New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Great Mass Meeting in Washington.

Speeches by Senator Cowan, Green Clay Smith, Ex-Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, General Swift, and others.

[From the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The outdoor mass meeting of the supporters of the administration of President Johnson, which was postponed from last week on account of the inclemency of the weather, assembled this evening in front of the City Hall at 7 o'clock. The front of the building was brilliantly lighted up with a fanciful arrangement of gas burners in the form of large stars, and a fine band of music lent its attractions to indifferent passers by.

The assembly was promptly called to order by Hon. Green Clay Smith, who read the following dispatch from ex-Governor Randall, and thereupon nominated Marshall Gooding chairman:

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5, 1866.

Hon. Green Clay Smith, National Hotel, Washington:

If I do not get back, say to the meeting for me that I indorse full the object of the meeting. The policy of President Johnson was the policy of Mr. Lincoln and the policy of the Union party at the late Presidential election. There is neither palliation nor excuse for this war on the President. He will outlive it. I believe his policy is right, and embraces the only constitutional mode of settling our difficulties, and I will do all in my power to sustain him. A. W. RANDALL.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

The chairman, in opening the meeting said: In other days the people of this country had been divided into political parties. Old parties had had their day. There had been in past times a Federal party, a national Whig party a Know Nothing party. All had passed away. Then had arisen the Republican party, and that had now passed away as a distinctive party organization, (applause) for when Fort Sumter fell the people patriotically threw down their party distinctions and rallied round the flag of their country, on the common platform of supporting the Union, and thus formed the great Union party. (Cheers.) The war was over, the President had issued his proclamation declaring the war at an end, and one little thing was all that was now required. That little thing was the admission of loyal members to Congress. All Congress had to do was to say to each loyal member, as fast as they came up, "We are glad to see you—welcome." If any one asked would he admit Jeff. Davis, he replied no; but he would admit every loyal man elected by the people to Congress. Andrew Johnson, it was said, had left the Union party. He (Judge Gooding) denied it. He defied any one to point to a single clause of the platform of 1864 which President Johnson had not complied with. Our soldiers and sailors did not fight for radicalism, but for Unionism and the restoration of the country. (Cheers.) These radicals said, keep faith with the negroes. He replied keep faith with every one. (Applause.) Keep faith with the soldiers—keep faith with the dead—keep faith with the soldiers' widows and children—keep faith with the government itself, which pledged its honor to the world that this war was not a crusade against the South to interfere with their domestic institutions. (Applause.) They had given the negroes the freedom they had promised them. Could any man say they had promised them more? They had given them freedom by the emancipation proclamation, but still more by the acts of this old, veteran patriot, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, whom these men denounce. (Applause.)

REMARKS OF EX-GOVERNOR JOHNSON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Marshall Gooding concluded by introducing ex-Governor Johnson, of Pennsylvania, who elaborately reviewed the progress of those sentiments which had culminated in the heresy of secession, in the doctrine that somewhere within the lines of State rights the founders of the Constitution had included the right of suicide. Now, then, he continued, we are told on the highest authority in the country that the war which this heresy brought about is at an end, and is it—as the people of the South have been whipped, soundly whipped and justly whipped, in my opinion—is it fair to go in now and whip them again, to strike them when they are down? I have a great respect for Congress, and so long as they keep within the line of their duties, will sustain them; but when they step out of their province to attack unjustly the co-ordinate branch of the government, I am opposed to them. I voted for Andrew Johnson on the Chicago platform and on the Baltimore platform, and thought them both good platforms; and I say that President Johnson stands to-day precisely on the platform on which he was elected. (Applause.) I say that President Johnson stands precisely on the platform that Congress made for him, that this war should be prosecuted for the purpose of putting down the rebellion against the laws and restoring the Union. Either Congress was lying to its constituents when it passed those resolutions, or it is lying now. (Laughter and applause.) Where is it that the radicals propose to drive the President? They cannot drive him off the Baltimore platform, because they cannot stand on it themselves. (Laughter.) If the President will only appeal to the people, I will answer for my State that Pennsylvania will support him (cheers), and if I must again put on political harness, I will stump my State to maintain what I believe to be the rights of this people—the constitutional rights of the people of all colors, and the constitutional rights of the executive. (Cheers.) The radicals say the President is desirous of creating a one-horse power. Well, gentlemen, I am not a very shrewd man, but I think if I desired to establish a one-horse power, I should not have vetoed the freedmen's bureau bill, because it would give me the power of appointing thirty thousand or three hundred thousand agents to carry out my views; nor should I have signed the patronage which the civil rights bill bestowed.

Governor Johnson, on resuming his seat, was loudly applauded, and three rousing cheers were also given for the President by the enthusiastic listeners.

REMARKS OF GEN. SWIFT.

Gen. John L. Swift, an old-line Massachusetts abolitionist, was next introduced to the meeting, and made a capital off-hand, telling speech. Gen. Swift, speaking of the issues of the war, said he entered into the struggle to maintain the Constitution. If there was any other object, it was hidden from the men who marched down to the States of the South. I say, he added, if any other disposition is to be made of these events, it will be a gigantic fraud and an insult to the memory of those brave men whose bodies are strewn from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, but whose spirits have gone above to swell the ranks of the God of battles. Everything for which we waged this war has been surrendered, and I ask you, now, if not more than the most sanguine statesman ever hoped for, or the most ardent dreamer ever imagined, has been accomplished? Why should the great purpose of this war, the paramount duty of peace, remain still unaccomplished? This is the question to ask; and there will be no true, abiding peace for this country until this is answered, and the answer is, "Radicalism will not have it so." The same objections now urged against the doctrine of recognition will hold good ten years hence. There can be no peace until we have a union of hearts and hands. We must all work to that end. I want you to stand with the President for this whole country, and not for one end of it. (Applause.) Let us have peace, and entire peace. Let us lay down, with the weapons of warfare, the vindictive feelings and social rage to which it gave rise. (Prolonged and hearty applause.)

REMARKS OF SENATOR COWAN.

Senator Cowan next came forward, and said he had been asked several times on going to his house the other day, "What was wrong—how it was that this Union was not restored?" All he could tell them was that Congress thought the negro must vote. That was the whole of it; but then Congress had no power in this matter. It was a matter for the States. Let them go to Pennsylvania; the negro didn't vote there. Let them go to Illinois; the negro didn't vote there. Let them go to New York; the negro didn't vote there unless he was a wealthy darkey. (Laughter.) Let them go to Massachusetts; the negro didn't vote there unless he was a literary darkey. (Laughter.) He contended that the supporters of President Johnson were the only Union party. The radicals had tried to appropriate the name, but they were a Union party without any Union. But the radicals did not want to admit the South, because they knew these men whom they had been wrenching and bedevilling all this time, would have no love for them, so they wanted to get the negro in; not that they loved the negro, but to help them out of their own scrape. Suppose the negro did come in, what would he do?

A voice—Elect a radical.

Senator Cowan—Elect a radical? He would not touch him with a ten-foot pole. (Laughter.) No, Sambo is too sharp for that. He knows the men who have been riding him all over the country for these years past as a hobby, and if once he gets them off he will not let them mount again. (Laughter.) The inhabitants of these Southern States are of our blood, they are our kinsmen, and it is wicked and atrocious to think that they can be kept in subjection. When we were right and they were wrong, did not they get punished? And now we are wrong and they are right, on whose side will God be? Should a foreign war break out for whom would the South fight? Would they fight for these radicals? I tell you, gentlemen, there is one man here who is the bond of union for North and South, and that is your President. (Cheers.) Trust him, and he will not fail you. (Loud cheering.)

REMARKS OF GREEN CLAY SMITH.

General Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, followed and said: Mr. Cowan had asked a very pertinent question—"Why the Union should not be restored?" He was going to ask another pertinent question—How is the restoration to be effected except by the policy of President Johnson? The radicals said the South were not ready for restoration, even since the war. If that was true, if they must wipe out all that had been done, he asked them in all seriousness, must we have another revolution? And how would they set about it? How would they accomplish better that which had been accomplished? There was no greater truth in history than that no country could live where taxation did not carry representation. Now he held that there were men in the South who fought not, could not and never should, by his instrumentality, become the representatives of the United States in any legislative capacity. On the other hand, there were men who had been as true to the Union as the most ultra member, aye, truer to the Union than the most ultra member who held a seat in Congress. He say that such men did not deserve representation was a falsehood on liberty, a falsehood on the representative institutions of America, and must die with the men who preached it. (Cheers.) They would remember the beautiful story told of the great and wise King Solomon, how, when the lady had lost her child, which had been stolen by the harlot, Solomon said, "Bring a sword and cut the child in two; give half to one and half to the other." The harlot said, "Very well, let it be;" but the mother interposed, "No, let the harlot have it, but save its life;" and Solomon said, "That is the mother!" (Cheers.) So there were men at the North who said, "Let the Union slide;" and there were men at the South who said, "Let the Union slide;" but between them there stood a wise and patriotic people, with Andrew Johnson at their head, who said, "No; let the Union be preserved." Now, the harlots can't love in our case. (Laughter and applause.) If they have no child of their own, by the eternal God, they shall not steal ours. (Prolonged cheering.) There were some ladies who came to him for aid for the freedmen. He gave them something, and told them to go up to Congress to Thaddeus Stevens. They replied, "We have been there." And how much did you get? "Not a cent." (Laughter.) If those were the men who were to save the country, why, all he had to say was that the niggers had better get out of it. (Laughter and cheers.) In conclusion the speaker declared that if President Johnson had violated his pledges, so had every member of his cabinet who adopted his policy. The radicals might talk about impeachments and treason, but Andrew Johnson was the Gibraltar of America, and every man who dashed his head against that rock would get his brains knocked out. (Great cheering.) With all the power that had been offered to President Johnson within the last few months—the army and navy at his back, and the commander-in-chief, thirty millions of the freedmen's bureau and the treasury at his disposal—Napoleon would not have been a patchwork to Johnson; but all these the President had put behind his back. He asked them to give three cheers for the restoration of the Union and for Andrew Johnson, the chosen leader of the party. (Cheers.) He then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are now, as heretofore ardently attached to the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States, and that we have always held, and do now hold, that no State ever had the right to secede, and that those that attempted to do so still remain States of the Union, and are not in the condition of territories.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the ability, patriotism and integrity of President Johnson, and that we approve and indorse his restoration policy.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any attempt on the part of the general government to force universal suffrage upon the people of any State or territory against the known will of the loyal people thereof, as unconstitutional, impolitic and unjust.

Resolved, That all loyal members from any of the States duly elected and returned to the Congress of the United States, should be admitted to their seats without delay, after taking the oath prescribed by Congress known as the test oath.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the American people is eminently due to our gallant soldiers who fought the battles for the suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union of the States.

The chairman put the resolutions, which were carried by a tornado of ayes, one solitary no being raised. The chairman declared that this sole dissentient must either be a rebel or a radical, and announced the resolutions carried unanimously.

There were probably not less than four thousand well-dressed and intelligent yeomen present at the inauguration of this definite policy to support the President in his reconstruction policy. They filled up Broad street before the city hall, so that the street cars were temporarily stopped in their trips, and they were ever ready with applause. The air was so quiet and the night was so calm that none of the gas jets in the gigantic star which blazed above the heads of the speakers were extinguished. The voices of the orators reached the dullest man in that great crowd, and called forth applause from the crowded windows across the square. The departments of the government were well represented by their clerks, and the radicals by their closest friends, the colored people, in large numbers. These latter applauded the sentiments of the speakers quite as vociferously as their white brethren, who were supposed to know better what the speakers were talking about. The meeting may be considered a decided success as the first step towards the formation of a new party.

Louisiana Intelligence.

NATCHITOCHES.—The Times of the 7th says

On Wednesday last we had a torrential rain. The river is rising very fast. We entertain a great anxiety for those who have planted the cotton, and more particularly in the bottom lands.

They are going to have a grand ball in Natchitoches on the 17th.

Cane river has risen so much as to admit of the passage of steamboats.

A LEGAL DECISION.—Judge Lewis, in the Natchitoches district, has decided that the purchaser of a slave on the 22d December, 1863, is bound to pay the note which he executed for the purchase money. The decision is published in full in the Natchitoches Times, and we extract the concluding portion of it:

The proclamation of President Lincoln, declaring the slaves free on the 1st of January, 1863, did not and could not have the effect of emancipating the slaves in districts not then within the Federal lines. Indeed, Mr. Lincoln himself did not believe that he had power under the Constitution to emancipate them, but claimed the right to do so purely as a means of prosecuting the war then in progress, as a "war measure." The slaves have been emancipated since that proclamation was issued, not by the proclamation, but by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, adopted by the States in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution.

The rights of the parties must be governed by the laws in force at the time of the contract. At that time Abraham was a slave, and the defendant is bound for the price.

MR. C. C. CLAY.—The intelligence of the enlargement of the prison bounds of this gentleman on his parole will be hailed with the most lively satisfaction by his numerous friends, as being the probable prelude to his discharge from custody.

To those who know Mr. Clay personally, few incidents connected with the close of the war elicited more surprise than the arrest of this gentleman on the charge of having aided or instigated the plot for the assassination of the late President Lincoln. Had we been called upon to select from our acquaintance among the prominent men of the South a man who, above all others, would be incapable of such a crime, we think it most probable that Mr. Clay would have been that man. Possessing, as he does, so high a sense of honor, as to be deemed by many of his friends fastidiously particular in all questions affecting his religion, his integrity, of his morals, he is the last man who would have connived at, much less concocted, so dreadful a crime.

Both Mr. Clay and his friends court the strictest scrutiny into, and the most searching investigation of the charge alleged, and only ask that this investigation be not uselessly delayed. Surely a whole year would suffice to collect evidence to sustain the charge, did such evidence exist; and if not, certainly justice, equity and humanity alike, declare that he should no longer be submitted to the sufferings incident to a prisoner's life.

[Lynchburg News.

FRENCH STRAW HATS.—Messrs. J. L. Tarbox & Co., under the St. Charles Hotel notify the public to-day that they have just received direct from Paris a full assortment of French straw hats, of the latest styles, which they are prepared to dispose of at reasonable rates.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor we know to be a positive cure for burns, scalds, piles, old sores, rheumatism, corns, bunions, chilblains, frost bites, and pains in the sides and back. Try a box. It a certain to please you. Twenty-five cents, fifty cents and one dollar per box. For sale by all druggists.

WILCOX & GIBBS' Machine will sew, hem, fell, braid, tuck, gather, quilt, cord and embroider with perfect satisfaction. Wilcox & Gibbs' are repaired and warranted at No. 5 St. Charles street. Please call and examine.

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This taint (hereditary and acquired), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

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If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or cicatrices, of twenty or thirty years standing, have been cured by us.

Nervousness.

Nervous Debility, Shattered Nerves, St. Vitus' Dance, Loss of Power, Confusion of Thoughts, Epilepsy.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffering woman will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fulfills more than it promises.

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Salivation, Rotting of Bones, Bad Complexion, Aches in Bones, Pealing of Weariness, Depression of Spirits.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

Constitution Life Syrup

Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

Constitution Life Syrup

CURES ALL SWELLING OF THE GLANDS,

Either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from general Debility, Emaciation, Dyspepsia and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female, Dropsy of the ovaries and womb, generally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Goitre or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other glands of the body will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation. Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or Sing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ, (persons suffering from any acute pain in the region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

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Suffering from Indisposition to Exertion, Pain in the Back, Loss of Memory, Forebodings, Horror of Calamity, Fear of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Dry, Hot Skin and Extremities Want of Sleep, Restlessness, Pale, Haggard Countenance, and Lassitude of the Muscular System, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

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Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion, and remove the deposit which is directly under the skin.

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This delightful TOILET ARTICLE has no equal for Preserving and Beautifying the COMPLEXION and SKIN, and will remove TAN and FRECKLES, and all other Diseases of the Skin.

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Have on hand for sale the following Improved Portable Steam Engines, Portable Circular Saw Mills, Gang Saw Mills, Plain and Corn Mills, and manufacture to order all kinds of Steam Engines, Marine, Stationary and Portable, Blowers and Cupolas and Turn Tables, Iron Steam Vessels and Barges; also, General Machinery, Iron and Brass Castings, Large and Small Forgings, etc., etc. Address GEO. M. CLAPP, Treasurer, Newburgh, N. Y., or L. C. WARD, Agent, 55 Liberty st., Room 8, New York.

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An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you see what you will receive.

Certificates, naming each article and its value, will be placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty for $5, sixty-five for $10, and one hundred for $15.

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Cotton Gins, Cotton Gins, Cotton Gins!

Taylor, Eagle, Brown, Southern, Craven, Excelsior and McCarthy Cotton Gins, with engines or horse powers, and every thing required for the same, in store and for sale at the lowest price. Your orders are respectfully solicited

FIRST PREMIUM STEAM SAW-MILLS.

The First Prize, the GOLD MEDAL, was awarded to the

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,

by the American Institute, at their Fair in October, 1865, for the best

Circular Saw-Mill and Steam Engine,

Orders for these, Gang Saw-Mills, Sugar Mills, General Machinery, Iron and Brass Castings, Forgings, Railroad Cars etc., promptly filled. Address

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Sole Agents in New York for the

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At wholesale to the trade only, at manufacturers' prices

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All styles.

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Saloons, Halls and Public and Private Buildings finished in the most exquisite manner, and at the shortest notice.

The attention of City and Country Dealers is called to the extensive Stock of WALL PAPER, embracing every variety of style, which he can dispose of at as low prices as any establishment in the country.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE FIRM OF CLIFFORD WALSH & CO., being dissolved, by the withdrawal of R. A. Clifford, the undersigned will continue the General Commission business at the old stand, corner Gravier and New Levee streets, under the style and firm of THOS. C. WALSH & CO.

THOS. C. WALSH,
ARTHUR CONSELL.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned, under the name and style of W. COX & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

W. COX,
W. H. JOHNSON

New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of JOHNSON, DENEGRE & PENN, for the transaction of a COTTON FACTORAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS

W. H. JOHNSON,
JOSEPH DENEGRE,
D. B. PENN.

New Orleans, Jan. 1st, 1866.

HAVING RETIRED FROM ACTIVE BUSINESS, the undersigned solicits for Messrs. JOHNSON, DENEGRE & PENN the patronage hitherto extended to him.

New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1866. W. COX.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the name and style of Martin & Butts, for the purpose of transacting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business. Office No. Gravier street.

J. MASSIE MARTIN,
JNO. F. BUTTS,
EDMUND H. MARTIN,
Of Opelousas, in commendam.

New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1866.

HAVING BEEN PARTNERS IN THE HOUSE OF Dumesnil, Martin & Co., we solicit for Messrs. Martin & Butts the patronage heretofore extended to that firm.

J. MASSIE MARTIN,
EDMUND H. MARTIN.

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