

Staunton Spectator.

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Professional Directory. JOHN C. SNEED, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

DR. J. B. P. GIBSON, WAYNESBORO, VIRGINIA.

A. B. ARTHUR, D. D. S., (office one door from corner of Beverly and New streets, STAUNTON, VA.)

Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Platinum, and Vulcanite.

ECHOLS, BELL & CATLETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

MICHELIE & SMITH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA.

BOLIVAR CHRISTIAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA.

ORLANDO SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Commissioner in Chancery, STAUNTON, VA.

BAYLOR & HANGER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA.

GEORGE M. COCHRAN, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW, STAUNTON, VA.

DR. ARTHUR has returned and will be glad to see his old patrons. Staunton, Oct 24-1f

Fashionable Millinery. MRS. E. E. FAGAN

REMOVED.—Mrs. M. E. Fagan begs leave to inform her former patrons and friends that she can now be found at her new store, one door east of Dr. Arthur's and immediately opposite the "Valley Virginia" Office.

DEBTORS & CREDITORS. NOTICE.—The Bonds and Accounts of Dr. T. Reynolds, dec'd., are in my hands for settlement.

NOTICE.—Our books having been destroyed by fire, at Greenwood, during Gen. Sheridan's raid, we respectfully ask all persons knowing themselves indebted to us to come forward and report the amount as near as they can and close the same by Note.

GOOD BARGAINS IN FURNITURE. A. D. CHANDLER, UNDERTAKER, and METALLIC CASES of the latest improvement.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

OILS.—Pure Table Oils, Sweet Oil, Lubricating Oil, Machine Oil, Linseed Oil, Flat Oil.

YEAKLE & YOUNG are constantly receiving FRESH & PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., guaranteed pure and genuine.

PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PUTTY AND DYE-STUFFS, WILL BE SOLD LOW, FOR CASH, BY YEAKLE & YOUNG.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. We would call the attention of the public to our large stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Cologne, Combs, Brushes, Instruments, Trusses, Patent Medicines, Gun Powder, Japanese and Black Teas, &c.

Our medicines, &c., have been selected with the greatest care and are warranted genuine. All new preparations on hand.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. Dr. W. A. TAYLOR & BROS., Druggists, Main Street, nearly opposite Town Hall, may 16-1f

Legal Notices. VIRGINIA.—At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Augusta County, the 6th day of August, 1866.

Catharine Ervin, Plaintiff, against IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce from the said Matrimony.

The defendant, Catharine Ervin, not having entered her appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that she is not a resident of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that she do appear here within one month after the date of publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect her interest. A copy—Teste, J. N. RYAN, Clerk.

TO CATHARINE ERVIN.—Take Notice that, on Thursday, the 6th day of September next, at the law office of N. K. Trout, in Staunton, Va., I shall take the depositions of sundry witnesses to be read as evidence in my behalf, in the Cause in Chancery, in the Circuit Court for Augusta County, in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant; the taking will be adjourned from day to day until completed. PATRICK ERVIN, August 7-4

VIRGINIA.—At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Augusta County, the 6th day of August, 1866.

Franklin Coiner, & David Coiner, executors of Michael Coiner, deceased, and in their own right, Plaintiffs, against Catharine Coiner, widow of said Michael Coiner, deceased, Wm. Coiner, James H. Coiner, Jno. England, Elizabeth Seig, and Margaret Seig, both his wife, John Brannaman, and Susan his wife, Josiah Seig, and Margaret his wife, John C. Coiner & Saml. L. Coiner, Defendants. In Chancery.

The object of this suit is to expound the will and codicil of said Michael Coiner, deceased, and to divide the estate among the parties entitled thereto.

The defendants, John England, and Elizabeth Seig, his wife, Josiah Seig, and Margaret Seig, not having entered their appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not residents of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that they do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect their interest. A Copy—Teste, J. N. RYAN, Clerk.

VIRGINIA.—At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Augusta County, the 6th day of August, 1866.

John W. Carson, who sues for himself and other creditors of James T. Blair, deceased, who may make themselves parties on the usual terms, Plaintiffs, against Samuel Paul, sheriff of Augusta County, and as such administrator of James T. Blair, deceased, B. F. Shuttleworth, & Marium his wife, Hamilton Young, Ella Young, & Margaret Young, William Whitmer, & Mary his wife, John Shumate, & Sarah his wife, Matthew Blair, Lucy Blair, John Blair, William Blair, George Blair, Maggie Blair, and George Paugh, Defendants. In Chancery.

The object of this suit is to have the undivided interest of James T. Blair, in a tract of land in Augusta County, sold for the payment of debts.

The defendants, B. F. Shuttleworth, and Marium his wife, Hamilton Young, Ella Young, & Margaret Young, William Whitmer, and Mary his wife, John Shumate, and Sarah his wife, Matthew Blair, Lucy Blair, John Blair, William Blair, George Blair, Maggie Blair, and George Paugh, not having entered their appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not residents of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that they do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect their interest. A Copy—Teste, J. N. RYAN, Clerk.

VIRGINIA.—At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Augusta County, on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1866.

Frederick Carey, Plaintiff, against James Pelter, Geo. Peltor, Samson Pelter, John Newman and Nancy his wife, (late Pelter), Leake and Sarah his wife, (late Pelter), John Quinlan, (late Pelter), and James Prier, Elizabeth Prier, (late Prier), and Robert P. Kinney, infant children of Robt. P. Kinney, dec'd., Benj. M. Lines, George Baylor and John Wayt—Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to obtain a decree of partition for the sum of \$100 with interest and costs, in the Bill mentioned, until the further order of the Court concerning the same.

The defendant, Mary A. Burnett, not having entered her appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that she is not a resident of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that she do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect her interest. A Copy—Teste, WM. A. BURNETT, Ck.

Echols, Bell & Catlett, P. Q. August 4-1f

VIRGINIA.—At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Augusta County, the 6th day of August, 1866.

Robert G. Bickle, Plaintiff, against Mary A. Burnett, Defendant, in Chancery.

The object of this suit is to enjoin and inhibit the said Mary A. Burnett, her agents, attorneys, and all others concerned, from all further proceedings upon a judgment obtained against the Plaintiff for the sum of \$100 with interest and costs, in the Bill mentioned, until the further order of the Court concerning the same.

The defendant, Mary A. Burnett, not having entered her appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that she is not a resident of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that she do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect her interest. A Copy—Teste, J. N. RYAN, Clerk.

TO WM. SMITH.—Take notice that, on Monday, September 3d, 1866, at the office of Joseph A. Waddell, in the town of Staunton, Virginia, I will take the depositions of Mary Murray and others to be read in my behalf, in a suit in Chancery, pending in the Circuit Court of Augusta County, Virginia, in which I, by Martin Murray, my brother and next friend, am plaintiff, and you are defendant. If, from any cause, said depositions shall not be completed on the day named, the taking will be continued from day to day at the same place till finished. CATHERINE K. SMITH, July 31-5f

Schools and Colleges.

FANCY HILL CLASSICAL SCHOOL, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA. D. E. LAIRD, Principal.

The next session of this school will open on Tuesday, the 4th of September next. The Course of Study is extensive and thorough, embracing all the branches necessary to prepare the pupil for entrance into any of the colleges of the State.

The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each.

Instruction in Classics (currency) \$25 00 Instruction in English, \$15 00

Incidental expenses, for fuel, &c., per session, 2 00 Boarding can be had at Fancy Hill, and in excellent families, within convenient distance.

Monthly Reports of Progress and Department of Pupils will be furnished to parents and guardians.

Correspondents will address D. E. Laird, Fancy Hill, Rockbridge county, Va.

As a Committee, representing a number of gentlemen who compose the Fancy Hill School Company, we take pleasure in presenting to the public the prospectus of this school for the next scholastic year.

D. E. Laird, whose name appears as one of the Associate Principals, has been connected with the School during the past year, and has shown marked ability as an instructor.

He is a gentleman whose superior attainments in scholarship, experience and success in the business of teaching, high christian character and great arduousness in his highest and best assurance that those placed under his care will be thoroughly and judiciously instructed.

The associate principal, Captain W. H. Kable, is a christian gentleman, highly recommended for scholastic attainments and success in teaching. He has graduated in most of the schools of the University of Virginia—has been engaged for five years in teaching and designs to make it his permanent profession.

His children the advantage of education, under circumstances well fitted to promote their moral, intellectual and physical development, we most confidently commend this school to the care of those who are desirous of affording comfortable and well-ventilated recitation rooms, and situated in a region of country remarkable for its great natural beauty, its social refinement, and moral and religious character, this school holds out to parents strong inducements to give it their patronage. We shall endeavor to secure, for the future, the same conscientious regard for the welfare of the pupils and great thoroughness of instruction which have hitherto characterized it. The gentlemen who control this school and select its teachers are themselves its largest patrons; and perhaps we could mention nothing that would afford higher satisfaction to those who are connected with it, than to see it well conducted. N. E. CHANDLER, Committee, August 14-3f W. T. POAGUE.

DOAN'S COLLEGE, SALEM, VA. FACULTY.

Rev. D. F. BITTLE, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Natural Philosophy.

S. C. WELLS, A. M., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. W. B. YONCE, A. M., Ancient Languages.

Rev. J. B. DAVIS, A. M., Agriculture and Mining.

(To be appointed), Anatomy and Physiology.

Geo. W. HOLLAND, A. M., Adj't Prof. of Ancient Languages, and Prof. of Rhetoric.

Rev. D. P. CAMMANS, A. M., Modern Languages.

S. A. REPASS, A. B., Assistant in Preparatory Department.

TERMS.—In Advance. For Half Session (five months) payable in U. S. Currency. Tuition, Room Rent, and incidental, \$30.80

Boarding, \$2.50 per week, \$12.50 per month. Washing, Fuel and Lights, \$8.00

Expenses for five months, \$101.00 Tuition, &c., and incidental, \$30.80

Boarding, \$2.50 per week, \$12.50 per month. Washing, Fuel and Lights, \$8.00

For further information, send for catalogue, or inquire of the President. July 31-5f

CHURCHVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.—The next session of this school will commence on Wednesday, the 12th of September.

It is our determined purpose to establish a first rate Classical and Mathematical School, in which boys can be thoroughly prepared for the advanced classes in Washington College or the University of Virginia.

The school is located in a community noted for the intelligence, morality and sobriety of its citizens, and favored with daily mails, churches, stores, &c.

TERMS.—In Advance. Tuition and Board per half session, \$70 in specie

Tuition in languages & mathematics, 20 Intermediate English, 15

Primary, 10 German and French, (extra), 7.50

Board can be had in the family of the principal and in good families in the neighborhood.

For further particulars, address, JOHN G. STOVER, Head of Boarding Department, Churchville, Augusta co., Va. July 10-1f Vindicator copy.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY, STAUNTON, VA. Miss M. J. BALDWIN, Principal.

Head of Boarding Department, Churchville, Augusta co., Va. The next session of this Institution will begin on the 15th of September, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

Terms for half-session, payable in advance, in currency: Board, exclusive of lights and washing, \$100.00

Tuition in higher English branches, 30.00 Tuition in French, 25.00

Languages, each, 14.00 Music, \$25; use of instrument, 7.00

Vocal music, private lessons, Prof. fee, 10.00

For Day Tuition, Painting in Oil, 15.00

Board for Boarding Department, 20.00 Fuel for Day Tuition, 10.00

Boarder will furnish towels, one pair sheets, one pair pillow slips. Day pupils and boarders will be understood as entering for the entire session, unless the contrary be expressed.

No deduction made for withdrawal or absence of a pupil, except in case of protracted illness.

Terms changed to currency since publication of prospectus. August 14

THE MISSES POWERS WILL OPEN School for girls, at Eastwood, near Staunton, Va., on Monday, 8th October. Number of boarders limited to ten. The Boarding Department under the care of Mrs. PIKE POWERS.

TERMS FOR HALF SESSION OF 4 1/2 MONTHS. Board and English Tuition, \$100.00

Ancient Languages, each, 10.00 French, 10.00

Music and use of Piano, 25.00 For Advanced English, 15.00

For Primary English, \$15.00 For advanced English, \$20.00

Payable in gold or its equivalent—in advance. Provisions, wood, &c., taken in payment at market rates.

N. B.—I will supervise the general management of the school and give instruction in Languages and Mathematics at extra hours. August 7-4f

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL AT THE STAUNTON MALE ACADEMY. PRINCIPALS, CHARLES E. YOUNG, Begins 3d of September, and ends the last of June. Terms for half session of five months: For Primary English, \$25.00

Poetry.

Oh! Let me be your Boy again. (The following lines were suggested on hearing of the death of a young man of great worth, who, on the night of his death, laid his head in his mother's lap and said: "Let me be your boy again, mother; let me be your little boy again; kiss me, dear mother.")

Continuing this strain of pure emotional sentiment for a few minutes, he suddenly rose, threw back his head, and died on the instant.

Roll back, ye years of youth's bright joys— Roll back, proud manhood's ripper years; Roll back, O' my little childhood's days; And soothe my spirit as of yore.

Now fold me in your loved embrace, From my sad soul each sorrow chase.

Am I, dear mother, loved by thee, As well as when in childhood's time My love was purely, fondly thine, I kneel in prayer beseeching thee, And ask for mercy, grace and light, To guide my youthful steps aright.

He rose and stretched his hands towards heaven With upturned face—he gasped for breath, While on his brow the seal of death Was fixed; the vital chord was riven, And his pure spirit rose above, To the Angel world of light and love.

Thus do we see, through all life's way, That mystic chord—a MOTHER'S LOVE, Unchanging as the powers above, Which points the soul to endless day— The holy love, which flows from birth, Still lives, when earth returns to earth.

Speech of President Johnson. In accordance with a resolution passed by the Convention at Philadelphia, the National Executive Committee repaired to Washington City to present to the President an authenticated copy of the proceedings of that body.

The procession which marched to the White House on this occasion was formed as follows: In the lead the Executive Committee, then the delegates of the Convention, and then the citizens generally.

On arrival at the White House, the Committee were admitted to the East Parlor and ranged in a circle in the centre of the room, after which all those on the outside were dismissed that could get in. The room was soon densely packed, the only vacant space being that within the circle formed by the Committee. At a quarter to one o'clock the President entered and took his stand inside the circle before mentioned, surrounded by Secretary Welles, Secretary McCulloch, Secretary Browning, Postmaster-General Randall, General Grant, Major-General Rawlins and a large number of the prominent officers of the Government.

All arrangements having been completed, Senator Reverdy Johnson stepped in front of the President and addressed him in an able and eloquent manner. At the conclusion of his address, Senator Reverdy Johnson, as chairman of the Committee, and in behalf of the Convention, presented the President with an authenticated copy of the proceedings of the Convention.

At the conclusion of Senator Johnson's address, the President, speaking at first slowly and in a low tone, but growing louder and more earnest as he progressed, thus replied: SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee, Language is inadequate to express the emotions and feelings produced by this occasion. Perhaps I could express more by permitting silence to speak and you to infer what I ought to say. I confess, that notwithstanding the experience I have had in public life and the audience I have addressed, this occasion and this assemblage are calculated to, and do overwhelm me. As I have said, I have not language to convey adequately my present feelings and emotions.

In listening to the address which your eloquent and distinguished chairman has just delivered, the proceedings of the Convention, as they transpired, recurred to the mind. Seemingly, I partook of the inspiration that prevailed in the Convention when I received a dispatch, sent by two of its distinguished members, conveying in terms the scene which has just been described, of South Carolina and Massachusetts, arm in arm, marching into that vast assemblage, and thus giving evidence that the two extremes had come together again, and that for the future they were united, as they had been in the past, for the preservation of the Union. When the dispatch informed me that in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was sufficed with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the dispatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. [Applause.] I think we may justly conclude that we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a night, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, and yet do not find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us. While our brave men, who have performed their duties, both officers and men, (turning to General Grant, who stood at his right,) have won laurels imperishable, there are still greater and more important duties to perform; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate peace. [Applause.] So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and, to speak in common phrase, to plaster, healing in character and co-extensive with the wound. [Applause.] We thought, and yet think that we had partially succeeded; but as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming reunited, we found disturbing and warring elements opposing us. In alluding to that element, I shall go no further than your Convention and the distinguished gentleman who has delivered to me the report of the proceedings. I shall make no reference to it that I do not believe the time and occasion justify. We have witnessed in one department of the government every effort to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union. We have

seen hanging upon the verge of the government, as it were, a body called or which assumed to be the Congress of the United States, while in fact it is a Congress of only a part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable. Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony, its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and the policy of one portion of your government.

The humble individual who is now addressing you, stands the representative of another department of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position I shall not allude to on this occasion. Suffice it to say, that he is here under the Constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provisions, he takes his stand upon that charter of our liberties, as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty. [Prolonged cheering.] Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public life, I shall ever continue to reverence the Constitution of my fathers, and I make it my guide. [Hearty applause.]

I know it has been said, (and I must be permitted to indulge in this remark,) that the Executive Department of the Government has been despotic and tyrannical. Let me ask this audience of distinguished gentlemen around me here to-day to point to a single vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever made, to a single act of my whole public life, that has not been against tyranny and oppression. What position have I ever occupied—that would ground have I ever assumed where it can be truthfully charged that I failed to advocate the amelioration and elevation of the great masses of my countrymen. [Cries of "Amplause."] and great applause.

So far as charges of that kind are concerned, I will say that they are simply intended to deceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one in power who is usurping and trampling upon the rights of the Constitution. It is done by those who make such charges for the purpose of covering their own acts. [That's so, and applause.] I have felt it my duty, in vindication of principle and the Constitution of my country, to call the attention of my countrymen to these proceedings. When we come to examine who has been playing the tyrant, by whom do we find despotism exercised? As to myself, the elements of my nature, the pursuits of my life, have not made me either in my feelings or in my practice, an oppressor. My nature, on the contrary, is a natural defender in its character. I will say that having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it. [Loud and prolonged applause.] Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed or dismayed or intimidated by either threats or encroachments, but have stood firm in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the tocsin of alarm, and warning the citadel of liberty in danger. [Great applause.]

I said on a previous occasion, and repeat now, that all that was necessary in this great struggle against tyranny and despotism, was that the American people to hear and properly understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who the contestants were, and what the struggle was about, determined that they would settle this question on the side of the Constitution and of principle. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] I proclaim here, to-day, as I have on previous occasions, that my faith is in the great mass of the people. In the darkest moment of this struggle when the clouds seemed to be most lowering, my faith, instead of giving way, loomed up through the cloud, beyond which I saw that all would be well in the end. My countrymen, we all know that tyranny and despotism, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, can be exercised and exerted more effectually by the many than the one.

We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, and violate day after day, and month after month, constitutional rights and the fundamental principles of the government. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise power which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. [Enthusiastic applause.] This is truth, and because others have by myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and Republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the severest terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation of the most villainous character has made its way through the press. What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I tell you: Daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers. [Approaching Senator Johnson.] I consider the proceedings of this Convention, sir, as more important than those of any convention that ever assembled in the United States. [Great applause.] When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens coming together voluntarily, and sitting around a council table with principles, and views commensurate with all the States, and co-extensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen, who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any Convention that has sat—at least since 1787. [Renewed applause.] I think I may also say that the declarations that were there made are equal to the Declaration of Independence itself, and I here to-day pronounce them a second Declaration of Independence. [Cries of "Glorious," and most enthusiastic and prolonged applause.] Your address and declarations are nothing more nor less than a re-affirmation of the Constitution of the United States. [Cries of "Good," and applause.]

Yes, I will go farther and say that the declarations you have made, these principles you have enunciated in your address are a second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States. [Renewed applause.] For in proclaiming and re-proclaiming these great truths, you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can make common cause, and stand united together for the restoration of the States and the preservation of the Government, without reference to party. The question only is the salvation of the country; for our country rises above all party considerations or influences. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] How many are there in the United States that now require to be free? They have the shackles upon their limbs and are bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in slavery. I repeat then that your declaration is the second proclamation of Emancipation to the people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand.—[Applause.]

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me in this connection ask what have I to gain more than the advancement of the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one, but here, in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this Convention, I may be permitted to ask you what have I to gain, consulting human ambition more than I have gained, except in one thing? My race is nearly run. I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under

the constitution of the country, and I may say that I have held, from lowest to highest, almost every position to which a man may attain in our government. I have passed through every position from alderman of a little village to the Presidency of the United States. And surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition.

If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measure called the Freedmen's Bureau bill. [Laughter and applause.] With an army which it placed at my disposal, I could have remained at the Capitol of the Nation, and with fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal, with the machinery to be worked by my servants and dependents in every town and village, and then with the Civil Rights bill following as an auxiliary, [laughter,] in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself dictator. ["That's true," and applause.]

But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains up power in the hands of the people. [Great applause.] It is upon that I have always relied; it is upon that I rely now, [A voice—"And the people will never disappoint you,"] and I repeat that neither the taunts nor jeers of Congress, nor of a subsidized calumniating press, can drive me from my purpose. [Great applause.]

I acknowledge no superior, except my God, the author of my existence, and the people of the United States. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] For the one, I try to obey all His commands as best I can, compatible with my poor humanity. For the other, in a political and representative sense, the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I had intended to say. For the kind allusion to myself contained in your address and in the resolutions adopted by the Convention, let me remark that in this crisis and at the present period of my public life I hold above all price and shall ever recur with feeling of profound gratification to the last resolution containing the endorsement of a Convention emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. I trust and hope that my future action may be such that you and the Convention you represent may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed. ["We are sure of it."]

Before separating, my friends, one and all, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat that I shall always continue to be a devoted and conscientious conviction of duty—and that always gains one courage—under the Constitution, which I have made my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, three enthusiastic cheers were given for Andrew Johnson, and three more for General U. S. Grant.

The President then took a position near the door opening into the hall, where General Grant by his side, where, as the gentlemen of the committee and members of the Convention passed out, he grasped each by the hand, and had a smile or a cheering word for all; after which they passed on to take General Grant by the hand.

"A Tam Tigt Squeeze." There lived in one of the mountainous counties in Western Virginia many Dutchmen, and among them, one named Harry Snyder, and there were likewise two brothers, called by George and Jake Fulwider—they were all rich, and each owned a mill. Harry Snyder was subject to fits of derangement; but they were not of such a nature as to render him disagreeable to any one. He only conceived himself to be Supreme Ruler of the Universe; and while under the infatuation had himself a throne built, on which he sat to try the causes of all who offended him, and passed them off to heaven or hell, as his humor prompted—his personating both judge and culprit.