, or some other session, by this Congress or some other Congress, be received into the legislature of the nation"-is cool, very! We have ever been struck with admiration by the undisturbed equanimity with which individuals and nations bare the sufferings and afflictions of others. But lest suspicion might alight upon us for misrepresent-

ing Mr. Seward, he may speak for himself: "I have said that I apprehend no serious diffi-

culty or calamity. This confidence arises from the the States sooner or later must be organized by

loyal men in accordance with the change in our

called it, the first name upon the list was Wm. C. destined victim. Some party may survive, but it call, the New York Times says only a brief time was Wade, and the lesser fry, down, down, down to that corrupt hireling of the Senate, Jeremy Didler

> The W. & W. Railroad Company Have received two of the four first class passen-

ger cars, and one of the four first class passenger in October last.

where it has been detained some weeks, but is cxpected here now in a few days.

from Mason's celebrated locomotive works at Taunton, Mass.

The first two engines were built by Rogers, at Patterson, N. J.

Co., Wilmington, Del., where the remaining two are now nearly ready for delivery.

quality of workmanship for strength, durability field and in the councils of the nation, now strug-

in every particular.

No contract has been or will be made, we understand, for any but the very best articles, think-

ing, as the President and Superintendent do, that by that sturdy, robust and defiant tone, which the best articles are the cheapest. This, they say, commemoration of Washington. I stand by that is their experience.

The engines are named, respectively, Wm. A. Wright and A. J. DeRosset. The latter named happened to reach here first.

The cost of these engines was about \$20,000 each, and the cars cost \$5,500 delivered here.

North Carolina and Adantic Railroads. Before taking final action upon the proposition to combine the North Carolina and Atlantic Rail- He would rise, and, shaking off the habiliments of roads, it will be hoped the General Assembly will the tomb, stand erect, and extending his long, act with that deliberation which the important interests involved require; and that they will not served." by hasty and inconsiderate legislation injuriously affect interests which should be carefully guarded by them.

and we hope no step may be taken calculated to jeopard or impair her commerce. We will recur to this subject again.

Spring.

WE heard vesterday morning the sweet notes of conviction which I entertained that there never the blue bird, as he carolled his morning salutawas and never can be any successful process for tions to the sun. It reminded us of the gradual tached. One portion of our countrymen advo- power to go out of the Union ; and when you have to preserve the Union of these States intact, under the restoration of union and harmony among the approach of spring, with all its accompanying States, except the one with which the President blandishments. The plum trees are already lahas avowed himself satisfied. Grant it that the dened with buds, just bursting into beauty and at which they were prepared to dissolve the Gov- shall not come in. [Laughter and cheers.] rebellion is dispersed, ended and exhausted, dead | fragrance-filing the air with their sweet aroms even at the root, then it follows necessarily that and the ear with the soothing murmur of bees.

Spring time is coming, Insects are humming, &c.

THE EXTREMISTS-NORTH AND SOUTH.

ernment of the United States, to secure and preserve their "peculiar institution." And in what I may say on this occasion I want to be under-

HIS OWN POLICY. I am free to say to you, as your Executive, that stood. There was another portion of our country- I am not prepared to take any such position. I men who were opposed to this peculiar institution said in the Senate, in the very inception of the re- to break up the government by States withdrawin the South, and who went to the extreme of be- bellion, that States had no right to go out, that ing willing to break up the Government to get they had no power to go out. That question has We learn that the joint select committee on ad- clear of it. [Applause.] I am talking to you to- been settled, and I cannot turn round now, and ournment presented their report to the Senate on day in the common phrase, and assume to be give the lie direct to all I profess to have done in now does the matter stand? In the Constitution Saturday last, 24th inst., and recommended the nothing but a citizen, and one who has been the last five years. [Laughter and applause.] I fighting for the Constitution and to preserve the can do no such thing. I say that when they com-Government. These two parties have been arrayed ply with the Constitution, when they have given that no State without its consent, shall be deprived against each other; and I stand before you to-day sufficient evidence of their loyalty and that they as I did in the Senate in 1860, in the presence of can be trusted, when they yield obedience to the AT WHEELING, WEST VIRCINIA, a salute of one those who were making war on the Constitution, law, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowhundred gams were fired in honor of the Presi- and who wanted to disrupt the Government, to ship, and let peace and Union be restored. [Loud denounce, as I did then in my place, those who cheers.] were so engaged as traitors. I have never ccased HIS OPINION OF SUMNER, STEVENS & CO. - HE DOESN'T MEAN TO DE BULLIED. But then, gentlemen, as we swing round the when they come here to participate in the legisla- his labor well and faithfully. Contractors will find circle, I have fought traitors and treason in the tion of the country, they are met at the door and it the best policy to deal openly and fairly, with HIS CONSISTENT STAND AGAINST DISUNION. South; I opposed the Davises, the Toombs, the told, "no ; you must pay taxes, you must bear the the laborer, that he may know at the end of the Slidells, and a long list of others, whose names I burdens of the Government, but you must not year that his labor has not been in vain: to comneed not repeat, and now, when I turn round, at participate in the legislation of the country, which trol him by good advice as to his earnings, and the other end of the line, I find men, I care not is to affect you for all time." Is this just? ["No, instruction to be careful and econemical. W by what name you call them, [a voice, "Call them no."] Then I say let us admit into the councils of shall recur to this subject from time to time third, which they agreed to do. There were 42 cerned, but they agreed in one thing, and that traitors," who still stand opposed to the restora- the nation those who are unmistakably and un- may be necessary. was the breaking up of the Government. They tion of the Union of these States, and I am free questionably loyal ; those men who acknowledge

they not satisfied with one murder we have had? Does not the murder of Lincoln appease the venment ? Are they still unslaked ? Do they still want ways received my attention or my time ? Pardon

HIS VIEWS ON ASSASSINATION.

brave and courageous man would attack another. I only dread him when he would go in disguise, his footsteps noisless. If it is blood they want, let them have courage enough to strike like men. I know they are willing to wound, but they are and I believe they will not desert me. What prin afraid to strike. [Applause.] If my blood is to ciple have I violated ? What sentiment have I be shed because I vindicate the Union and the swerved from? Can they put their finger upon preservation of this Government in its original it? Have you heard them point out any discreppurity of character, let it be shed, but when ancy? Have you heard them quote my prede it is shed, let an altar to the Union be errected, cessor, who fell a martyr to his country's cause, as and then if it is necessary, take me and lay me going in opposition or in contradistinction to any upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as a last I am pursuing now was pursued under his ad libation of tribute to the Union of these States. ministration, was being pursued by him when Great applause. | But let the opponents of this that inscrutable Providence saw fit to remove him. Government remember that when it is poured out, the blood of the martyr will be the seed of the there one principle adopted by him, in reference church." [Cheers.]

A CONVERSATION WITH MR. LINCOLN-THE LATE PRE SIDENT'S VIEWS ON REPRESENTATION.

Gentlemen, this Union will grow ; it will conconsulting the legislative or executive departments tinue to increase in strength and power, though it House is President. Just let me say that the authorizes and empowers each branch of the leg- one other word in reference to the amendments of islative department, the Senate and House of the Constitution of the United States. When I Representatives, to be the judges of the election reached Washington for the purpose of being in- consanguinity or affinity I am akin to everybody and qualification of its own members, has been augurated as Vice President of the United States, virtually taken away from those departments of I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln. We were Government, and conferred upon a committee, talking about the condition of affairs, and in rewho must report before they can act under the ference to matters in my own State. I stated that Constitution, and allow members duly elected to we had called a convention, and amended our take their seats By this rule they assume that Constitution by abolishing slavery in the Statethere must be laws passed, that there must be -a State not embraced in his proclamation. All But we see and witness what has transpired recognition in respect to a State in the Union, this met his approbation and gave him encouragesince his day. We remember what he did in 1823, with all its practical relations restored, before the ment, and in talking upon the amendment to the The question is one of moment to Wilmington, when treason, treachery, and infidelity to the respective houses of Congress, under the Constitution he said : "When the amendment to Government and Constitution of the United States | tution, shall judge of the election and qualifica- the Constitution is adopted by three-fourths of the then stalked forth. It was his power and influ- tion of its own members. What position is that? States we shall have have done all or pretty nearly ence that went forth then and crushed the treason You have been struggling for four years to put all I am in favour of in amending the Constituin its infancy. It was then stopped, but only for down the rebellion. You denied in the beginning tion, if there was one other adopted." Said I, a time. The spirit continued; there were men of the struggle that any State had the right to go "what is that Mr. President ?" Said he, "I have disaffected to the Government both North and out; you said that they had neither right nor labored to preserve this Union : I have toiled South. We had peculiar institutions of which power. The issue has been made, and it has been four years ; I have been subjected to calumny and some complained and to which others were at- settled that a State has neither the right nor the misrepresentation, yet my great desire has been cated that institution in the South, another op- settled that by the executive and military power the Constitution as they were before." But, said posed it in the North, and it resulted in creating of the Government and by the public judgment, I, "Mr. President, what amendment do you refer two extremes. One in the South reached the point you turn round and assume that they are out, and to ?" He said he thought there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compel all the States to send their Senetors and Representatives to the Congress of the United

IIIS FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE.

I have detained you longer than I intended 'Go on." We are in a great struggle. I an your instrument. Who is there I have not toiled or laboured for ? Where is the man or woman man; that no man can defeat me. I will tell you what constitutes good luck. It is doing right and being for the people ; that is what constitute I am not afraid of assassins attacking me where good luck. Somehow or other the people will find out and understand who is for and who is against them. I have been placed in as many trying positions as any mortal man was ever placed in, but, so far, I have not deserted the people thing that I have done? The very policy which I trust, to a better world than this. Where is to this restoration, that I have departed from "None ! none !"] The war, then, is not simply upon me, but upon my predecessor. I have tried to do my duty. I know that some people in their jealousy have made the remark that the White sustain me and my little family is very little, for I am not feeding many, though in one sense of The conscious satisfaction of having perfored my duty to my country is all the reward I have.

HIS CONCLUDING APPEAL.

Then, in conclusion, let me ask this vast concourse, this sea of upturned faces, to go with me in standing round the Constitution of our country It is again unfolded, and the people are invited to read, to understand, and to maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the Constitution of our fathers. though the heavens themselves may fall. Let u stand by it. Though faction may rage, though taunts and jeers may come, though vituperation may come in its most violent character, I will be found standing by the Constitution as the chief rock of our safety, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberty. Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank when the night and tempest closes around him.

Accept my thanks for the indulgence you have iven me in making the extemporaneous remarks have upon this occasion. Let us go forward forgetting the past and looking to the future, and try to restore our country, trusting in Him who rules on high and in the earth below that ere long States. Yes, compel them. The idea was in his our Union will be restored, and that we will have mind that it is a part of the doctrine of secession peace not only on earth but especially with the people of the United States, and good will. hank you, my countrymen, for the respect you have manifested on this occasion. When you country is gone, if you are about that place, look out and you will find the humble individual who now stands before you weeping over its final disolution.

THE SECOND REBELLION.

fundamental law, and that, being so organized, they should come by loyal representatives and resume the places in the family circle which, in a fit of caprice and passion, they rebelliously vacated. All the rebel States but Texas have done just that thing, and Texas is doing the same thing just now as fast as possible. The President is in harmony with all the States that were in rebellion. Every

Executive Department and the Judicial Department are in operation, or are rapidly resuming the dent s veto. exercise of their functions. Loyal representatives, more or less, from these States-men whose loy-

alty may be tried by any constitutional or legisla- dent's veto. tive test which will apply even to representatives of the States which have been loval throughoutare now standing at the doors of Congress, and have been standing there for three months past, asking to be admitted to seats which disloyal representatives, in violence of the rights and duties of the States, as well as of the sovereignty of the Union, had recklessly abandoned. These representatives, after a lapse of three months, yet remain waiting outside the chamber, while Congress passes law after law, imposes burden after burden

and duty after duty upon the States which, thus against their earnestly-expressed desires, are left this session or at some other, by this Congress or some other, be received into the Legislature of the nation."

THE CITY COUNCIL of Baltimore have passed resolutions most heartily endorsing the President's veto.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

adoption of a resolution adjourning the General Assembly on Monday, the 12th inst.

The radicals of the West Virginia Senate have to repeat, and as far as efforts could go to carry refused by a vote of 15 to 4 to endorse the Presi- out, the sentiments I then uttered. [Cheers.]

A friend of ours allowed the negroes belonging to a plantation ten miles below town, situated upon Town creek, to remain on the plantation, pro- destroy slavery. The objects to be accomplished vided they would cultivate it and allow him one- were different, it is true, so far as slavery is connegroes all told. His third, upon a division of the pounds of fodder, 30 lbs. 7 ounces of clean rice. 4 roasting ears and a few tomatoes. Comment is innecessary.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE .- Both houses of the human probabilities, I feel sure that loyal men reau bill. This is the only public demonstration my Government and the Constitution. from the now loyal States will, sooner or later, at against the veto that we have heard of.

The Rev. P. N. Lynch, catholic bishop of Charleston, has made arrangements which will shortly permit him to commence the construction which has arrayed itself against the Government of the field ; yes, the section of country shortly permit him to commence the construction which has arrayed itself against the Government of the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government of the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government of the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government of the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government on the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government on the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government of the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government of the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government of the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government of the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government of the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government of the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government of the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government of the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government of the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government of the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government of the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the field ; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the field ; yes, the section of country which h

I remarked that there were two parties, one for lestroying the Government to preserve slavery and the other for breaking up the Government to agreed in the destruction of the Government, the to say to you, that I am still for the preservation their allegiance to the Government, and swear to the Constitution of the country. [Applause.] The gentleman calls for the names; well, suppose I alty-that is a matter of detail for which I care hibiting the intermarriage of whites and blacks rebellion, or treason, manifested itself in the should give them. [A voice, "We know them."]

HIS SPIRIT TOWARDS THE SOUTH.

ing their Senators and Representatives from Congress, and, therefore, he desired a constitutional amendmend to compel them to be sent. How of the country, even that portion of which provides for the amendment of the organic law, says of its representation. A PLEA FOR SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

products, consisted of 47 bushels of corn, 275 precise thing which I have always stood up to op- of this compact; I am still for the restoration of support the Constitution. It is all embraced in pose. Whether the disunionist comes from the this Union; I am still in favor of this great Gov- that. The amplification of an oath makes no dif-South or from the North, I stand now where I did ernment of ours going on and following out its ference if a man is not loyal; but you may adopt of the committee encouraging immigration and then, to vindicate the union of these States and destiny. [A voice, "Give us the names."] A whatever test oath you choose to prove their loy- opposing stay laws, and against a special law prove

South ; I stood by the Government. I said I was I look upon them, I repeat it, as President or citi- his allegiance to the Government, and willing to A report was made in favor of the following Missouri Legislature have passed resolutions op- for the Union with slavery or I was for the Union zen, as much opposed to the fundamental prin- support it in its hour of peril and of need, and I teration to the Constitution :- "That no slavery of without representation. So far as I can judge of posing the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bu- without slavery. In either alternative I was for ciples of this Government, and believe they are as am willing to trust them. I know that some do involuntary servitude shall exist in the State much laboring to prevent or destroy them, as were not attach so much importance to this principle as Texas except as a punishment for crime. Negrous the men who fought against us. [A voice, "What I do, but one principle we carried through the shall have the right to sue and be sued, to make are the names?"] I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Revolution was that there should be no taxation contracts, hold property and be tried by the courts.

٠

of a new and elegant church edifice, in the Gothic has been put down by the Government itself. crowd says "Give it to Forney." I have only just is a fundamental principle that should be adhered federate rule. style, to take the place of St. Finbar's cathedral, which was so unfortunately destroyed in the con-fiagration of 1861. Now what had we said to those people? We said to say that I do not waste my ammunition upon the South in eight and forty hours." "How?" for my country, I stand for the Constitution, where I know it was said by some during the rebellion in gathering honey, the latter, gall.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN FLORIDA. -The Macina Courier, Feb. 1st, says

We have conversed freely with farmers, in the And now what do we find ? We find the position gard to the present state of free labor on the plantaken that States shall not be represented, that we tations, and are pleased to record that the fearmay impose taxes, that we may send our tax- heretofore entertained by a majority, were illusgathers to every region and portion of a State, ry. The laborer for the most part has set in with that the people are to be oppressed with taxes, but an interest and apparent determination to perform

Texas State Convention.

GALVESTON, Feb. 17.

The Convention is still in session. The report

The Government has stretched forth its strong Pennsylvania, [tremendous applause;] I say Chas. without representation. I hold to that principle and in suits between whites and blacks they may

Bees and politicians are always busy-the former