Andrew Johnson Defends the Veto--Speech at the White House.

Chicago, February 22d.—The "Republican's" special gives a full report of the President's speech, yesterday, at Grover's Theatre. The meeting adjourned to the White House, to present resolutions endorsing the President's veto. Arrived in front of the White House, where was a noisy crowd of 20,000 persons, the President came out and said:

"It is extremely gratifying to know that so large a portion of my fellow citizens approve of the policy I have adopted, and which I intend to carry out. This day is peculiarly appropriate for the endorsement of a policy whose object is the restoration of the Union, as designed by the Father of his country. I stand here to-day, as I stood in the Senate in 1860–61, when I denounced the traitors who were trying to break up the Government. There were two parties—one of which was determined to destroy the Government and save slavery; the other was almost equally dangerous and equally willing to break up the Government, to destroy slavery. Whether disunionists come from the South or the North, I stand now, as I did then, vindicating the Union and the Constitution. [Tremendous applause.] The Government has stretched forth its strong arm, and, with physical power, put down treason in the field. Their armies have been disbanded, and they come forward now in a proper spirit, and say: 'We were mistaken, we made an effort to carry out the doctrine of secession, and to dissolve the Union. In this we have failed. We have traced this doctrine to its logical and physical results, and find we are mistaken. We acknowledge the flag of our country, and are willing to obey the Constitution, and yield to the supremacy of the laws.' [Great applause.] Coming in that spirit, I say to them, when you have complied with the requirements of the Constitution, when you have yielded to the law, when you have acknowledged allegiance, I will, as far as I can, open the door of the Union to those who have erred and strayed. [Great applause.] The spirit of revenge is not the spirit in which to deal with a whole people. I know there has been a great deal said about the exercise of the pardoning power. There is no one who has labored with more earnestness than myself to have the principal intelligent and conscious traitors brought to justice, the law vindicated, and the great fact judicially established that treason is a crime. [Applause.] But while the conscious, leading and intelligent traitors are to be punished, should whole communities, States and peoples, be made to submit to the penalty of death? No! No! Let those who who have erred be punished, but to the great multitude, who were forced into the rebellion, I say, leniency and kindness. We must put down rebellion in order to prevent the separation of the States, but when the struggle on our part proves to be successful, we find now an effort to concentrate all power in the hands of a few, at the Federal head, and and thereby establish a new principle of equality as objectionable as separation, by which the Government may be revolutionized without war, and this is the most dangerous, because its progress is not so easily watched. This is what is now being proposed. We find, in point of fact, nearly all the powers of the Government are assumed by an irresponsible central directory, which does not even consult the Legislative or Executive department. By resolutions, reported from a committee, in whom, it seems, practically the legislative power is now vested, the great principle which authorizes each branch of the legislative department to judge for itself the qualifications of its own members, has been virtually taken away from the two branches, and conferred upon a committee. I fought traitors and treason in the South. Now, when I turn around and find them, I care not by what name you call them, still opposed to restoring the Union, I am free to say to you, that I am still in the field. [Great applause. Voices, 'name them, who are they?'] You ask me who they are. I say, Thaddeus Stephens, of Pennsylvania, is one, and Sumner, of the Senate, is another, and Wendall Phillips is another. [Long continued applause. Voices, 'Give it to Forney.'] I will simply say, I do not waste my ammunition on dead ducks. [Laughter and applause.] I stand for my country. I stand for the Constitution. There I have placed my feet from my advent into public life. They may traduce, they may slander, they may vituperate me, but let me say to you all, it has no influence upon me. [Applause.] Let me say farther, that I do not intend to be overawed by real or pretended friends, nor do I mean to be bullied by my enemies. [Tremendous applause.] Honest conviction is my conduct, and the Constitution is my guide. I know, countrymen, it has been insinuated, no, not insinuated, it has been said directly in high circles, that, if such usurpation of power as I am charged with had been exercised some two hundred years ago, it would have cost an individual his head. Of what usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty? None, none. Is it usurpation that I stand between the people and the encroachments of power? From the same source the exclamation has gone forth that they were in the midst of earthquakes, that they were trembling and could not yield. Yes, fellow-citizens, there is an earthquake coming, there is a grand swelling of popular judgment and indignation. [Applause. The American people will speak, and by their instinct, if not otherwise, will know who are their enemies. I have endeavored to be true to the people in all positions which I have occupied, and there is hardly a position in this Government which I have not at some time filled. I suppose it will be said that this is vanity. [Laughter.] I have been in both branches of the State Legislature. [Voice 'You commenced as a tailor.'] A gentleman behind me says I began as a tailor. Yes, I did begin as a tailor, [applause] and that suggestion does not discomfit me in the least, for, when I was a tailor, I had the reputation of being a good one, and making the clothes fit. [Applause.] I was always punctual to my customers, and did good work. [Applause. Voice, 'We will patch up the Union yet.'] No, I do not want any patchwork, I want the original articles restored. Point to the man who can say that Andrew Johnson ever acted with infidelity to the great mass of the people. [Great applause.] Men may talk about beheading and usurpation; but when I am beheaded I want the American people to be the witness. I do not want it, by innendoes and indecent remarks in high places, to be suggested to men who have assassination brooding in their bosoms. Others have exclaimed, that the President obstacle must be got out of the way. What is that but—I make use of a strong word—inciting assassination. There is no doubt, I say, that the intention was to excite assassination, that the obstacle which the people had placed here could be got out of the way. Are the opponents of this Government not yet satisfied? Are those who want to destroy our institutions and change the character of the Government not satisfied with the quantity of blood which has been shed? Are they not satisfied with the one martyr in this place? If my blood must be shed because I vindicate the Union, remember, the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church. This seed will grow and continue to increase in strength and power, though it may be cemented and cleansed in blood. One word about amendments to the Constitution. In conversation with Mr. Lincoln, last February, he indicated a desire for an amendment, compelling the States to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, because it was a part of the doctrine of secession that States might withdraw their Senators and Representatives, or refuse to elect them. Now, we find Congress persistently refusing the admission of Representatives, though daily imposing new burdens and taxation upon the unrepresented South. I regard this as a fundamental error. I ever resisted encroachments on the Constitution, and I stand prepared to resist them to-day. I would to God that the whole American people could be assembled here to-day, as you are, and could witness the great struggle going on to preserve the Constitution of their Fathers. They would soon settle the question, if they could only see the kind of spirit manifested to break up the principles of a free Government.

IGNORANCE IN FRANCE.—A map entitled "Carte de l'Instruction Publique," purporting to show the state of primary instruction in France, by M. J. Manier, has just been issued in Paris. It appears to be founded on official documents. The author takes for his basis the maximum number of conscripts drawn from 1857 to 1861 who could neither read nor write. In a territory comprising more than one fourth of France there are sixty-six out of one hundred male adults ignorant of the most elementary rudiments of instruction. The largest of the dark stains, significant of the greatest ignorance, is given to Brittany. Of the one hundred male adults liable to be called out to serve in the ranks of the army from forty-six departments, there are from thirty to sixty-six who cannot read or write. Of one hundred marriages contracted in France, thirty men and forty-five women cannot sign their names in the civil registers, but only make their marks. In 1863, 657,411 children left school to return to it no more; of that number, forty per cent, knew hardly anything; and in the same year the approximate number of children from seven to thirteen years, who never went to school at all, was about 800,000. Fourteen departments occupy a more favorable position in the list; for, out of one hundred conscripts drawn from them, there were from ninety to ninety-six who could read. For the last thirty or forty years a certain improvement is to be noticed. From 1827 to 1831 the average number of the whole population, completely ignorant was fifty four per cent; from 1842 to 1846, thirty-nine; it is now thirty four.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT—A YOUNG LADY SHOT BY HER BROTHER.—It is our painful duty this week to record a terrible accident, resulting from a careless use of firearms in the hands of a child. The sad casualty transpired during the forenoon of January 30th, at the residence of Mrs. Velsor, near the big railroad bridge over the Bureau creek, about two miles below the depot. The particulars of the occurrence, as we learn, are as follows: "Mrs. Velsor's children by some means, got hold of an old pistol, and supposing it to be unloaded, she gave them the privilege of playing with it. Thereupon a young lad, about four years old, commenced pointing it at the children, and snapping the trigger. Mrs. Velsor's daughter, an estimable young lady, twenty-one years of age, cautioned her brother about the careless use he was making of the pistol, when, to frighten her, he pointed it at her head, and pulled the trigger. To the surprise of Mrs. V., the pistol proved to be loaded, making a loud report, and lodging its contents in the head of her daughter. The unfortunate victim died almost instantly. What adds to the severity of this sad calamity is the fact that a few years since Mrs. Velsor lost her husband, and a little later a son in the army, and she depended largely upon her daughter in conducting her household affairs.—[Bureau County, (Ill.) Republican.

A BLOW IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The Buffalo "Express says: The Fenians appear to be studying the practicabilities of their cause in a new direction, where they can strike a bloodless blow that will be seriously felt by the power that they hate with so much cordiality. The Rochester "Express" publishes the following resolution which was offered at a meeting of the Rochester Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, held at their rooms on Tuesday evening last, and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Rochester Circle, F. B., pledge ourselves to refrain from wearing or using, after this date, goods, wares or merchandise of English manufacture.

The "Express" adds: "Let this be carried out by the Fenians universally, and England will howl, indeed. Suspension of trade with Canada makes our British friends, on the other side of the lake, complain bitterly of the United States; add this to their grievances, and the Fenians will have England on the hip."

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The Buffalo "Express" gives the following statement, showing the amounts received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865 from the States named:

New York	$48,940,566 60
Pennsylvania	27,811,537 63
Maryland	24,066,085 63
Massachusetts	23,308,748 04
Ohio	15,328,465 46
Connecticut	6,018,400 64
Missouri	5,256,768 65
New Jersey	3,006,874 11

LOTTERIES.—A curious small item, says the New York "Tribune," under the head of "Religious Intelligence," is traveling through the newspapers, and has already been printed in our own. The congregational flock in East Weymouth, Mass., projected a Fancy Fair for the benefit of the church. The pastor smelt raffles, and inveighed against the same. The obdurate managers, disregarding the clerical expostulations, started "the little joker," and thimble-rigged in behalf of Christianity in East Weymouth. The Rev. Mr. Lane resigned his sacred office. An Ecclesiastical Council has decided that the Rev. Mr. Lane did right, which leaves the church in an unpleasant predicament.

How Tariffs Bless Farmers.

At this crisis in the national history, when a mistake in our policy may have the most ruinous effects upon our future prosperity, it is well that we should be thoroughly informed upon the great commercial question of the expediency of adopting free trade or protection as the basis of our intercourse with other countries, with a view to the security of our own interests. The protectionist policy is ably advocated in the following article, which we take from the New York "Tribune," of January 30th. The advocates of free trade say that protective tariffs artificially raise the prices paid by the whole community for the protected articles, for the benefit of a particular class only, the object of such tariffs being to prevent the cheapening of the article produced, by foreign competition:

"Will not American farmers give earnest heed to the following facts and figures, showing their interest in maintaining such a tariff on foreign manufactures as will build up and secure to them a profitable and enduring home market?

"The Cambria (Pennsylvania) Iron Works paid in three years, for salaries, wages and contract work, as follows:

1863	$ 907,058 91
1864	1,399,890 82
1865	1,535,380 24

These figures are taken from the returns made to the Internal Revenue Commissioner. Nearly every dollar of those three immense sums was expended for the support of single laborers and laborers with families. See how large a portion of the money went directly to farmers. The Superintendent of the Works, in his reply to the interrogatories of the Commissioners, says: 'The population sustained by the operations of our company, consume annually about two thousand head of beef cattle, three thousand head of sheep, and the product of not less than four thousand head of hogs. Our whole consumption of wheat flour is about twenty thousand barrels. Johnstown is one of the best markets in the country for all kinds of food. Large quantities of the more perishable kinds, such as garden vegetables, butter, eggs, fruits, etc., are brought from Pittsburg and other western markets, as the production of the surrounding country is unable to supply our demand.'

"No wonder is it that farming land within two miles of the Cambria Iron Works is worth from $150 to $300 per acre, without improvements! And yet this same land, if the Works were wiped out by British free trade, would not be worth a cent more than the average value of similar Pennsylvania land for agricultural purposes, which is $20 per acre. Such is the testimony of one of the most intelligent men in Pennsylvania, whose character will give credit to his statements wherever he is known. He also bears witness to the fact, which true economists would anticipate, that the direct influence of the Works, in making a quick and profitable market for farm products and enhancing the value of the soil, is felt for fifty miles all around Johnstown!

"What a volume of teaching, farmers, there is in these figures and facts? The beneficent influence of the Cambria Iron Works is, to a greater or less degree, the influence of every one of the seven hundred and thirty iron-producing establishments now struggling for life in the United States. Each and all are convenient markets for the sale, at constantly augmenting prices, of every product of the soil, and in which the capital invested in the farm doubles, trebles, and quadruples, by a silent growth that is sure, and yet taxes not the farmer's care nor his toil. Agriculturalists! there is no other class of men in this country so directly or so largely interested in maintaining the life and increasing the prosperity of our iron works as you are. And you should feel that the British importers and their purchased journalists, who labor to destroy American domestic trade and enthrone British free trade on its ruins, and who seek to drive you from your near and profitable home market to the far-off and almost worthless foreign market, are your deadliest enemies, who insult your understandings with their sophistry, while they plan your ruin with their selfishness.

AMMONIA AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR STEAM.—Quite an interest exists at present among the French engineers, growing out of the late discovery of the proposition for the employment of ammoniacal gas for propelling carriages, and a patent for an ammonia engine has been taken out in the United States. The gas is condensed by cold, and the liquid ammonia thus prepared is put in a reservoir, connected by a pipe and stop-cock with a working cylinder. At the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, the liquid expands into gas with great force, and when the cock is opened the gas rushes into the cylinder and works the piston in the same manner as steam. It is then condensed by water, for which it has a strong affinity. The quantity of liquid ammonia used in an hour, as an equivalent to the power of one horse, does not exceed three gallons, weighing twenty-two pounds. The water used to absorb it is saved and the ammonia recovered and used over again. It has long been a favorable purpose of inventors to compress air so as to store up power in a form capable of easy transportation. This problem is solved by the application of liquid ammonia.

PUNISHMENT IN ENGLAND.—The Capital Punishment Commission in England has submitted to the Queen the following recommendations:

1. That the punishment of death be retained for all murders deliberately committed with express malice aforethought, such malice to be found as a fact by the jury.

2. That the punishment of death be also retained for all murders committed in, or with the views to the perpetration, or escape after the perpetration, or attempt at perpetration, of any of the following felonies: Murder, arson, rape, burglary, robbery or piracy.

3. That in all other cases of murder, the punishment be penal servitude for life, or for any period not less than seven years, at the discretion of the Court.

SEA ISLAND LANDS.—A dispatch from Washington says: "The question having been submitted to Gen. Sherman, who is now here, as to what he meant by his military order turning over the lands in South Carolina to the negroes, he has stated to a committee of gentlemen, from this State, and also to President Johnson, that it was only for temporary purposes, and was not intended to last longer than when peace was declared and the rebels laid down their arms, submitting to the laws of the United States. This fact is of great importance, as it has been maintained by legislation, which has just been adopted, that the reverse of this was Gen. Sherman's idea. The President, therefore, will probably act in accordance with this explanation of Gen. Sherman.—[Buffalo "Express."

THE John Brown song seems to have been adopted in the British navy. A serious disturbance recently took place on board of her Majesty's steamer "Leander," at Valparaiso, which began by the men refusing to come up when the watches were called, and beginning to shout and yell in chorus "We'll hang Commander Patten to an apple tree," etc.

AVOIRDUPOIS.—There were 23,000 on the scales, at the Boston Mechanical Fair. The average weight of men was the 144½ pounds. The average weight of women was 125½ pounds. The largest man weighed about 293 pounds. The largest woman 274½ pounds.

THERE WERE ELEPHANTS IN THOSE DAYS.—The evidence adduced, two weeks ago, as to the existence, at some far off period of the past, of an antediluvian beast of monstrous proportions, by the discovery of a molar or jaw tooth, in the claim of Dr. Fales, in Last Chance gulch, opposite the end of Broad street, has received further confirmation by the discovery of an ivory tusk, in a decomposed state about fifteen feet in length. At the point of discovery, it measures nineteen inches; in a distance of six inches, it increases to twenty-two and one-half inches; and, in a distance of forty-six inches, it increases to twenty-seven and one-half inches in circumference. A hasty examination by Mr. Rumly, the assayer, shows its principal part to be phosphate of lime; its surface, fracture and nerve and vein lines are those of ivory. We descended into the shaft and drift, yesterday morning; in company with Mr. Rumley and Dr. Fales, and found our old friend, McBride, tugging away, with good prospect of performing a masterpiece of subterranean dentistry. If he succeeds in extricating the piece upon which he is now engaged, without breaking it, we may have some new developement to record next week. This tusk, which must have belonged to the daddy of all elephants, was found about twenty-five feet further up the gulch than where the molar lay, and some four feet from the bed-rock, seventeen feet from the surface of the ground.—[Helena (Montana) Radiator, March 3d.

A RICH OCCURRENCE.—A rich occurrence has recently taken place in our sister city, St. Louis. A fancy, fashionable and fast young married man became enamored of a gay and glittering widow, and sought to make a conquest of her, injurious to her character, outrageous to the wife of his bosom, and infamous to himself. The intended victim soon saw the drift of his intentions, and prepared a punishment for his audacity not equaled in the days of the "Merry Wives of Windsor." She apparently listened to the soft persuasions of his "winning voice," and made an appointment to meet him at her house in the stilly hours of night. "Heated," like Lothario, "with the Tuscan grape," he stealthily repaired to the spot. Here, however, in praise be it said the justly indignant lady had prepared for him a reception different from that of his dreams. He was received and taken into a darkened parlor, with hushed whispers, carrying boots in hand. Left for a moment with the lone beatings of his heart, the folding doors were thrown wide, admitting a flood of light, and exhibiting a crowd of ladies and gentlemen, among whom was the wife whom he thought was unsuspectingly at his own home. The denoument of the scene is said to have been rich in the extreme, though the bootless knight remained but a few minutes to enjoy it.—[New York "News."

METROPOLITAN STATISTICS.—The following are a few important condensed figures taken from the report of the New York City Missionary, for the past year: Average marriages per annum, 3,272; births, 6,424; deaths, 25,169. To each dwelling house there is an average of fifteen inhabitants. Amusements cost $7,000,000; police, $2,000,000, and city and county government, $18,000,000. There are 350 places of worship, with sittings for 300,000. Of these churches 275 are Protestant, with 64,800 members. The average attendance to Sunday schools is 87,500; on week day about 104,000. There are about 10,000 prostitutes, and $5,000,000 is invested in the "business." In the work of reformation the City Mission last year distributed 840,591 tracts, and 4,102 Bibles and Testaments. These pregnant facts may well "give us pause."—[Buffalo Express."

JAPAN.—The latest advices from Japan announce Hiogo, the chief port of the island sea, is thrown open to the commerce of the world, and all restrictions on trade with foreigners removed by the joint action of the Tycoon and Mikado. The sanction of the latter to the treaty, which has been withheld heretofore, was only obtained with great effort on the part of the Tycoon's officers, backed by an army of thirty thousand men and a fleet—and at one time it was feared that the whole empire would be drenched in blood, so furious was the indignation against the foreigners. The consent of the Mikado having been obtained at last, it is believed that, hereafter, no trouble will exist, and an immense trade will speedily spring up.—["Territorial Enterprise."

SOLDIERS FOR OFFICERS.—It is reported that quite a panic prevails among the department clerks, at Washington, growing out of the rumor that it is the intention of the Government to soon fill their places with the scarred heroes of the battle-field. The applications for "something to do" from this class of people are so numerous, that it is felt, where the Government can give them employment without causing positive distress to those already in its employ, that it should do so.—[Toledo "Commercial."

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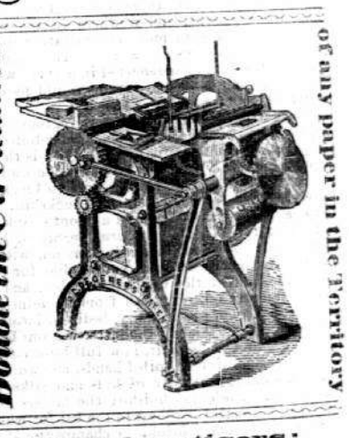

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