THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Inauguration of the National Union Johnson Club in Philadelphia.

The Academy of Music Crowded from Parquet to Gallery.

Speeches of Senators Doolittle and Cowan and Others.

MASS MEETING IN MARYLAND.

Speeches of Montgomery Blair, Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, General Rousseau and Others.

Great Enthusiasm for President Johnson.

&c. &c. &c.

THE PHILADELPHIA MEETING.

Speeches of Senators Doolittle and Cowan.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1866.

The inauguration of the National Union Johnson Club at the Academy of Music this evening was a decided success, as far as the character of the speakers and the attendance were concerned. The building was crowded with a highly respectable audience, among whom were several hundred ladies. The club occupied a position on the stage, while the invited guests were assigned a position in the private boxes. A band of music was in attendance, which discoursed several patriotic airs and kept the audience in good humor before the speaking commenced. The meeting was called for eight o'clock, but long before that hour every seat in the parquet and dress circle was occupied. Before the speaking commenced the upper tiers were all filled with as enthusiastic an audience as ever graced the interior of any edifice. The name of President Johnson was received with immense applause whenever it occurred in the speeches, while the names of Sumner, Chandler and Stevens were received with hisses.

Mr. HENRY SIMONS, in calling the meeting to order, said the organization was intended to support the constitution and the Union and endorse the action of President Johnson in his reconstruction policy. (Three cheers for President Johnson.)

The chairman of the Executive Committee then proceeded to read the resolutions, which were received with hearty applause. The resolutions were as follows:—

The aim and purpose of this association shall be to preserve and maintain the Union and the constitution, and to support the President of the United States and his Cabinet in the measures and policy adopted in contradistinction to the revolutionary course pursued by the present Congress.

Resolved, That we are now, as heretofore, ardently attached to the Union of the States under the constitution of the United States; that we deny the right of any State to secede, and hold that all attempts at secession are null and void; that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the rebellion, and we deny the power of the general government, under the constitution, to exclude a State from the Union or to govern it as a Territory.

Resolved, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism and statesmanship of President Johnson is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration.

Resolved, That we endorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defence and maintenance of the supremacy of the constitution and the preservation of the Union, with the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired.

Resolved, That, in the language of the Chicago platform of 1860, and as quoted by the late President Lincoln in his first inaugural address, "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the constitution of the United States, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend."

Resolved, That under the constitution of the United States, is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualification of electors therein; and that it would be subversive of the principles of our government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

Resolved, "That this Union must be and remain one and inseparable forever;" that the war for its preservation having been brought to a triumphant close, and the supremacy of the constitution vindicated, the rights of the States under the constitution are to be maintained inviolate, and that loyal citizens within the States and districts lately overrun by rebellion are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution.

Resolved, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elected and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without unnecessary delay by the respective houses, each house being the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members.

Resolved, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed to compromising with traitors by bartering "universal amnesty" for "universal suffrage."

Resolved, That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever, in aid of treason or rebellion, should ever be assumed or paid.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, with the platform upon which he was elected with the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, the action of Congress, and the pledges given during the war.

Resolved, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes who died that the country might live are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the government.

Resolved, That the national Union men of the city, who are in favor of the principles herein enunciated, and who are willing to give them the benefit of their practical support, and thus aid in the restoration of our country to permanent peace and happiness, are hereby requested to form ward associations throughout the city, for the purpose of giving vitality and energy to the combined action of the people in this regard.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE, United States Senator from Wisconsin, was the first speaker, and on being introduced to the audience was greeted with applause again and again repeated, and three cheers. He said:—Three years ago he stood before the people of Philadelphia. It was after the repulse of McClellan before Richmond, and before the capture of Vicksburg by Grant. (Cheers). The people were despondent, and had lost confidence in the "On to Richmond" men, in the men of small calibre, in the Senate, and men of other calibre and other characters were called upon to come to the rescue. It was then that the loyal men of Philadelphia entered upon the organization of that loyal Union Association which has spread its branches throughout the land. By his side on that occasion stood Governor Johnson, of Tennessee—(loud applause)—now the President of the United States. (Applause.) On that occasion he visited Philadelphia to help the leading men lay broad and deep the foundations of that association which should enable them to go safely through their terrible trials. (Cheers.) On that occasion a resolution was adopted which spoke to the hearts of the people of Philadelphia. It spoke to his heart still. This was the foundation stone which has been so instrumentally serving the country:—

Resolved, That the government of the United States is founded on the union of the States, which constitutes us one people—(applause)—and is the main pillar in the edifice of our independence, the only support of our tranquillity at home, of our peace abroad, and of our safety, prosperity and liberty. (Cheers.)

On that occasion they pledged themselves to support the resolution. I invoked all men, without distinction of party, to join them in the righteous cause. The Union of States was the grand central idea of the whole, and it was the union of States which was threatened by the rebellion. It was the union of States for which they contended, for which they have sent their sons to the conflict, and for which they were willing to pledge the last man and the last dollar. If on that occasion any man or woman had stood up to denounce the union of the States, what response would they have received? The poor woman might have been told of her mistake, but if any man had spoken on that occasion against the Union, he would have been driven away and denounced as a traitor. (Applause.) The union of the States under the constitution was the corner-stone of the American government, and he who denies it, let him come from the South, East, West, or North, is a traitor. (Loud and long applause.) The union of the States constitutes us one people and fellow-citizens of one grand Republic. We cannot hope to maintain the independence of the American republic if the States are disunited. (Applause.) Who did not know that if on the day the last Congress assembled every State had been represented by loyal representatives who had taken no part in the rebellion and if they had joined with the other members in speaking the voice of the United States to France—(applause)—who did not know that Maximilian would leave the republic in sixty days? (Loud applause.) Louis Napoleon was watching while this unnatural conflict was going on and keeping Maximilian on the throne of Mexico, while England, under the pretence of the Fenian movement, was concentrating large bodies of troops, both at the North and the South. There were some persons who, through the medium of the newspaper press of the country, were throwing out remarks prejudicial to the character of President Johnson. They have produced a kind of alarm in the public mind about Mr. Johnson, and he should, therefore, say a few words on that subject. First of Mr. Johnson personally. It had been charged over and over again in the newspapers that he was intemperate. He undertook to say it was utterly false. (Cries of "Good," and loud applause). His relations had been such during the present session of Congress that evening, morning and at midday he had been in his company, had frequent conversation with the members of his Cabinet and with his private secretary, and he wished to tell them, as a fact which ought to be published to the world, that there was not one word of truth in the charge. (Loud cheers.) The story had been circulated for the purpose of undermining the confidence of the American people in Mr. Johnson. They had circulated other things which he blushed to mention in that assembly. There was no man living who labored more industriously in the discharge of the high duties of his responsible position than Andrew Johnson. (Loud applause.) His wife, two daughters and five grandchildren were with him at the White House, and yet those infernal and outrageous charges were made against him, which he blushed to mention. But there were other charges made, that Mr. Johnson was not true to the great party that elected Mr. Lincoln and himself to the last Presidency. So industriously had they been circulated that while he felt called upon to answer he undertook to say that Mr. Johnson's acts stand precisely upon the ground which was laid down by the great party that elected him in 1864. Wherein is it alleged that he has abandoned the policy of his party? Take the case of Tennessee. That policy was laid down by Mr. Lincoln, and as President Mr. Johnson has had nothing to do with the organization of Tennessee. The policy of Mr. Lincoln, and of Mr. Lincoln alone, was carried out in Tennessee. The same was the case in Louisiana and Arkansas. How, then, could any one stand up and charge Mr. Johnson with abandoning the policy of Mr. Lincoln in relation to those States? (Cheers.) They knew very well that in relation to the State of Louisiana the question came up one year ago last March, and all knew there was a large majority in favor of recognizing the State government of Louisiana. There was a majority of nine; but some who acted with the democratic party were opposed to it. Among the others who opposed it were Sumner—(hisses)—Wade, Chandler, and Powell and Davis, of Kentucky, on the democratic side of the house. In the midst of the excited debates on the subject he denounced both Wade and Sumner. He denounced them for joining hands, like Pilate, to behead and crucify the State of Louisiana. A decided majority of the Senators were in favor of resigning Louisiana, and Mr. Lincoln decided it, and Mr. Johnson had nothing to with it. A great cry was raised against Mr. Johnson because his feelings had changed towards the people of the South. I can very well conceive why this should be. While the war lasted I was all war—war to the knife; but once peace was established, and the rebels had laid down their arms and acknowledged their cause lost, my feelings changed, and I, too, like Andrew Johnson, felt that it would be wrong to strike a fallen foe. (Applause.) When I heard of General Gillmore's exploits at Charleston, that hotbed of rebellion, and read the accounts of the Greek fire that he was daily hurling into the city, I was delighted, and almost wished that it was hell-fire that he was punishing them with; but when a year ago I visited Charleston and saw the desolation that everywhere existed, and observed how terribly the people had suffered, I felt that my vengeance, so to speak, was satisfied, and that they had suffered enough. So I suppose was Mr. Johnson, when, soon after the war ceased, delegates from Pennsylvania and the rebel States visited him at the White House, and appealed to his magnanimity, beseeching him to be merciful to a fallen foe. He, too, felt changed; and who would not? He was disposed to be merciful to a conquered and subjugated people, and for this he is abused and accused of forsaking the principles of the great party which placed him in office. The truth of the matter is, Mr. Johnson's opponents have been recreant to their party and their principles, and not Mr. Johnson. (Loud applause.)

REMARKS OF SENATOR COWAN.

Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, was the next speaker. On rising he was greeted with great enthusiasm. He said the country now surpassed ancient Greece or Rome, or gigantic Russia of the present day, and the secret of its progress was the Union. The Union gave great strength to what would singly have been powerless for good. From thirteen the States of the Union had grown to thirty-six, and a thirty-seventh was knocking at the door for admission. The Union was a bargain to stand by each other, and when some wished to break that bargain or engagement the others had a right to compel them to adhere to it, and they did compel them. (Applause.) Putting down the rebellion was simply enforcing obedience to the constitution and the laws. The law is the omnipotent power in the country. Congress is not omnipotent. (Applause.) The people are responsible to no man or body of men, but to the law, and it was simply enforcing the laws when the rebellion was put down. The trouble was what to do when it was put down; but, like other criminal matters, it ought to be punished by the law. The law is to be found in the constitution, and the law is in pursuance of the constitution. That was just the course the President was in favor of. (Applause.) But unfortunately there are some men who take a different view of the matter, and are unwilling to refer it to the law; they require, they say, indemnity for the past and security for the future. (Laughter.) That might be very well indeed between foreign nations. In the present case submission to the laws would give both. If the laws had only been vigorously enforced in times past all these troubles would have been avoided, and there would have been, perhaps, no rebellion, and, perhaps, no republican party. (Cheers.) Our safety and the safety of every people consist in obedience to the law; but the disaffected gentlemen are not content with obedience to the law; they seek for new laws. The constitution provides everything necessary for the punishment of the guilty, and the main principle of our law is to support this constitution. Suppose these States reject this law of negro suffrage. How will we compel them to accept it? We cannot do it. If in the future, when a better feeling exists, they are willing to accept this amendment, then well and good. The leaders of the opposition are conceded to be Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Sumner of Massachusetts. They may be honest, and I hope they are. They have pitted themselves against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—(applause)—and they have doubted his patriotism, and we would be wanting in common sense and decency if we did not respect him. Along with him you have William H. Seward. (Applause). No man either in this country or in Europe stands higher as a statesman or a man of learning than the Secretary of State. We well know how much we are indebted to his skill, sagacity and patriotism. This man is with Mr. Johnson, and is he not as great a man as T. Stevens? (Laughter). Then you have one of our own sons, Edwin M. Stanton, also Gideon Welles and Hugh McCullough. They are all with him. So is Grant—(applause)—Sherman, Sheridan, Porter, Farragut and all the heroes of the war. Against him you have Ben Butler—(hisses)—Carl Schurz, Stevens and others who have done nothing. The opponents of the President are afraid to let the twenty-two new Senators from the South. Fifty Senators are afraid of twenty-two. What a ridiculous idea! (Laughter.) We have met the Southern people in the battle field and were not afraid of them. Then why should we be afraid of twenty-two of their number in the Senate Chamber? If the President cannot succeed in reconstructing this Union who can? Not Sumner or Stevens, I am sure. (A Voice—"Dead duck!" Laughter.) This idea of punishing people for rebelling, after they have laid down their arms and are willing to support the constitution and the laws, was an absurd one. No one but madmen could entertain such an idea. The condition of Poland and Ireland ought to teach any person of common sense the folly of punishing people for rebellion after they have been conquered. The Southern people have behaved well since the war, and they deserve all the magnanimity that the nation can bestow upon them. (Hear, hear.) They have been punished enough. Great complaint is made against the President because Jeff Davis has not been tried. What has he to do with it? Chief Justice Chase objects to try him in Virginia, because, he says, the State is under martial law. That is very strange! especially, as the martial law is on our side. Every American citizen has as much right to procure Jeff Davis' trial as the President. Any man can make an affidavit against him, and any citizen has the right to petition for his pardon, if he should be convicted. The speaker then thanked the audience for the hearty reception he had met with, and retired to give place to the other speakers.

Mr. D. S. NORTON, of Minnesota, was the next speaker. He handled the radicals without gloves, and said they had carried on the most systematic course of misrepresentation and villification, and had sought to traduce the foremost and most loyal men of the nation.

At the close of Mr. Norton's remarks the President announced that in consequence of the lateness of the hour they would be compelled to adjourn. Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, Mr. Conway, of Kansas, and others who were present would address the audience on some other occasion.

THE WESTMINSTER MEETING.

Speeches of Senator Hendricks, General Rousseau, Montgomery Blair and Others.

WESTMINSTER, Md., May 19, 1866.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the citizens of Carroll county assembled to-day at Westminster to endorse the policy of Andrew Johnson. It seemed as though at least every voter in the county had turned out for the occasion, and a large proportion of the women and children. The excitement and enthusiasm resembled the political campaign of 1840, when log cabins and hard cider were in vogue. Immense wagons, drawn by ten span of horses and capable of holding fifty people, were among the features of the occasion. The meeting was held in a grove upon the outskirts of the town, where a stand had been erected for the speakers and seats provided for the ladies. At twelve o'clock the meeting was organized by the appointment of George Jacobs as President, and fourteen Vice Presidents, representing the various districts of the county.

A long series of resolutions was adopted, declaring that the government of the United States is a government of law; that the constitution is the supreme law; that all acts of Congress in plain repugnance to the constitution are revolutionary and subversive of the existing form of government; that the Civil Rights bill recently passed by Congress, notwithstanding the President's veto, is, in the judgment of this meeting in plain violation of the constitution, revolutionary in its designs and tendencies, and must, if carried into full execution, upheave the foundations of social order; that we recognize in the action of Congress, both open and avowed, insolous and covert efforts to revolutionize the government; that Andrew Johnson, by his bearing in this contest, has merited the plaudits, the confidence and the veneration of all real friends of political liberty.

The PRESIDENT, in a few brief and eloquent remarks, introduced the first speaker of the day, Montgomery Blair.

The appearance of Mr. Blair elicited long and continued applause. When silence was restored he told them that it did his heart good to meet the solid men of Carroll county upon this occasion. He had been told by Carroll county men that those matters that there had not been such a gathering as this in years in old Carroll. It argued well for the country to see the men of Carroll rallying to find out how the affairs of the government are being managed. We have passed through a great war. As to the result I never had any doubt. I knew the American people would never see this government destroyed. It has cost us dearly; but the price has been well paid. But now that the war is over, and we have shown by force of arms that the Union could not and should not be dissolved, what a spectacle do we see! Men elevated to power as Union men and pledged to maintain the Union; we see these same men refusing to admit to their seats in Congress the representatives of eleven States of this Union. If I believed the people of the United States would submit to this injustice I should think this was an end of free government. These men who have got places got them during the excitement of war, and their action is nothing but a partisan trick to keep the power in the hands of a miserable faction. (Cheers.) Such men as Stevens and Sumner are lauding the name of Lincoln the sainted Lincoln they call him. These very men, during the lifetime of Mr. Lincoln, hated him while they reviled him. Did Mr. Lincoln try and keep the States out of the Union? Every one here knows differently. Chase, the great Head Centre of the party, said the Union was not worth fighting for. Henry Winter Davis put forward a bill that the Southern States were dead, and were so many territories. Mr. Lincoln put that bill in his pocket. They took an appeal in a manifesto to the people. Chase perigrinated all over New England and New York to get up delegates to a convention to defeat Mr. Lincoln; but he found he could do better to take the Judgeship than to try and be the Chief Executive of the nation. Why, then, this unjust clamor against President Johnson by the party that elected him? Does he not carry out the very principles advocated by Mr. Lincoln? The democratic party as one man supported Mr. Lincoln on this question of reconstruction as they now support President Johnson in opposition to the Thad Stevens, Wade and Sumner party. I am glad to have the democratic party rally around the President. I am glad to have assistance from every one for the cause. The democratic party stand where they always have stood. (Cheers.) The natural defenders of State rights. Thad Stevens, Sumner & Co. want to make use of the nigger to prolong their stay in office. They would like to have it said in the papers that we cannot get along with the negroes, that they won't work for us and that they have no rights. You all know that half of them were free in Maryland before the war, and were as much protected in their rights as since the Civil Rights bill passed. What do they mean by disfranchising you unless you allow negro suffrage? The fact is they don't want negro suffrage, but they want to disfranchise the Southern whites. But why should Maryland be deprived of her rights? Maryland did not secede. Maryland has not been engaged in the war. Why should this badge of degradation be kept upon her people? Why are they to be disfranchised? It is only because these partisans wish to keep the reins of government in their own hands. I have no hatred toward the rebels, notwithstanding they burned me out. I thank God the war is over, and that we are brethren again. It is the spirit of this petty partisanship I hate. It is the men who were never in the war, but sat in their cushioned seats in Congress, who wish to disfranchise the people of Maryland. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Rousseau, or, in a word, all who fought are opposed to vindictive measures.

The speaker then went on to show that some of the men who are now clamorous for proscription were loudest for secession in 1861. He read extracts from the Baltimore *American* (which he termed the vilest sheet in America), of April 18 and 19, 1861, calling upon the people to organize to prevent the passage of troops through that city.

A voice in the crowd inquired if the same editor now had charge of the paper.

The speaker replied yes—the same men who are now calling me a copperhead.

At the close of the speech three rousing cheers were given for the speaker.

Senator HENDRICKS, of Indiana, was the next speaker. He said it was proper that he should state that he was a democrat, and had been a democrat since he was a voter. He was proud of the record of that old party. But he did not come here to speak as a democrat. He did not vote for Andrew Johnson for Vice President. He was asked after Mr. Lincoln's death to support him, but refused, except so far as his judgment approved of his actions. He was glad to be able to say that it is well that Johnson is President. They charge the President with being a usurper. Those who make this grave charge ought to be able to substantiate the facts. When he came into office he found eleven States not in practical relations with the government. He told these people he did not want to govern them, but to have them govern themselves according to the great principles of the constitution. He said to the people "I will appoint Provisional Governors, and you shall elect members to the convention, and when you shall have enacted such laws as will bring them into practical relations with the government, you shall govern yourselves." Next, Congress met—Congress that is a terror to the country. They proceeded to enact the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which authorized the President to appoint an army of officeholders—more power than was ever placed in the hands of any man in the world by any one law. They said to the President: "Sign this bill and you shall have the appointing of all these officers." The President said he did not want this power. He wanted the people to have the power. (Three cheers were given for Johnson.) Who says he is a tyrant? He refused to receive from the hands of Congress more power than the Queen of England, Emperor of France, or any monarch in Europe possesses. The speaker said he would say a few words to those who voted for Johnson and now malign him. President Johnson was a member of the United States Senate in 1861. After the battle of Bull Run he offered a resolution in the Senate that the war then prosecuted was not waged for the purpose of aggression or disturbing the loyal institutions of the various States; but when opposition to the government should be discontinued and the Union restored the war should cease. This resolution passed Congress. The war continued till 1865, when the Southern armies surrendered. Peace once more spread her wings over the North and South. When the war ceased where were the States? Were they out of the Union? If so, the war was prosecuted for the purpose of driving these States out. There are certain republicans and Loyal League men who wish the President to give the lie to their own record, and to say that these States are out of the Union—that they are conquered territories. Do you think Mr. Johnson would be entitled to the respect of the country when he said in his seat in the Senate that when the war ceased the Union was restored, and now say that they were out of the Union? I stand by Mr. Johnson, not because I voted for him or because I want him to appoint democrats to office. If he can find honest men enough in his own party who support him to fill the offices let him have them. I support him because he is in favor of equal and just laws, and for reuniting this great country and having peace, prosperity and happiness restored.

The speaker extended his remarks, occupying about an hour and a half in delivery, and was listened to with great attention to the end.

General ROUSSEAU was the next speaker. In introducing him the president paid him a high compliment for his eminent military services, and the crowd welcomed him with enthusiastic cheers. He said:—Ladies and gentlemen, you are strangers to me. I understand, however, that this is a Johnson meeting. (Cries of "Yes, it is.") Then I am at home with you. (Loud applause.) If you are with Andy Johnson I give you the right hand of fellowship. Whatever you may have been heretofore, whigs or democrats, I am happy to find you for the President to-day, and the party prejudices of to-day must pass away to-morrow, and we shall again have a united country. When the war broke out as a Southern man I stood true to the Union, though many friends and relatives took the other side, severing the ties that bound us together. If I stood true then to the old flag against my section shall I now abandon it in the lead of the Stevens school, who tell the people that all we fought for is lost—that the Union is dissolved—and shall I do this merely that that party may retain power? That is what the Stevens school demand. He said these men denounced Andy Johnson as a traitor. If Andy Johnson is a traitor, who is loyal? He staked more, lost more, in the late contest than all his accusers. An allusion has been made to the record of the democratic party in terms of commendation. I make no appeal to you on party grounds for Andy Johnson. If you love your country and would preserve your liberties you will support him in his present struggle, and like himself you should sink the partisan in the patriot. I never was a democrat. I was a Clay whig, and am now an Andy Johnson Union man. (Great applause.) I am willing to be a Johnson democrat, a Johnson republican, I am for Andy Johnson, with or without a party, and much as I respect him I am for his policy. Support him and I am with you, without regard to names. The democratic party has been misled by bad leaders and placed in a false position; the masses are loyal and true, but they must pitch those Jonahs overboard, who have reduced them into a hopeless minority, and come up to a patriotic standpoint. Come up to the position held by Andy Johnson. (Applause.) All this talk about the impolicy or injustice of the war for the Union I repudiate and condemn. There was but one way to save the Union, and that was by striking its enemies till they yielded or were destroyed. We did that, and Andy Johnson says we saved the Union. The democratic party once had power and prestige in this country. That was when Andrew Jackson headed it. How has it lost that power? Why, too many of its leaders went into the rebellion, and too many of those who remained out of it insisted upon standing by while Jeff Davis dissolved the Union. But now the war is over, and, forgetting the dead issues of the past, the people will divide upon the living issues of to-day. Your government is in more danger now under the assaults of the Northern disunionists than it was under the blows of Southern traitors; for the people can more easily contend against an armed force than against insidious legislation which seeks in the name of the Union and constitution to overturn both. The whole tendency now is to centralization and to the placing of the whole power of the nation in the hands of the rump Congress at Washington. The speaker here discussed at some length the injustice and cruelty of keeping out the loyal men who are legally elected from Southern States, referring especially to East Tennessee. He said the Congressional districts of Maynard, Taylor and Stokes had furnished thirty thousand bayonets to our cause in suppressing the rebellion. These men were legally electedand are loyal, and yet the doors of Congress are shut in their faces. In August, 1861, Maynard was elected by the same constituency, took his seat in Congress and served out his term without objection. Now this was after the battle of Bull Run, after the Tennessee ordinance of secession, and after Tennessee had done all she ever did to take her out of the Union; yet now Maynard is denied a seat in Congress by the very men who admitted him there. Who can explain this? Mr. Stevens says that to admit Maynard and other loyal men would open Congress to the Southern States, and eventually the copperheads and rebels would join and oust the republican party from power; and so, to keep the republican party in power, the Union must be dissolved.

General Rousseau then discussed at some length the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and also the operations of the Bureau in North Carolina and Virginia. He read copious extracts from the report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton; from which it appeared that nearly all the agents of the Bureau were working freedmen on large plantations, and often paying for their labor in rations furnished them by the government; that some of them sold large quantities of clothing furnished by the government and by humane people of the North, and pocketed the money; that some of them, preachers of the gospel, had committed unheard of cruelties on the helpless freedmen—tying them up by their wrists so they could not touch the ground for eight hours—and yet that this was the class of men who clamored most for the Bureau in order that they and their friends might rob and oppress the already impoverished people South, white and black. Rev. Fitz, one of these agents, was so devotedly pious that he imprisoned some helpless little children ten days for playing in the streets on Sunday. He said the two sections had to live together and they should do so in peace rather than in turmoil and ill blood; that as Americans we should forget the prejudices and passions peculiar to the sections, particularly those which arise from the late war, and begin anew our national race for prosperity and glory. (Great applause).

Captain Frank Gallagher, of Baltimore, made a short but eloquent speech after General Rousseau had concluded.

Musical.

LAST CHORAL FESTIVAL.

The last of these popular musical entertainments was so crowded yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, at Irving Hall, that the manager was obliged to place a card outside the Hall with the significant motto, "Standing room only." There was no diminution of the excellence of some of the soloists or choruses in the Elijah, and consequently of the enthusiasm of the audience. Mr. Campbell sang the magnificent bass part of Elijah much better than the former gentleman who undertook the *rôle* of the old prophet, but still he is by no means a capable representative of that character. His enunciation is too indistinct to do full justice to the sublime words which the prophet addresses to God and to the youth whom he has placed to watch the expected rain. The choruses conducted by Mr. G. W. Morgan were on a par with the two previous concerts. We understand that these choral festivals, with the same artists, will be given in the New England States by Mr. Widdows during the next fortnight.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MR. BUSCH.

A small but critical audience attended this gentleman's concert at Irving Hall last night. Miss Fanny Stockton, a promising soprano, sang "Kathleen Mavourneen" in a style which we have not heard since the days of Catherine Hayes. Her voice is sweet and clear and completely under control, and devoid of all unevenness and straining after effect. Miss Zelda Harrison, the celebrated contralto, whose admirable voice has been spoken of before in the HERALD, sang some of Balfe's Templar and Neukomm's ballads in a creditable manner. The instrumentalists were Messrs. Morgan, Thomas, Mills and Goldbeck. The former played the dashing overture of Weber's—the Freischutz. This overture opens with a lively adagio theme, which gradually leads to the incantation scene, where the short motive in the bass is particularly striking. The second part consists of syncopated measures, culminating in some of those nervous orchestral bursts so characteristic of Weber. The *finale* is, like Oberon or Euryanthe, massive and grand. Mr. Morgan did full justice to this trying work. The duet for piano and violin, from one of Beethoven's sonatas, was admirably played by Messrs. Mills and Thomas. Mr. Robert Goldbeck for once forgot his hammer and tongs style of playing, with the consequent mysticism of style, and gave a very fair idea of a nocturn and a *danse characteristique*. If this artist would only abandon the ridiculous school of music he persists in introducing in this city, and give himself more to his true instincts as a pianist, he will acquire the position he has been long aiming at. He is too fond of what might be called metaphysical playing and composing, in which he commences a theme without the remotest idea on his own part or that of the audience where he is going to stop. A little more lightness and crispness of touch, like that of Mr. Mills, would also serve him considerably. Signor Ardavani and Mr. Robert Heller were on the bill, but they did not make their appearance. Mr. J. R. Thomas amply supplied the former gentleman's place. He sang one of his own ballads in a deep, expressive voice, in which every note came out as round and clear as from an organ diapason. We know not of any more finished or cultivated basso in New York than Mr. Thomas. The concert was in general successful as far as the music and singing went.

CONCERTS THIS WEEK.

To-night the sixth sacred concert will be given at Irving Hall. Miss Fanny Stockton and Messrs. Morgan, Colby, Campbell and Castle will appear in a select programme of sacred music.

On Monday night Mr. Eider, the distinguished blind organist, will give a concert at Irving Hall. He will be supported by Miss Nettie Sterling (her third appearance), Mr. Campbell and other artists.

On Tuesday night Professor Gagliano will perform on the "[illegible] harmonica," a novel kind of instrument, at Irving Hall. A number of well known vocalists will assist.

On Wednesday evening, a concert will be given at Irving Hall, for the benefit of the orphans of Charleston, S. C. Miss Matilda Toedt, the talented young violinist, and other artists will appear at this concert.

HIGH MASS, WITH ORCHESTRA.

At the Church of the Holy Cross, Forty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, a grand mass, with orchestral accompaniment, will be sung to-day. Mr. J. E. Gleason, organist of the church, will be conductor. The mass will commence at ten o'clock A. M., and Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., will preach at the Gospel.

OPERA IN BROOKLYN.

On Wednesday evening Halevy's grand work, *La Juive*, will be given by the Grau Opera troupe at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. This remarkable *chef d'œuvre* will bring forward the entire strength of the company, and afford an opportunity of hearing Gazzaniga, Boschetti, Anastasi, Musiani and Milleri together. With Muzio's admirable orchestra this opera will be a treat for those who have been heretofore bored with the mutilated and hackneyed works of Verdi and Meyerbeer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Poznanski brothers have just arrived from their successful tour in the South. They will probably give some concerts in this city before the season closes.

Ernest Perabo, a native of this country and a graduate from the Leipsic Conservatory of Music, has been giving concerts out West since his return from Germany in January last. He is very highly spoken of as one of the Mendelssohn style of pianists, earnest and graceful, and has acquired a reputation which should induce him to try the metropolis before the season closes.

It is anticipated that a great struggle will take place between Felicien Dand and Gounod for the seat in the Academie des Beaux Arts, vacant by the death of the composer Clapisson. The musical *dilettante* of Paris are it is said, much excited on the subject, the popularity of both candidates being pretty equal.

RISTORI'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

Our Paris correspondent, writing on May 4, says:—The Marchesa Capranica del Grillo (Adelaide Ristori) is in Paris and will, I am informed, sail for the United States next week. Ristori intended visiting America some years since, but again abandoned the idea. She is undoubtedly the greatest living tragic actress. She plays in Italian, and one piece (Beatrice) written expressly for her in French, and which, with the exception of a scene in which she gives a scene from Romeo and Juliet, does not give her any opportunity for the display of her wonderful power of delineating the passions.

La Signorina Patti is (April 3) resting a little in Paris before she goes over for the London season. She has had a hard season, singing five times a fortnight.

Foreign Theatricals.

Theatrical affairs were more animated in London during the week which ended on the 5th of May than they had been for some few weeks before. The Favorite of Fortune afforded great delight to crowded audiences at the Haymarket. Much Ado About Nothing was performed during three evenings at the St. James. The stage of the Princess was occupied by A Ghost in Spite of Himself, Perfection, Paris, and Deaf as a Post were given at the Strand. A new comedietta with a curious name was brought out at the New Royalty. It is entitled the 24th Geo. II., Cap. 23. The 24th Geo. II., Cap. 23, is the act of Parliament by provisions of which the English calendar was altered, and what was known as the new style was substituted for the old. Among the curiosities and perplexing situations to which the loss of many days gave rise, the author portrays the difficult situation of a young lady who was bound, by her father's will, to marry a country booby squire on a certain day. Messrs. Fitzjames, Robins and Harcourt, and Miss Annie Bourke played in it, and Mrs. Leigh Murray made her first appearance at the house in a leading part. Miss Avonia Jones appeared for the first time at the Surrey theatre as the heroine in Leah. She was well received by the audience. Mr. Fernandez played Rudolf; Mr. Maclean, Lorenz; Mr. C. Butler, Father Herman; Mr. E. F. Edgar, Nathan; Mr. J. Hillier, Ludwig; and Mr. A. Vivian, Jacob. Miss Rose Ogilvie was Madalena; Miss Charlton, Mother Gretchen; Miss Newham, Rosel; and Mrs. Moreton Brooks, Sarah. Mr. Edgar personated the apostate Jew. The Hanged Man, or the Adventuress, was produced at the Victoria, followed by The London Arab and Jack Shephard. East Lynne was placed on the boards of The Marylebone theatre in good style. The drama of The Crown Prince, or The Buckle of Brilliants, followed with comic singing by Mr. Vance. In the drama Mr. Fletcher played Storke. Mr J. F. Young appeared in his drama of The Old Soldier next evening. The Standard theatre still claims to support the legitimate drama fully. Werner, Macbeth, Money and The Gamester following nightly in succession during the week at the house. The Cockney Caliph, a new burlesque, was also produced. The plot is founded on the story in the Arabian Nights, entitled The Sleeper Awakened, wherein Aben Hassen is, by command, drugged, and while insensible conveyed to the palace, dressed in gorgeous clothes, and made, on awakening, to believe himself the Caliph.

The management of the Theatre Beaumarchais, Paris, has failed.

Marino Faliero has been revived at the Odeon, Paris.

The departure of M. Geoffroy from the Palais Royal, Paris, prevents the performance of La Vipere Bleue at the house.

The circus in the Champs Elysees, Paris, was opened for the summer season on the 3d of May. Nearly all the performers are English.

Mon Ami Aimable is the title of a new piece, in three acts, which has been read by its author to the actors at the St. Germain, Paris.

M. Paul Deslandes, a successful dramatic author, has just died in Paris. The address over his grave was delivered by M. Hip. Rimbaut, in presence of a large number of theatrical celebrities.

Richard the Third is in full rehearsal at the Porte St. Martin theatre, Paris. The translation from Shakspere is by M. Victor Sejour. Madame Deshayes will play the Duchess of York.

The Parish Clerk, a new drama by Dion Boucicault, has been produced at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, England. Mr. Jefferson, Mrs. Billington, and Mr. F. Young appeared in it. From the accounts in the Manchester papers the piece appears to be very melodramatic—a stolen child, an attempted destruction of a register, a brutal squire and a vindictive peasant woman being among the *dramatis personnæ*. Mr. Jefferson played the Parish Clerk, Organist and Schoolmaster.

MLLE. SARAH FELIX (RACHEL) IN A NEW ROLE.

[Paris (May 3) correspondence of London Globe.]

The *Bulletin des Lois* contains a decree which authorizes the Prefect of the Manche to concede to Mlle. Sarah Felix, on payment of one hundred francs, a certain portion of land called the Bank du Pendu, at Regneville. On this bank Mlle. Sarah Felix proposes to breed the great American oyster, the native breeds having entirely failed this year; and the disease having prevented their increase Mlle. Sarah Felix has been induced to try the acclimatization of the large horse-shoe oyster of America. The initiative does honor to her self-reliance and love of enterprise. Mlle. Sarah Felix, who is a younger sister of the lamented Rachel, left the stage in disgust shortly after the great tragedienne's death, and has devoted herself ever since to the science of oyster breeding, having transformed the dreary deserted shore of Mont St. Michael into a trading station full of life and activity.

MEXICO.

Wreck of the French War Steamer Emperor—Methuela Assaulted by Escobedo—Repulse of the Liberals, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19, 1866.

Mexican correspondence announces the wreck of the French war steamer Emperor while going to Guadalajara.

Methuela was assaulted on the morning of the 1st inst. by twelve hundred Juarists, under Escobedo. The liberals were permitted to retire, losing thirty officers and seventeen men.

The guerrillas of Perez were defeated by Colonel Ireveno at Salado, on the 23d ult., losing twenty-eight killed and nine wounded. The imperialists took fourteen prisoners and some arms.

City Intelligence.

A HITCH IN THE PAYMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS CONTINGENCIES.—The delay in the passage of the tax levy by the Legislature and the unusual length of time occupied by the Common Council in its confirmation have kept a vast number of the city creditors out of their money. There is another hitch developed by Comptroller Brennan, which promises to prolong the agony of the army of creditors waiting for the payment of their claims. The appropriation for miscellaneous contingencies for 1866 amounts to sixty thousand dollars, and the claims to be met under that head exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Comptroller Brennan is endeavoring to cypher out how the difficulty can be met. With a view to the enlightenment of his financial faculties he has written to Corporation Counsel O'Gorman for instructions, asking, among other things, whether he can pay out of the appropriation for this year debts incurred antecedently. This step has thrown some of the creditors of 1865 into a frame of mind by no means desirable. It appears there is due under the mi