THE TOUR.

Reception of the President at Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie and Cleveland.

IMPORTANT SPEECHES AT BUFFALO.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME AT ERIE.

The President Surrounded by Veteran Soldiers and Supporters.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT CLEVELAND.

THE RADICALS GROWING RIOTOUS.

The President Hooted at and Hissed.

HE IS DENOUNCED AS A TRAITOR.

Storms of Applause from His Friends.

Evidences of a Coming Riot at Chicago.

THE PRESIDENT TO BE CLOSELY GUARDED.

&c. &c. &c.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3, 1866.

The President and party left Niagara Falls at nine o'clock this morning, and were received at Buffalo with great honor, and thence went to Cleveland by rail, where they were also *feted*.

THE BUFFALO RECEPTION.

Grand Display of the Military and Citizens—Radical Insult to the President—Important Speeches of ex-President Fillmore—President Johnson and Secretary Seward, &c.

THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT ST. LOUIS.

The President this morning accepted the invitation to visit St. Louis. He will leave Chicago on Friday morning for Springfield, stopping at the latter city till evening; then take the train for St. Louis and spend next Sunday there.

THE BUFFALO DELEGATION.

This morning the President was waited on by a delegation from Buffalo, with ex-President Fillmore as their chairman. It is composed of the Mayor of the city, Messrs. Sanson, S. G. Spaulding, Hatch, Humphrey and others.

DEPARTURE FOR BUFFALO.

At nine o'clock we left for Buffalo. There was no cheering at the station, but hats were lifted in token of respect. On the way groups here and there saluted the excursionists.

AT TONAWANDA

we stopped a few minutes, when ex-President Fillmore introduced the President to the crowd.

Mr. W. D. L. Judd said:—

Mr. JOHNSON, President of the United States:—In behalf of my fellow-citizens I welcome you to our locality and section upon the ground that you are legally, lawfully and constitutionally the Executive of the American Republic, and may you stand and live to see that constitution brought forth circling the whole United States, as our fathers made it for us and our children who come after us. (Cheers.)

The President replied:—

Through your honored chairman, gentlemen, please accept my sincere thanks for this cordial welcome. It will not be expected for me to make a speech on this occasion. I can only return my thanks and say that I feel grateful for these demonstrations of approbation and respect for one who has at least tried to serve you faithfully. Your chairman has alluded to the constitution. I leave it in your hands—I leave it with you, the people, in whom I have always confided. (A voice—"We will take care of it with you as our leader.") The constitution, Union and flag of the country are in your hands; there I know they will be preserved. Thanking you for this welcome I bid you farewell."

Governor Seward was called for and appeared and introduced Admiral Farragut, who was cheered. There were vociferations for General Grant, who was not forthcoming.

AT FORT PORTER.

A salute was fired.

AT FORT ERIE

was noticed the residence of the American Consul, F. A. Blake. Three flags were here displayed—one for the President, one for General Grant, and one for Admiral Farragut.

RECEPTION AT BUFFALO.

We were met at the depot by thousands of people and with cheers.

Around the depot was congregated an immense concourse of citizens, who made the wildest and most enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the military and the police cleared the way for the passage of the party, and the carriages were several times unable to proceed in consequence of the crowd.

THE PROCESSION THROUGH BUFFALO.

The carriage arrangements at Buffalo were under the superintendence of Colonel Kontz, General McCallum's assistant. He has charge of transportation in absence of the General. The Presidential party, on alighting at the depot, proceeded in carriages to the public square, in the following order:—

First Carriage—President of the United States and Secretary of State.

Second Carriage—Secretary Welles, Señor Romero and Senator Patterson.

Third Carriage—General Grant, Admiral Farragut, General Rawlins and General Barry.

Fourth Carriage—Admiral Radford, Captain McKinley and General Barnes.

Fifth carriage—General McCallum, General Steedman, General Rousseau and General Custer.

Sixth carriage—Colonel Moore, Colonel Morrow, Surgeon Morris and Major George S. Koutz.

Seventh carriage—Major Field, Colonel O'Brien, and Major Seward.

Eighth carriage—L. A. Gobright, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., and Mr. Warden.

Ninth carriage—Messrs. McGinnis, and Welles, Jr.

Tenth carriage—Messrs. Chadwick and Potts.

Eleventh carriage—Messrs. Granger, Spafford and the Douglas brothers.

On leaving the car the President and his party together with the local committee of arrangements, entered the carriages provided for them and formed into line of procession.

Breaking through the lines the procession moved gradually forward, however, through Erie and Main streets and Delaware avenue. All along the route the houses were elegantly decorated with banners, while tiny flags and snow white handkerchiefs were gaily fluttered by delicate hands from the roofs and windows. The passage of the President was indeed one continued ovation. At every point, as he moved forward, his presence was the signal for acclamations loud enough to rend the heavens.

INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT.

> Treason must be made odious and traitors must be punished.
>
> Andrew Johnson's former policy.

Disgracing the line of the President's triumphant entire, was the above inscription, portrayed in conspicuous letters over the office of a German radical paper. The insult was quietly received by the Presidential party; but a strong feeling of indignation was expressed by many persons, and the impression is that the offensive tablet will be torn down. In any other country such an insult to a Chief Magistrate would have led to a riot.

ARRIVAL IN NIAGARA SQUARE.

At length the procession reached the foot of Delaware avenue and entered Niagara square, where a platform of solid timber, covered with an awning, and decorated with the national emblem, had been erected. The crowd here was thicker than ever, and was proportably larger than had ever before assembled in Buffalo. Considerable delay occurred in opening a passage for the President's party to the platform. The lines were repeatedly broken by the swaying of the people, and the most strenuous efforts of the police seemed at times powerless to restore order. A part of the military, although clothed with the impressive trappings of United States service and armed with yet more impressive fixed bayonets, were completely hemmed in by the crowd and consigned to a state of compulsory imprisonment.

ABSENCE OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

As soon as the whole party had succeeded in getting on the platform, an address was presented to the President by a former chief magistrate of the republic, Millard Fillmore, the President making a forcible response. The following are the addresses:—

Mr. PRESIDENT:—The pleasing duty has been assigned to me of welcoming you and your distinguished ministers and the gallant officers of the army and navy accompanying you, to the hospitalities of the city of Buffalo. This duty is the more grateful to my feelings, and the more honorable to you sir, as I am authorized to speak in the name and on behalf of not only the city authorities, but also of all our citizens without distinction of party or sect. All have cordially united in this testimony of respect to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. They know and appreciate your patriotic devotion to the Union during the darkest days of the rebellion. When Senators and Representatives in Congress threatened treason, and your own State swung from her moorings under the constitution and drifted into the turbid stream of secession, you stood like a rock in the midst of the ocean, against which the waves of rebellion dashed in vain. Still standing erect, while the tempest howled and the waters surged around you, you firmly resolved that the Union should be maintained. Since the war new issues have arisen, of which it would not be proper for me to speak on this occasion; but I think that I may venture to assure you in the name of all, that, however we may differ as to the best mode of accomplishing it, yet we are, with few exceptions, anxious to see the Union restored under the constitution, and harmony and commercial intercourse and fraternal love again uniting the North and the South; and the sooner this can be accomplished the better for the country. Every intelligent man knows that until this is done our credit cannot be established abroad, and business to a certain extent must be paralyzed at home. As matters now stand all is doubt and uncertainty, and no man can safely predict what may happen next month or next year. Such a state of uncertainty is a national calamity. But I will not detain you longer. This vast multitude that stand before you are anxious to hear the words of the man they have met to honor, and not mine; and, therefore, with sincere prayers that your journey may be a pleasant and safe one, I repeat the cordial welcome to our city, and regret that your stay is necessarily so brief. Allow me the honor to present you to our citizens!

At the conclusion of the address, three cheers were given for the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

The President's reply is as follows:—

Mr. CHAIRMAN, and through you to the vast concourse hat stands before me I feel incompetent to present, in language sufficiently descriptive of the feelings and emotions produced by this reception. But if I were disposed to make a speech, and time would permit me to do it, notwithstanding I might be overwhelmed by your manifestations of regard and respect, yet I say that the mind would be exceedingly barren, the genius exceedingly dull, that could not give utterance to something on an occasion like this (applause.). I am free to confess to you, that since I started on this tour from the capital of the government toward our place of destination in the West, the demonstrations that have been made by the great mass of the people are to me exceedingly flattering and gratifying; for I am nothing but a mortal man, and man is susceptible to flattery, and perhaps loves it. While I admit this defect and imperfection of our nature, I trust in God that I have discrimination and discretion enough to see the difference between manifestations for the simple man and what the emergency and the momentous occasion bring forth. (Cheers.) There is no one who can be mistaken in the signs of the times. The American people have undertaken the great work. There was a rebellion commenced some time since, the particulars of which I shall not narrate on this occasion. This government commenced with the strong arm to put that rebellion down. In the beginning of the effort certain purposes were avowed and declared, for which the rebellion should be put down, and that was when the rebellion was suppressed peace should be restored; that the war should cease, and that we should again become one people and renew all the avocations of peace, of commerce, of trade, of mechanics, and in fine of all that pertains to civilization and makes the people great (loud cheers), as has been very kindly remarked here to-day by your distinguished representative, whom I have known from character for years and slightly in person, and to receive through him this cordial welcome is peculiarly gratifying. (Cheers.) In the midst of this struggle since the rebellion commenced, and when it seemed to me the clouds of our political horizon were most lowering, he, while in a distant country, far removed from home read the *expose* that had been made, or the message that had been submitted to the Congress of the United States, and sat down and penned a letter of encouragement to me, enunciating and reiterating the doctrines it contains, tendering across the great deep his encouragement to stand by the constitution and the flag of my country. (Cheers) On receiving at such a time that letter, I assure you that it was peculiarly encouraging to me; for sometimes when surrounded with great points of difficulty, the strongest arm and the stoutest heart will yield and give up. But, thank God! with encouragement from a quarter like this, and with the approbation manifested by the great masses of the people, so far as I have met with them, it renewed and increased my confidence that the understanding and intelligent of the great mass of the people will settle this question, and that the Union and constitution of the country will be preserved. (Cheers.) As was truly said, in the beginning of the struggle I placed myself behind the constitution of my country as the great rampart of freedom—(cheers)—and by it I have stood undevia tingly to this moment. It has been said that I have abandoned those who elected me, and I am charged with treason; but if the men before me look into the hearts of my opponents and into mine they would see who the traitors to the Union and the constitution are. (Cheers.) I started in this struggle in opposition to those who were trying to divide the government of the United States, and who made themselves the leaders in the South. There I have stood. I was determined that when this great circle of the Union—this magic circle of freedom—was attacked, whether from the North or the South, my business was, as far as in me lay, to protect and defend it. I have stood against the attacks that were made from the South; I stood there until victory perched upon our standard, until the army was disselved and until the rebels came forward to acknowledge their error and confessed that the sword—the arbiter which they had selected—had settled the question against them. In a spirit of magnanimity they said to their sister States and to their fellow countrymen that they were willing to accept the terms of the government, to be obedient to the constitution, and to receive the protection of the Union. They wanted to be a part and parcel of us again. I said thus:—Obey the constitution, submit to the laws and let us all become one people again! The work progressed; the States met in convention and revised their constitutions; their Legislatures assembled and did the three things required of them, and in those three things the Cabinet participated, and one of them was your distinguished fellow-citizen, the Secretary of State, Hon. Wm. H. Seward. And what was then said to these people who acknowledged their error? We said to them, "Rescind your ordinances of secession." They did it. We said to them, "Abolish all obligations in the shape of debts contracted for carrying on the rebellion." They did it. We said to them, furthermore, that we must have a great national guarantee that no one State could touch or interfere with. What was that? It was the ratification of the amendment to the constitution of the United States abolishing slavery now and forever within the jurisdiction of the United States. They did it. Now that the apple of discord is removed; now that they are willing to accept of our terms; now that they acknowledge obedience to the constitution and the laws; now that they are willing even to help in the payment of the debt that has been incurred in the suppression of this rebellion; now that they are willing to take up the flag of the United States and the constitution of the country, let us go together to a common altar, and let all else perish for the preservation of the government. It was not in my nature or in my heart to say under those circumstances that they were not a part of the government. I said as others have said. They are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. They are our kindred and we theirs. We are part and parcel of a great whole. The parts are as essential to the whole as the whole is to to the parts. This great government cannot get along without the South, without the North, the East and the West. Large as it is, it is not large enough to divide. We should have no division, but go on with the work of restoration, and resume our career of prosperity and greatness. Now, treason has been charged against me, but against whom would I commit treason? I have filled every office in the government, and for what reason would I play the traitor? I have acquired all that could be acquired. But they say I have pardoned some men here and there. I have pardoned both while I was a Governor of a State and since I have been President of the United States. I am one of those who believe that a man may sin and do wrong, and after that may do right. If all of us who have sinned were put to death I fear, my countrymen, there would not be many of us left. I understood that when the Saviour of man came and found them condemned, instead of putting the world to death He died and shed His own blood that the world might live. I thank you for this sincere manifestation of your regard to me as Chief Magistrate and a fellow-citizen; for, thank God, I am a citizen of the United States. It is not the case, as contended by some, that I am living in a State out of the Union, and, therefore, am not a citizen of the United States. My State is not out of the Union, and, thank God, I am a citizen of the United States. But in parting with you on this occasion, if I know myself, and I think I do—(laughter)—I do it in the best feelings of my heart, with wishes for our prosperity, and that the blessings of Heaven may be showered upon us. I hand over this flag of your country to you, not with twenty-five stars, but with thirty-six stars upon it. I hand over to you the Union of these States; not a semi-circle; no, but a complete circle of States, and along with them the constitution. (Cries of "Good, good.") Take the constitution, and take the flag of your country, and take the Union, for I know they will be preserved and protected in your hands. (A voice, "Forever," and cheers.) One allusion and then I am done. Without distinction of party I have been made welcome here to-day. Thank God, the time is coming when men are tearing loose from the shackles of party! Thank God, the time is coming when we can see the greatest and best men of the country rally around this altar instead of their party; and when we begin to see country rise above party, you may be well assured that all is safe. Take the flag. I repeat, the constitution and the Union are in your hands—I know they will be safe. May the blessings of God rest upon you. Good bye. I again thank you for this reception. (Loud applause).

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Calls were made for Secretary Seward, who said:—

I propose at once to have a settlement of an important account about the speech I am to make. You want to hear General Grant. I am sorry to say that he is sick, and that you will not be able to see him; therefore you will have to hear me. (A voice—"What did you say about General Grant?") I said he was sick. I have but a minute to speak to you, and you must listen if you want to hear. Fellow citizens, I have to remind you of an old maxim of political action heretofore. Look to the Senate! Look to the Senate! Look to the Senate of the State of New York. We entered the State through its ocean portal, and we were welcomed by multitudes of people that no man could number. We have traversed the central lines of the State by canal and by railroad, in barouche and in carriages and upon foot everywhere, and we are about to make our departure from the State through the lake gate to the West. The Senate of the State of New York sitting at Albany announce that they could know and recognize Andrew Johnson only as the President of the United States. (Cheers; and a voice—Lincoln!) No; Andrew Johnson is President of the United States. My judgment is, after what I have seen on this journey, that the people will recognize him, as I do, as an honest man. Fellow citizens, one word. The President struck the key note of the political argument of this day and this time. It is that this Union ought not, must not, can not remain divided. It has been divided five years already. It must be closed up. The circle must be closed within the coming year. Since the war which left it dissevered and divided this same Andrew Johnson has been President seventeen months; your Congressmen have been Congressmen eighteen months; the Union in nine-tenths of its parts is already restored—law, order, justice, taxation—everything is complete except the one thing of representation of ten States in the Congress of the United States. The question is between the President and the Congress. Of all that has been done, tell me what the Congressmen of the United States have done; of all that has been done to bring us so near the consummation, you see that nothing has been done that was not done through the direction, agency, activity, perseverance and patriotism of Andrew Johnson President, of the United States. Will you stand then by Congress—(cries of "No! no!")—or will you stand by the President? (A voice—"We'll stand by the President forever.") Then you are New Yorkers; you stand just where I propose to stand. (Cheers.)

INTRODUCTION OF OTHERS OF THE PARTY.

Mr. Seward then introduced Secretary Welles, Ex-President Fillmore introduced Admiral Farragut, remarking "he couples his ships together, and don't mean that the States shall be separated."

GENERAL CUSTER,

having been introduced, said he did not intend to make a speech, but he had fought for the constitution and the Union for four years. He was warmly applauded.

CALL FOR GRANT.

The crowd enthusiastically called for General Grant, but it was announced that he was not present, owing to indisposition.

MORE SIGNIFICANT HINTS TO MAXIMILIAN.

Mr. Seward introduced Mr. Romero as the Minister from Mexico, when three cheers were given for that republic.

LUNCHEON.

At the conclusion of these ceremonies the party were escorted to the house of Mayor Welles and partook of a collation.

LEAVING BUFFALO.

Afterwards the procession reformed and the Presidential party were escorted to the Lake Shore depot, where at one o'clock the party took cars for Cleveland.

THE MILITARY PARADE.

The Fourth regulars, which had the post of honor at Buffalo, deserves more than a passing notice. On leaving West Point General Grant was appointed to the Fourth infantry; he served with it through the Mexican war, and remained in it until he left the service. During his campaign against Richmond it was detailed as the headquarters guard, but was broken up into companies at the end of the war and scattered from Ogdensburg to Detroit. Company A had the post of honor in the military escort to-day, and were delighted with being again under the eye of their old commander. The martial appearance of the company attracted much attention.

ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH

two large flags were thrown out from private houses, with the names of the President, General Grant, and Admiral Farragut inscribed upon them. A party of young ladies, dressed in white and wearing pink sashes and wreaths of evergreen, threw bouquets into the carriages. A more beautiful occurrence has not been seen on the trip, or one that drew forth louder applause from those who witnessed it. At another place a party of misses were stationed on a house top with a bountiful supply of flowers, bouquets and evergreens, which they literally rained down upon the procession below.

SCENES AT THE DEPOT.

On arriving at the depot for Dunkirk another scene of wild excitement ensued which has so often baffled description. The police were powerless to hold the crowd in check, and the jam was frightfully dangerous. Before the starting of the train the people outside were handing slips of paper in at the windows beseeching the autographs of the President, Grant, Farragut and the Cabinet officers present. All good naturedly complied until the starting of the train, and hundreds were scattered among the citizens.

FROM BUFFALO TO CLEVELAND.

Grand Demonstrations at Dunkirk, Silver Creek and Erie—The People all Along the Line Enthusiastic.

The train on which the party had travelled from Albany was left at Buffalo, and a new one made up for Cleveland.

ADDITIONS TO THE PARTY.

Senator Doolittle and wife, who had been spending a few days at their old home in central New York, joined the party at Buffalo, and will accompany it to Chicago. Postmaster General Randall also overtook us from New York, where he had remained a day to see Mrs. Randall aboard the steamer for Europe.

OFF AGAIN.

At one o'clock and ten minutes the train started for Dunkirk and Erie. By arrangement made at Tonowanda by Colonel Myers, the train was barely stopped

AT NORTH EVANS,

where a salute was fired from a battery and an opportunity given to all to see the President. The country people gathered at the depot, and though the train stopped but a moment, there was every demonstration of respect and enthusiasm expressed. Bands of music, cannon and flags, and the cheers of the people, betokened the height of popularity to which the President has attained. Passing by Fordham and Irving stations, receiving the salutations of the assembled people, the train stopped for ten minutes

AT SILVER CREEK,

where the usual gathering of people was found, to whom the President was introduced, and continued addressing them until the time expired and the train carried him away. He was continually applauded and cheered throughout his remarks. The speeches at this point were as follows:—

WELCOME OF LEROY ANDREWS.

Mr. PRESIDENT:—In behalf of the citizens of Silver Creek who have met here to greet you and the members of your Cabinet, and the distinguished chieftains who accompany you, I beg leave to tender you a cordial welcome. We have nothing else to say than a reiteration of the sentiments which have met you everywhere on your way.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

FELLOW CITIZENS—In reply to your distinguished representative on the present occasion, I can only say in the few moments left of our stay here, passing along as we are almost on the wings of the wind, that I have to tender my thanks for the cordial welcome which the people have given me on my tour to the place of my destination in the West. Fellow citizens, I am not inordinately vain. I do, indeed, like most other men, love flattery, and I have always been charged with trying to obtain the approbation of the great mass of the people. I am free to say to you here to-day that I am proud to have such approbation, and will say further that demonstrations of this kind, manifesting respect and confidence in one so humble, and one who claims so little as myself, is peculiarly gratifying and flattering to his pride. I would not have regard for anybody that had not proper ambition. I have ambition, and it has characterized me through life. And what ambition was that? It was so to demean myself, so to discharge my public duties, and so to acquit myself as to attain the respect and approbation of the American people. I have served in pretty much every public position that man can occupy in this republic, from the lowest to the highest place in the councils of the nation. So far as the future is concerned, what have I to induce me to do wrong? What inducement have I to betray you? Notwithstanding this I been have charged as being a traitor, and as having abandoned the principles upon which I was elected. Where is the man, or woman, that can lay their finger upon the slightest deviation from the principles contained in the platform upon which I was nominated. But I will go further than this, and will say that I profess to have a creed and to act upon principles that stand above and beyond the platforms made by parties for party purposes. The platform upon which I now stand is the constitution of my country. (Great cheering and cries of good.) It was made by Washington, and Jefferson and Madison, and all that long line of patriots that you love and reverence. Yes, it sprung from the revolution—that struggle entered into by our fathers, and in which they slept upon the cold and damp ground, and made marches over the frozen earth while the blood spouted from their feet, to achieve independence and the Constitution which you and I this day enjoy. Were I to abandon that Constitution, which is your Constitution, I should feel that I had abandoned every principle that was sacred and dear to me. I should feel that I had abandoned my wife and my children. I should feel that I had ebandoned the interests of the great mass of the American people. And here to-day, looking you all in the face, having entered public life as far back as 1837, and having occupied most positions, from an Alderman up to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, and having now attained the acme, the very summit of all human ambition, and at last having been charged with being a traitor, and abandoning the people, I say what have I to gain by doing so? But whom have I abandoned? Is there any man or woman living that can look me in the face and say that I ever betrayed a friend or abandoned a principle? If there is I should like to see him. I should like to look through his eyes down into the very recesses of his heart to know of what he was made. When or where have I ever abandoned the great mass of the American people? Where is the vote I have ever given, where is the principle upon which I have ever acted, from the introduction even of the Homestead bill, when I toiled and labored trying to secure to every man in the United States a domicil, a home and an abiding place for his wife and children, that betrayed the people? When did Andrew Johnson ever abandon the great mass of the American people? And now, having passed through this rebellion, you that are familiar with my course in the beginning and have been familiar with it from the beginning to the end; now that the rebellion has been suppressed as far as arms is concerned, and your government placed in a stable position, what inducement do you think that I have had to abandon my country and be a traitor? I have no future to look forward to save that of preserving my country and making for myself a little place in history among those who saved it. For me to become a traitor seems a strange ambition at this time. If I know myself I love the people. I have never been betrayed by the people. Let me tell you another thing. There are very few men who have been abandoned by the people, unless they have deserted them first. Now, in parting with you, I have but a word to say. I leave the constitution and the flag which you have unfurled yonder, not with twenty-five but with thirty-six stars on its folds, and the Union which it represents, in your hands, where I know they will be safe. (Immense cheering.)

As the cars were moving off several bouquets were presented to the President, when he said, "Bouquets coming from women are most meet tributes in the garland of fame."

AT DUNKIRK

the reception was of the most enthusiastic description. Six thousand people at least had assembled to welcome the President, the Cabinet and the gallant Chiefs of the army and navy who accompany him. The depot building was ornamented with flags and bunting, while flags waved from windows and housetops. Beyond the crowds were drawn up country vehicles of every kind, laden with families from distant spots, who joined in the monster demonstration of welcome with the waving of handkerchiefs and hats. A strong platform was erected in the open space near the depot for the speakers. A regular volley of cannon was discharged as the train drew up; when it emerged from the depot, into the open space, cheer after cheer went up from the people for Johnson, Grant and Farragut, which were renewed when Mr. Johnson appeared and bowed his acknowledgements. A fine body of firemen, in red shirts and glazed caps, formed in double line and kept an open space through the crowd, to enable the party to reach the platform. Here an address of welcome was read by C. D. Murray, chairman of the delegation, who said:—

Mr. PRESIDENT:—In behalf of the Corporate authorities of the village of Dunkirk, I bid you welcome. You have had long residence in our hearts and affections. Your record is known to us, and we know that it is true to the constitution and the perpetuation of the States, true to the personal obligations as Chief Magistrate of this great nation, and true to the responsible duties as a citizen thereof. The joyous manifestation of these people at your presence, together with the uninterrupted ovation extended to you during the entire progress of your journey, must evidence to you that the hearts of the people feel and know that the words I utter are true. Accept then, sir, for yourself and compatriots, our hearty greetings, and the hope and sincere belief that, under an overruling Providence, fidelity to the trusts imposed in you shall result in the permanent re-establishment of the power of the Union.

"A Union of hearts and hands, which none can sever."

God bless you, and aid you in the faithful discharge of the duties of your great position. Fellow citizens, I have the honor of introducing to you Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REPLY.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY:—It will not be expected that I can make even a faint response for the kindness which you have secured me. Time will not permit me to do so at any length; but I cannot refrain from saying that I feel gratified and flattered at the popular demonstrations that have greeted me since I started upon this tour to the West. Your representatives here assure me that I hold some place in your hearts and affections. If I know myself, my countrymen, from the time I made my advent in public life for the purpose of gaining the esteem of the great mass of the people by a faithful discharge of the duties devolving on me me under the constitution of my country. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding that you have passed through great perils and dangers you are still in danger, and the constitution of our country is imperilled, and I call you to its rescue. If I have then a place in your confidence let me say to you that for the past I have never deceived you. If in the last four years I have neither deceived nor betrayed you (cries of "You never have,") let me tell you that the great fundamental principles of your government are imperilled. It now depends on you whether they shall be preserved or destroyed. As far as I am concerned I am but a simple instrument in your hands. I have already enjoyed all the emoluments and honors that the people can confer upon me, and still I am nothing at this moment but an instrument in your hands to save the Union and perpetuate the constitution of your fathers, and if you continue to confide in me I will perform my duty to you in the time to come as I have performed it in the past. (Cheers.) The charge of traitor is made against me. ("You're no traitor" and cheers.) What cause have I to be a traitor? What cause has your own fellow citizen, the Secretary of State to be a traitor? (Cheers for Seward.) He who bears upon his person the hacks and stabs inflicted on him by the assassin's knife. The charge is made that we are traitors to the country. (Cries of "no," "no.") And why? For sustaining the constitution and preserving civil liberty; because we declared that the thirty-six States which constitute the Union, instead of twenty-five, are imperilled; now the constitution and the Union are in our hands, and the firemen who have moved in the demonstration to-day, let me entreat them to keep their engines in good order for the enemies of the country have fired the constitution, and they will be called upon to quench the flames. (Great cheers.) This you can do and ought to do. (Cries of "We will.") I thank you for this, and now in parting with you I leave the constitution and the flag of the country in your hands. (Cheers.)

MR. SEWARD'S REMARKS.

Mr. SEWARD, on being introduced, was loudly cheered. He said that for the long period he had taken part in the councils of the State, and counsels of the nation, he had considered myself as belonging to Chautauqua county, and if any country in the State is going to be with me in the struggle before us it is Chautauqua county. (Cheers and cries of "We will.") The reason of that is that whenever we go together we go for the Union of the United States, one and indivisible for the cause of freedom and humanity imperishable. (Cheers.) I go with Andrew Johnson. (Cheers.) I go with him because you sent me to the seat of government twenty years ago to prevent the division of the United States, and to accomplish the subversion of slavery. Is not that true? (Cries—"That is true.") I have been all through that time, and when we found the Union was not to be preserved without the sacrificing blood and treasure, without the subversion of slavery, I found in Tennessee Andrew Johnson, ready to come up to the standard of Chautauqua county and William H. Seward, and the work has been done, God be praised, and effectually done. The Union is safe; no power can destroy it. Slavery is abolished, and the devil with all his legions could not bring it back. (Laughter and applause.) What then remains? The President has told you that you—that we are in danger, and we are. But where is the danger to come from? Slaveholders there are none, secession there is none, rebels there are none any longer. They have all got pardon from Andrew Johnson. We have nought to fear from foreign enemies nor domestic foes. But, then, there is something to be done, and it is for you in Chautauqua county to send to the next Congress of the United States a man who will sustain us, though, if you can't, we can get along without it. (A voice, "We will do it.") I am bound to go through, and as I recorded the proclamation which announced the death of slavery, I am determined with or without your help to record the restoration of this Union of thirty-six States—(cheers)—and see the country put upon its grand march to prosperity and greatness. (Applause.)

After Mr. Seward's speech Mr. Johnson was formally introduced to the people, and again was vociferously cheered.

WELLES AND OTHERS INTRODUCED.

At the end of his remarks he introduced Secretary Welles, Admiral Farragut, &c. Calls were given for Grant, and Secretary Seward, as at Buffalo, was compelled to excuse the absence of the General on account of sickness.

AT WESTFIELD

the demonstration was characterized by the pursuits of those assembled, and everything wore a rural and pastoral aspect. People came on horseback, in wagons and carriages, and on foot. On the great subject of reconstruction, which brought them together, there was a common bond of union.

The President was introduced by ex-Lieutenant Governor Patterson, and then spoke as follows:—

SPEECH AT WESTFIELD.

So far as a speech is concerned I do not feel competent to speak, for the Admiral has spoken for himself in the history of the rebellion; and instead of the Secretary of State selecting substitutes I prefer that he should address you for all of us. Fellow-citizens, I feel peculiarly gratified at these your demonstrations, because they are not personal to William H. Seward, General Grant, Admiral Farragut or Andrew Johnson. They are demonstrations made for the constitution and the country. (Cheers.) All these men are merely representatives. The government must be saved by means, and the people must have means and instruments in their hands by which the government is to be preserved. When you have faithful, reliable men, who discharge their duty, I think they should stand prominent in your confidence and respect. To the pack of calumniators, traducers and slanderers, and to the subsidized press, I think you should prefer those whom you have tried and who have proved true. Now let me say one thing here, just as I am introduced and as I leave you; and that is, why all this traducing, why all this slander, why all this vituperation in reference to your own fellow citizen and those connected with him? Let me ask this vast concourse of people what Congress has done? Have they proposed to do anything? They want to find fault with what others are trying to do. Yes, the clamor is treason and traitors, when all the treachery consists in trying to restore the government and reconcile a distracted and divided people. Is this treachery? Is pouring balm over the wounds that have been inflicted upon the constitution and the country treachery? Is the tying up the bleeding artery which has nearly exhausted the Union treachery? Is proclaiming peace and reconciliation, not only in the United States, but throughout the world, treachery? If to stand by the constitution and preserve the union of the States is treachery, we are free to say that we are traitors. But we appeal to you, and in you we rely for vindication and protection. If I was disposed to be eloquent and wanted to make a speech to the passions of the people; if I wanted to stir men's blood and speak so as to incite their prejudices and their passions, I could do so; but I desire to rely upon argument and the constitution. I am not afraid to stand before the people. The cries of traitor cannot drive me from my purpose. Andrew Johnson, your fellow-citizen, never deceived the people. They are ones in whom he ever trusted. Thank you, gentlemen, for your reception.

The President was listened to with marked attention by nearly every one assembled. One solitary man in the crowd put in some interruption intended for pert sharpness, when the President put an extinguisher on him by saying:—

"Keep quiet till I have concluded. Just such fellows as you have kicked up all the rows of the last five years."

The fellow subsided suddenly, stepped out of the crowd and was heard from no more.

GRANT AT HOME.

Westfield although a small village is somewhat noted for growing a fine stock of horses. More valuable animals can be seen there every pleasant afternoon at train time than at any other station of its size between Chicago and the seaboard. As a consequence Grant's temporary sickness was for the time forgotten and he soon found himself in animated discussion as to the relative merits at different roadsters that were in view and noticeable for their good leading points. Both here and at Dunkirk Farragut was made to do duty for both army and navy, as Grant declined to appear. The old "Sea-Dog" is everywhere called for, and never fail to "bring down the house."

RECEPTION AT ERIE.

But it was at Erie that the demonstration of the day, and, comparatively speaking, of the whole trip as yet, reached the greatest proportions. A large delegation from Erie boarded the train at Dunkirk, and though they promised a "big thing," their representations fell far short of the reality. On the way the Erie delegation were brought into the President's car and formally introduced. It consisted of General E. C. Wilson, C. W. Kelzer, Captain Notinger, Major T. J. Hoskinson, Captain Wilkins, Captain Stevens, Judge Marvin and Mr. Rowley and about twenty other prominent citizens. At the Erie depot the President and party were received by Mayor Scott, on behalf of the citizens, while drawn up on the platform was a detachment of regular artillery, under Colonel Mendenhall, and the crew of the revenue cutter Commodore Perry, Captain Ottinger.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Aong those who came on board before the President left the cars were Judge Clymer, the democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania; General H. L. Brown, a veteran of the rebellion; General Woodward, who lost a leg at Spottsylvania; Captain Hilton, who lost a leg at Gettysburg; Rush Drawley, Paymaster under Admiral Farragut; Colonel Lynch, wounded at the battle of the Wilderness; Captain Lutz, wounded at Chattanooga; General Walker, a campaigner on the march to the sea, and several other veterans who bore honorable tokens of their fidelity to the Union. These having given hearty welcome to the President, turned to welcome the heroes of the war, the chiefs under whom they fought on land and sea. Nowhere on the trip had so many veterans of the war presented themselves as in the patriotic town of Erie, and certainly nowhere did the enthusiasm of the people attain to such a height. Flags waved everywhere, cannons belched forth their welcome, bands of music played "Hail to the Chief," continued cheers went up from the people, estimated at thirty thousand; handkerchiefs waved from window and balcony, and from hundreds of vehicles, and lighting up, and giving its true character to the whole scene, was the spontaneous and hearty welcome that beamed in every face. What added to the crowds, and consequently the enthusiasm was the fact that there was being held in the town a Johnson ratification meeting, and at the same time a republican convention meeting to nominate candidates for Congress, county officers, &c. It was said that the gathering to-day was the largest ever seen in Northern Penn. The people of the town had made every preparation for the event. A large platform was erected in the open space before the depot buildings, which were beautifully draped with the Stars and Stripes, and flags bearing inscriptions. Amongst others were

> WELCOME THE PRESIDENT.
>
> One Constitution, one Country and one Destiny.
>
> We'll fight it out on this line.

A strong line of soldiers kept a platform way clear from the car to the station through which the President and distinguished members of the party were escorted among the most vociferous cheering.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The President was first introduced, and then Grant, Seward, Welles, Randall and Farragut. Each received his share of the applause.

The Mayor of the city was so excited and confused that he made several mistakes in giving the proper titles to Secretary Seward and General Grant. He vainly endeavored to make himself heard by all the consolidated thousands.

A lady advanced though the crowd and presented the President a large bouquet, for which he bowed his thanks.

THE SPEECH OF THE MAYOR,

Mr. Creddle, is as follows:—

Mr. PRESIDENT—In the name and on behalf of the people of Erie, I give to you and the distinguished gentlemen who are with you, a most hearty and cordial welcome to the Lake City of the Keystone State. Northwestern Pennsylvania to-day does itself honor in knowing you; honor to the Chief Magistrate and chief men of this great nation. The people will show and remember the debt of gratitude they owe to you and to them who stood by the country and the old flag in the hour of danger and trial, and whatever the so-called leaders and politicians may do or say, the thinking masses, the general people, will never forget how, in the darkest hour of the nation's struggle for its life you, sir, living in the midst of treason, stood firm and faithful among the faithless; and now that the ravages of fratricidal war are over and blessed peace again visits us, the people look for a restoration of the Union. They desire above all things the renewal and perpetuation of the Union of these States as shall be of a perfect character. We want a Union which shall not be a mere empty name, a vain delusion; but a real, active and harmonious Union, to continue for ourselves, and to be perpetuated to our prosperity forever. We desire above all things the preservation of our common birthright and heritage, the government of the United States in all its integrity under the constitution made and handed down to us by our fathers. I am not an orator, and have neither the ability nor inclination to detain you with a set address or long speech. The few words I felt impelled to say are spoken in behalf of no party or faction, but as one of the people speaking in behalf of the people. Their prayers and good wishes will go with you, sir, in your noble errand to the tomb of Douglas, in the State where repose the remains of Abraham Lincoln. We wish you and your illustrious escort, most heartily, a pleasant journey and a safe return to the national capital.

RIOT EXPECTED IN CHICAGO

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Probable Effort of the Radicals to Create a Disturbance on the President's Arrival in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3, 1866.

There are strong indications of a riot here upon the Presidential reception. The *Times* of this morning, in its leading article, comments on the action of the Board of Trade and the tone of the radical press, and says:—

What they may deem politics we cannot say, but it is perhaps our duty to say that the President will be protected in whatever he may say in the Board of Trade Hall and elsewhere, so long as he shall remain in Chicago. We say this in no spirit of bravado, but simply as a timely warning. The friends of the President will hold possession of Chicago during his tarry here.

In reply to this the radical *Evening Post* says in its leader:—

The New Orleans game of riot and massacre cannot be played here with safety; that they, the radicals, have plenty here who can give and take blows,