

SPEECH OF SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Republic.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

The speech of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax last night has made quite a sensation, it being considered as, in a great measure, the key-note of the action of the Republicans in Congress, and indicating clearly—

First.—That no Southern rebel State will be admitted upon the floor at the organization.

Second.—That no work of reconstruction will be recognized until, after mature deliberation, that action is submitted to and ratified by the people at the polls, in such manner that the North will have an assurance of their honesty.

Third.—That the test oath will be enforced for years to come.

Fourth.—That the organization of the Union party will not be abandoned upon any consideration.

Fifth.—That the President has made demands upon rebel States to comply with certain conditions that he deems necessary to re-organization; that Congress will approve of that much, but go further and demand more, and in that they will be sustained by the people; that the question of negro suffrage will not be a primary consideration, but will come in due time; that, though many men have paper pardons in their pockets, the people have not yet ratified them.

THE SPEECH IN FULL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—This evening a large crowd of friends of Speaker Colfax repaired to his quarters, and complimented him with a serenade. In response to earnest calls, he appeared and addressed them as follows:

My Friends—I thank you for this pleasant serenade with which you welcome me on my return to the sphere of public duty. Since I left here, I have travelled, as you all are aware, many thousands of miles.

My thoughts turn this evening to the auspicious condition of our country, now, as compared with the closing of the last Congress. Then an alien and hostile flag waved over cities, and forts, and camps, and regiments; and we went home in March to assist in raising more troops, called for by the President. Now there is peace over all the land, and the flag of the Republic waves unquestioned over every acre of our national domain. [Cheers.]

We never knew the value of our institutions until the hour of their peril. If we had failed, there would have been no reconstruction from the tomb of nations. But, thanks to our heroic defenders, no GIBSON will write the history of our decline and fall. [Cheers.]

I shall hail the day when all the States shall revolve in their appropriate orbits around the central government, and when we can behold them distinct as the billows on the sea; and yet we cannot forget that history teaches us that it was eight years after the surrender of Yorktown, in the revolutionary war, though our fathers were of one mind as to its necessity, before the constitution was adopted, and the Union thus established.

It is auspicious that the ablest Congress that ever sat, during my knowledge of public affairs, meets next month, to face and settle the momentous questions which will be brought before it. It will not be governed by any spirit of revenge, but solely by duty to the country. I have no right to anticipate its action, nor do I confine myself to any inflexible, unalterable policy; but these ideas occur to me, and I speak of them with the frankness with which we should always express our views.

Last March, when Congress adjourned, the States lately in rebellion were represented in a hostile Congress and Cabinet, devising ways and means for the destruction of the country. It may not be generally known, and it has been reported to me on the testimony of members of the so-called Confederate Congress, that General Lee, the military head of the rebellion, declared last February, in his official character, that the contest was utterly hopeless, but that their Congress and Cabinet determined to continue the struggle, and 20,000 men fell after that time, on both sides, in the battles around Petersburg and Richmond.

Since the adjournment of the United States Congress, not a single rebellious State voluntarily surrendered; not an army laid down its weapons; not a regiment abandoned their falling cause; not a Union army conquered a peace, not by any promise of voluntary submission, but by the force of arms.

Some of the members of the so-called Confederate Congress, who, about adjournment last March, were struggling to blot this nation from the map of the world, propose, I understand, to enter Congress on the opening of its session next month, and resume their former business of governing the country they struggled so earnestly to ruin. They say they have lost no rights. It seems as if the burning of the ships of our commerce on the ocean, starving our prisoners, and raising armies to destroy the nation, would impair some of these rights until their new governments were recognized by Congress. [Cheers.] The constitution, which seems framed for every emergency, gives to each House the exclusive right to judge of the qualifications, election, and return of its members; and I apprehend they will exercise that right.

Congress having passed no law on restoration, President Johnson prescribed certain action for these States, which he deemed indispensable to their restoration to their former relation to the government, which I think eminently wise and patriotic:

First.—That their conventions should declare the various ordinances of secession null and void; not as some have done, merely repeal them, but declare them absolutely without any force and effect.

Second.—That their Legislatures should ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, that this cause of dissension and rebellion might be utterly extirpated.

Third.—That the whole United States repudiate the rebel debt, though, by its terms, it will be a long time before it falls due, as it was payable six months after the recognition of the Confederacy by the United States.

This reminds me of an old friend in Indiana who said he liked to give his notes payable ten days after convenience, [laughter and cries of "good," "good."]
But there are other terms on which, I think, there is no division among the loyal men of the Union:

First.—That the declaration of Independence must be recognized as the law of the land, and every man, alien and native, white and black, protected in the inalienable and God-given rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Mr. Lincoln, in that emancipation proclamation, which is the proudest wreath in his chaplet of fame, [cheers] not only gave freedom to the slaves but declared the government would maintain that freedom. [Applause.] We cannot abandon them, and leave them defenceless at the mercy of their former owners. They must be protected in their right of person and property, and their freedom must have the right to sit in all courts of justice for all just claims, and to testify also, so as to have security against outrage and wrong. I call them freemen not freedmen. The last phrase might have answered before their freedom was fully secured, but they should be regarded now as freemen of the republic. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.]

Second.—The amendment of their State constitutions, which have been adopted by many of their State conventions so reluctantly, under the pressure of dispatches from the President and the Secretary of State, should be ratified by a majority of their people. We all know that but a very small portion of their voters participated in the election of delegates to these conventions, and nearly, if not all, the conventions have declared them in force without any ratification by the people. When this crisis has passed, can they not turn around and say that these were adopted under duress, by delegates elected by a meagre vote, under provisional governors and military authorities, and never ratified by a popular vote? And could they not turn over the anti-Lecompton argument against us, and insist, as we did, that a constitution not ratified by the people may have effect, but no moral effect whatever?

Third.—The President can, on all occasions, insist that they shall elect Congressmen who could take the oath prescribed by the act of 1862; but, in defiance of this, and insulting the President and the country, they have, in a large majority of instances, voted down Union men who could take the oath, and selected those who could not, and would feel disgraced if they could. Without mentioning names, one gentleman elected in Alabama by a large majority, declared in his address to the people before the election, that the iron pen of history would record the emancipation act as the most monstrous deed of cruelty that ever darkened the annals of any nation; and another, who avowed that he gave all possible aid and comfort to the rebellion, denounced the Congress of 1862 as guilty in enacting such an oath. [A voice—"Put them on probation."]

Fourth. While it must be expected that a minority of these States will cherish, for years perhaps, these feelings of disloyalty, the country has a right to expect that, before their members are admitted to a share in the government of the country, a clear majority of the people of each of these States should give evidence of their earnest and cheerful loyalty, not by such speeches as are so common, that they submit the issue to the arbitrament of war; but that they are willing to stand by and fight for the flag of the country against all its enemies, at home or abroad. The danger now is in too much precipitation. Let us rather make haste slowly, and we can then hope that the foundations of our government, when thus reconstructed, on the basis of indisputable loyalty, will be as eternal as the stars. [Applause.]

In President Johnson I have unshaken confidence. I cannot forget that, in the Senate, at the opening of the rebellion, he was the only Southern member who denounced it and its originators, and that he was faithful among the faithless. [Applause.] Nor do we forget that, when on his way from the capital to his home, insulted though he was at many railway stations, he never faltered in his devotion to the Union. Nor can I forget his speech, when Military Governor of Tennessee, to a mass meeting of colored men at Nashville, at which he declared all men should have a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life, and let him succeed who has the most merit. You all remember his speech to the colored regiment of the District of Columbia, wherein he repudiated that stereotyped declaration that "this is a white man's country alone," and insisted that it was theirs also. You remember, also, his remarks to the South Carolina delegation, that the only right stem was to protect all men, both white and black; and that, if they got the general principle right, details and collaterals would follow. We all remember, too, his earnest dispatches to the Southern Conventions, and that he has signed the death warrant of every one who has been convicted of conspiracy.

The great Union organization of the country carried it successfully, aided by our heroic defenders, through the perilous crisis of the past four years. Our beloved martyr-President leaned upon it in the darkest hour. It stood by the national cause unflinching. It voted down the Chicago platform, which declared the war to be a failure, and which demanded a cessation of hostilities. The people have placed the whole power of the Government in its hands—executive, legislative, and judicial, and reassured it by the brilliant victories of this fall. Let us emulate the example of its friends in all the States. Let us study unity in the light of duty, and believe that the executive and legislative departments of the Government, when they compare views together, will cordially co-operate in this great work before us all, and so act that the foundations of our Union, wisely and patriotically reconstructed, shall be eternal as the ages.

With a hearty acceptance by the South of the new situation, I rejoice to believe that under a system of paid free labor, and respecting the rights of freemen, it will go forward in a career of prosperity, wealth, and progress, unparalleled in its previous history. It has a more genial climate than we have in the colder north; a wider range of productions—for it has cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar, which command such high prices now in the markets of the world; and has boundless water power, almost entirely unimproved. Rid, now, of the shiftless system of slave labor, it will with its loins girded anew, rival us in the race of prosperity.

In conclusion, I can but echo the words of our departed President in his last inaugural, on the steps of the capital. With malice towards none, with charity for all, but with firmness to do the right as God gives us to see the right, and all will be well.

The address was cheered throughout, and at its conclusion, many in the crowd rushed forward to congratulate the speaker, while the band played patriotic airs.

Every young man is eagerly asking the best way to get on in life. The Bible gives a short answer to the question: "Walk in the way of good men, and keep the paths of the righteous." A great many books of advice and directions have been written, but here is the gist of them all.

'Now, gentlemen,' said Sheridan to his guests, as the ladies left the room, 'let us understand each other. Are we to drink like men or beasts? Somewhat indignant the guest exclaimed: Like men, of course.' Then, he replied, 'we are going to get jolly drunk, for brutes never drink more than they want.'

RECONSTRUCTION.—Last week the wife of a rebel officer, killed while slaughtering our soldiers in line of battle, and whose father, Gen. Pettigrew, of South Carolina, was twice wounded on the field while fighting to destroy his country, had presented to her acceptance a position in one of the Departments! As she flung it in 700 wives and children of Union soldiers wandered the streets of Washington, postponed or despairing applicants for Government employment.

Again, on Friday last in Alexandria, the only man in Fairfax county who had the patriotism and courage to vote for Abraham Lincoln; was shot dead in the streets by a returned rebel officer. The civil judge who weighed the cruel murderer in the scales of justice, assessed its price at \$5,000. That was the amount of bail upon which the bloody villain was enlarged. [St. Jo. Union.]

PROSPECTUS OF THE HOWARD UNION.

Determined to labor zealously to promote the interests of the people of Howard and adjoining counties, and believing that a well-conducted paper will be of utility and convenience to them, I respectfully solicit from them that patronage the enterprise deserves.

Terms.—Two Dollars per year, or One Dollar for six months, invariably in advance.

FRANCIS M. TAYLOR.

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Of all descriptions executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, on reasonable terms, exclusively for cash.

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Family Instruction and Amusement, Edited by Moses A. Dow. THE paper has the largest circulation ever published in this country. Its contents are such as will be approved to the most fastidious circles—nothing immoral being admitted into its pages.

TERMS ON FINE PAPER.
One copy for 12 months..... \$ 5 00
One copy for 6 months..... 2 50
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TERMS ON CHEAP PAPER.
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ALL PERSONS who are putting up Fruit and Vegetables may find the latest and most approved Self-Sealing Jars, very cheap, at PALMER & CO.'s

INSURANCE CARD. FIRE, INLAND, AND MARINE, LIFE, AND General Accident Insurance.

HAVING been appointed agent of the following well known companies, viz: HOME Insurance Company of New York (Fire and Marine.) ARCTIC Insurance Company of New York (Fire and Marine.)

HOME AND ARCTIC.

Fire and Marine policies promptly on application, and on as Favorable Terms as any other "first class" institution.

LIVES, ACCIDENTS

of every kind, will also be issued by the "Equitable Life" and the "New York Accidental" on application to me.

STEINMETZ & SHEPPERD,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS.

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1865. NEW FALL GOODS!

GEO. PHIPPS, General Dealer in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, Boots & Shoes, HATS & CAPS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, &C.

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Will give prompt attention to all orders for his services for the public sale of all kinds of property, real or personal.

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KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment of All kinds of Furniture, which we offer at a small advance on St. Louis prices.

A complete stock of Metallic and Wooden Burial Cases kept constantly on hand, for sale at reasonable rates.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and workmanlike manner.

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Fine toilet articles of every description. WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, COAL OIL, LAMPS, SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY.

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Flavoring extracts of all kinds, for flavoring ice-cream, custards, jellies, sauces, &c.

SOZODONT for cleansing and beautifying the teeth.

JUST RECEIVED, a superior assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils, and Varnishes, which I will sell on

THE MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

PHYSICIANS may rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded and put up accurately, and with dispatch, at all hours, day and night.

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THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he has opened a New Livery Stable in Glasgow at the old stand on First Street, and will keep excellent

Horses, Buggies, Carriages, etc., always on hand for the accommodation of the public. Charges moderate. He also keeps a Feed Stable, and will furnish feed for stock by the week, day, or single feed.

By constant attention to business he hopes to receive from the public that encouragement the enterprise deserves.

W. P. PITTS, October 5, 1865—1f.

New Stock OF GROCERIES.

THE undersigned is fully prepared to give it the public.

All the Benefits of the late Great appreciation of Currency, by furnishing them with any article in his line of business, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Having bought recently, under all the advantages of a CASH MARKET, will sell accordingly.

MY STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF:

Sugar, Coffee, Hay Forks, Iron, Weeding Hooks, Nails, Spin Cotton, Coal Oil, Soap, Dye-Stuffs, Coal Oil, Hardware, Salt, Cutlery, Scythes Blades, Fish, Curries and wool cards, Scissors, Shovels, Chains, Fruits, Confectionaries, Rope, Locks, Hinges, Screws, etc., etc., &c.,

Will pay the highest market price IN CASH for all kinds of Produce.

Also, Agent for Receiving and Forwarding Freight.

Store-room in the old Post Office, at the corner of Water and Howard streets, next door to my old stand, Glasgow, Mo.

GEORGE H. TATUM.

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