

under the directions of my lamented predecessor. We commenced the work together, and we succeeded, before I came here, in restoring the relations which had existed between Tennessee and the rest of the Union, with one exception, and that was representation.

I came to Washington and, under extraordinary circumstances, succeeded to the presidential chair. What then? Congress had adjourned, without prescribing any plan. I then proceeded, as I had done in my own State, to restore the other States. We found that the people had no courts, and we said to the Judges, District Attorneys and Marshals, go down and hold your courts; the people need tribunals; justice will be administered; was that wrong? Courts were opened.

We looked out and saw that the people down there had no mails; they had been interrupted and cut off by the rebellion. We said to the Postmaster General, let the people have mail facilities, and let them begin to understand what we all feel and think; that we are one people. We looked out and saw that there was a blockade, that the houses were all closed, and we said, open the doors of the custom houses and remove the blockade, let trade and commerce be restored and it was done. We thus traveled on, opening custom houses, restoring mails and re-establishing all the customs that had been interrupted by the rebellion. Was there anything here that was not authorized by the constitution, and justified by the great necessities of the case?

And now what remains to be done? It is to admit representation. (Cheers.) When we say admit representation, it is in a constitutional and law abiding sense, as was intended at the beginning of the government. All that is needed is for the two Houses respectively to determine the question. But some one will say that a traitor might come in. The answer to that is that each House must be the judge, and when traitors present themselves, cannot either House know that they are traitors? Can't they kick them out doors, and send back, saying to the people who sent them, you must send loyal men? (Cheers, and a voice, that's logic.) What's the difficulty about that? (None, and cheers.) If a traitor presents himself to either House, cannot that House say no, you can't be admitted into either Body, go back. We will not deny your people representation, but they must send us loyal representatives. (Cheers.) When a State does send loyal representatives, can you have any better loyalty?

While I have been contending against traitors and treason and secession and the dissolution of the Union, I have been contending at the same time against the consolidation of power here. I think a consolidation of power here is equally dangerous with a separation of the States. The one would halter us, and might run into anarchy. While the other would concentrate, and eventuate in monarchy.

But there is an idea abroad that one man can be a despot, that one man can be an usurper, but that a hundred or two hundred men cannot. Mr. Jefferson, the apostle of liberty, tells us, and so does common sense, that tyranny and despotism can be exercised by many more rigorously and tyrannically than by one. What power had our President? What can he do? What can he originate? Why, they say that he exercises the veto power. What is the veto power? (A voice, to put down the nigger. Laughter.) Who is your President? (Voices, Andy Johnson.) Is he not elected by the people? The President is nothing more than the tribune of the people. His office is tribune in character. In olden times, when the Roman senate was encroaching on the people's rights and putting the heel of power on the necks of the people, the people chose a tribune and placed him at the door of the senate, so that when that power ventured such an act he was clothed with power to say veto—I forbid. Your President now is the tribune of the people, and I thank God that I intend to assert the power which the people have placed in my hands.

Washington, 18. The reward of \$100,000, for the capture of Jeff. Davis, has been divided among the 4th Michigan cavalry, on the same basis as the naval prizes. Col. Fritchard gets \$10,000; Capt's, each, \$729, Lieut's, each, \$555; Serg't-Major, \$271, Lieut-Serg't, \$250; other sergeants, \$208; corporals, \$187; privates, \$166. The Board say that the 1st Wisconsin cavalry rendered valuable service, but are not entitled to share in the reward.

The whole case upon which Judge Underwood, of the U. S. District Court at Alexandria, lately decided that he could not issue a writ of habeas corpus, came up yesterday before Attorney General Speed, who gave an opinion adverse to Judge Underwood's decision, whereupon the President to-day ordered the release of the prisoner, on a writ of habeas corpus.

New York, 18. Arrived the British steamship Virginia, from Liverpool, 4th, with 1,013 passengers. She had 33 deaths on the passage. The disease is said to be similar to that with which the steamship England is infected. The Virginia is at quarantine anchorage, 20 miles below the city.

Portland, Me., 18. A man died in this city, of cholera, this forenoon. He is said to be one of those who escaped from the steamer England.

Washington, 19. The freedman's celebration of emancipation in the District of Columbia took place to-day, having been postponed from Monday on account of the weather. Two regiments of colored troops and various colored Irish delegations joined in the procession, which, after marching through the principal streets, entered the White House and grounds, when President Johnson came out and addressed them, after cheers, as follows:—

My colored friends, I thank you for this compliment you have paid, in presenting yourselves before me on this your day of celebration. And I will remark, in this connection, that I am satisfied the time will come, and that too before a great while, when the colored people will find out who have selected them as a hobby and pretence by which they may be successful in obtaining and keeping power, and who have been their truest friends, and wanted them to participate and enjoy the blessings of freedom. The time will come when it will be made known who contributed as much as any other man, who, without being considered egotistical, I may say, contributed more in promoting the national guarantee of the abolition of slavery in all the States by the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving a national guarantee that slavery shall not be permitted to exist or be re-established in any State within the jurisdiction of the United States.

I know how easy a matter it is to prejudice, and also how easy it is to foster prejudice and unkind feelings. I care not that I have been engaged in this work in which my all has been imperiled. I was not engaged in it as a hobby, nor did I ride the colored men for the sake of gaining power. What I did was for the purpose of establishing the great principle of freedom, and I thank God that I feel and know it to be such, and that my efforts have contributed as much, if not more, in accomplishing this great national guarantee, than those of any other living man in the United States. (Enthusiastic applause.)

It is very easy for the colored men to have pretended friends in high places, far removed from danger, whose eyes have only abstractly gazed on freedom; who have never risked their limbs and lives and property, and who never contributed six pence in the furtherance of the great cause, while another perilled his all and everything dear to man, and those whom he raised and who lived with him, and who now enjoy his property with his consent, and who now receive his assistance and aid.

And yet some assume, who have never been considered great defenders of the colored men, then let me mingle with you in the celebration of the day which commenced your freedom. I do it in sincerity and truth, and trust in God that the blessings which have been conferred may be enjoyed and appreciated by you, and that you may give them a proper direction.

The bands then struck up a lively tune. In the meanwhile the President remained on the balcony, and very many approached and shook hands with him. One thanked him for his promises, when the President replied:—Yes, my man, you will find out in the long run who is your friend, and that I have always tried to be such. To this the negro replied:—Excuse me, Mr. President, but I hope that you will do a little better by us hereafter than you have been doing.

The procession marched along Pennsylvania Avenue and, when passing around the Capitol, cheer after cheer rent the air, in compliment to the legislation of Congress, the friends and members of both Houses crowding the porticoes as the procession passed. Returning again to Franklin Square, Senators Trumbull and Wilson and Maj.-Gen. Howard made speeches. About 10,000 participated in the celebration.

Edward McCook to-day received his commission as Minister to the Sandwich Islands. Gen. Patrick E. Connor has been breveted Major-General.

The Indian Bureau has received a letter from Col. Winkoop, dated at Fort Larned, Kansas, April 10, saying:—I have got all the hostile bands in, and declare the Indians to be at peace, consequently the different routes of travel across the plains are perfectly safe. The effect is already plainly visible, from the fact that the mail is traveling without escort, and small parties of emigrants and freighters are pursuing their course in perfect safety, and without anticipation of any danger from the Indians. I have visited the Indian camps without an escort, and to all appearance they are as peaceably disposed as I ever knew them to be, prior to the opening of hostilities.

Liverpool, 7. Austro-Prussian relations are much discussed. Prussia continues her uncompromising attitude. The Emperor of Russia had sent two notes to the Sovereigns, it is reported, tendering mediation. The minor German States were arming. Count Bismark is said to have declared that the pacific declarations of Count Koralie, on behalf of Austria, were insufficient, and that Prussia will continue her armament. According to another statement he had briefly replied to Koralie, in a note justifying the movements of Prussia by those of Austria, but repudiating any idea of attacking Austria.

The Prussian reply to the Austrian note created a very unfavorable impression in Vienna.

The Paris *Moniteur* confirms the statement that Baron Lorillard's mission to Mexico was successful; and that arrangements for the return of the French troops in three divisions have been made. It is hoped that this arrangement will satisfy the Washington Government.

A Paris correspondent says France intends to occupy Vera Cruz, Tampico and other principal ports, as a guarantee for the expenses of the expedition and a security to French interests.

The reform sensation continued in England. The events of the week had been demonstrations at Liverpool in honor of Gladstone, with a grand banquet on one day and a mass reform meeting the next. Enthusiasm ran high for the reform measure. Gladstone made two brilliant speeches, emphatically declaring that the government would stand or fall upon the question. He warmly eulogized America, and pointed to the exertions in the late war as proof of the benefits resulting from a trust in the people, and contended that England should learn a lesson from it.

John Bright addressed a large reform meeting at Rockdale, on the 4th. He advocated the reform bill, and strongly denounced the tory party.

It is expected that the government majority on the reform bill will exceed twenty.

Political excitement on the German question runs high in Paris, and it is positively re-asserted that France is quietly getting an army of observation together and strengthening the garrisons.

Washington, 20. A voluminous report to the Secretary of War, on bounty jumping shows that, of 500,000 volunteers mustered into the service, only 168,000 reached the field, although most all the others received bounties; and that this wholesale system of fraud was perpetrated in nearly every State.

New York, 20. Dr. Bissell, deputy health officer, reports that the steamship Virginia, Capt. Pronz, sailed from Liverpool, April 4, and arrived in Lower Bay, April 18th. No sickness appeared on board till the 12th. Three deaths occurred on the 10th, 7 on the 15th, 4 on the 16th, 8 on the 17th, 7 on the 18th, and 9 on the 19th; total, 46. Of these 44 were steerage passengers and 2 were crew. Twenty more are sick with cholera, and four of them are bad cases. The sick are being received on board the floating hospital steamer at quarantine.

The ship carpenters, caulkers and longshoremen, numbering more than 3,000 men, have been on a strike, for a week or more, for 8 hours and \$1.50 a day.

Chicago, 21. A joint resolution passed the Senate on the 17th and the House on the 19th, appropriating \$121,785 to feed the Indians who will assemble, between the 25th of May and 5th of July, at Forts Laramie, Sully, Rice, Union and Berthold, at each more than 2,000, to conclude the treaties of peace. These Indians were invited to assemble by the War Department, which discovers at the last moment that it has not supplies adequate to feed them, therefore the above appropriation by the Interior Department.

New York, 21. Paul Ansoff, Russian Commissioner to the Western Union Telegraph Co., arrived in the steamer Persia, and will proceed to San Francisco by steamer on the 1st of May, there to join Bulkely's expedition.

The board of health have determined to remove the cellar population of New York and Brooklyn to more healthy abodes, and also to establish cholera hospitals in various parts of the two cities, for cases of necessity.

The steamship England, which has arrived from Halifax, is detained at the lower quarantine. She has 1,340 souls aboard, including the crew, having lost 200 en-route and at Halifax. The passengers and crew are all well.

Five new cases were received in the hospital this forenoon from the steamer Virginia. There were four deaths by cholera last night. Sixty-eight cases are now in hospital.

Mayor Hoffman has ordered nitro-glycerine to be stored in vessels filled with water.

Philadelphia, 21. A fire last evening destroyed James Watson's flax factory on 9th street, above Columbia Avenue; loss \$70,000; insurance \$40,000.

Boston, 21. The Lower Branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has rejected the eight hour bill, by 109 against 51.

[Chicago, 22. The French Minister had an interview with the Secretary of State, on the 21st. It is said that he presented the formal adhesion of the French Government to the American principle of non-intervention, as explained by the Secretary of State. The Emperor kindly and cordially replied to the United States, and agrees to withdraw his troops from Mexico in three detachments, one next November, and the others in May and November, 1867.

New York, 22. It is said the cholera is increasing on the steamer Virginia at a fearful rate, 33 new cases having occurred.

Cincinnati, 21. There have been 3 deaths by Asiatic cholera thus far in this city; responsible physicians have declared these cases to be the usual forerunners of that fearful epidemic.

New York, 22. The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says the French government has communicated its resolutions for evacuating Mexico to Mr. Bigelow, and, as you are aware, Mr. Seward has addressed the Imperial Government a long dispatch, in which he thus sets forth the views of the Washington Cabinet, touching the Mexican Empire:—The Washington government witnesses with satisfaction the withdrawal of the army of a great European power from American soil. The United States' government has no intention of departing from its neutrality toward Mexico nor, when the French are withdrawn, will it in any way modify its policy toward the new Empire. The United States Government will not recognize the Empire as the Government of Mexico, nor enter into any treaties with Mexico, except those required by commerce.

Maximilian is recruiting his volunteers in Germany and Belgium, and expects to get 20,000 troops to replace the French before they have all embarked in November, 1867. It is an expensive affair, and will prove to be a heavy call on the Mexican exchequer.

So far as France is concerned, there is great attraction in thus delaying the finale.

## SOILING COWS.

Dr. L. S. Wright, of Whitesboro, N. Y., has made some experience in soiling cows. The following report of them is from the Report of the N. Y. Cheese Manufacturers' Association for 1864:

The doctor made an interesting experiment last year by adopting in part the system of green-soiling for 30 cows. Twenty acres were employed for the purpose of producing food for these cows, and were divided up in the following manner:—pasturage, 15 acres; clover, 3 acres, rye, 1 acre; oats, 1 acre; sowed corn, 1 acre. The rye is put in the previous season, by the last of August or first of September, and is therefore ready to be cut early in the season following. By the time this is used up the clover will be large enough to be used, after that the oats, which are sowed early in April. The corn fodder comes last, and different parts of this acre of land are sowed with the corn, so as to have a succession in food, the earliest corn being put in by the 5th of May. In this way the 20 acres were amply sufficient to keep the cows in feed until some time in October, when they were turned into aftergrass. The Doctor is of the opinion that the cows do as well, if not better, both as to health and yield of milk, than they would at pasture, and that when land is valuable and arable, or adapted to this system, it can be employed with profit. The cows were generally fed by 6 o'clock in the morning, and remained at their feed about three hours, when they were turned into the pasture, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon they were brought up and received their forenoon's meal. To cut the feed and take charge of the cows, it takes one man about half his time.

It may be observed here that, it usually takes two to three acres of land to pasture a cow, while by the system adopted as described above two-thirds only of an acre suffice. The system of green-soiling is not generally understood, nor are its advantages appreciated by the dairy farmer. All experiments of this kind are valuable, and are well worthy of thought and investigation whether the smaller farms, under this system, may not be enabled to keep quite as much stock, realizing more profit annually than farms of double and treble their size under the ordinary method of culture.

Dr. Wright grows mangolds to some extent for stock feeding, and prefers them to other roots, taking the cost of cultivation and the relative nutritive value in account.

CLOUDS OF PIGEONS.—The atmosphere of Cincinnati was lately disturbed by the flight of prodigious flocks of pigeons, the whirl of whose innumerable wings at times was heard like the rush of the winds through a leafy wilderness. It is conjectured that this extraordinary movement of birds indicates the breaking up of a pigeon roost in Indiana. The pigeons were flying from the southeast to the northwest, out of range.

## Varieties.

—A good story is told of an inveterate drinker who signed a temperance pledge, but was found soon after imbibing as often as ever. To his friends who remonstrated with him, he replied that the document which he signed was invalid because it had no stamp.

—A black minister was closing up his prayer, when some white boys in the corner had the ill-manners to laugh, so that the sable suppliant heard them. He had said but a moment before, and very earnestly, "Bless all dat is human," when the laugh occurred; and commencing again, just before the "Amen," the pious old negro said: "O Lord, we are not in de habit of addin' postscripts to our prayers; but if the 'spression, 'Bless all dat is human,' won't take in dese wicked white fellers, den we pray dat de Lord will bress some dat ain't human, also, besides, Amen!"

—We heard recently an amusing instance of Southern pride. A Tennessee lady was in Washington, interceding for a pardon for her rebel husband. Her application to the President was well received, and he treated her with great consideration and kindness. In speaking of her interviews with him to a friend, the lady remarked that the President was very cordial and gracious, spoke very kindly of her husband and his family, and invited her to stay at the White House while she remained in Washington. "Well," said her friend, "you accepted the President's hospitality?"—"No," remarked the lady, "we never knew the Johnsons."

—It is never too late to do right; as, for instance, a gentleman began to study grammar after he had written for the press ten years. It is never too late to get married; Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, took her first husband at five hundred and eighty. It is never too late to drop any habit; James, the novelist, wrote sixty-nine volumes before he could shake off his "solitary horseman." It is never too late to be a "wide awake" character; an old gentleman who has ceased to read the *Daily Evening Blunderbuss*, has entirely recovered from the sleepiness that used to afflict him. It is sometimes too late to "pop the question;" a man once did so to a "charming vider" just as she reached her house after burying her first husband. "You are too late," was the reply, "the clergyman spoke to me at the grave!"

—"My dear," said Mrs. Dogberry, to her daughter, "you should not hold your dress so very high in crossing the street." "Then, ma," replied the maiden, "how shall I ever show the beauty of my flounced pantalets, that has almost ruined my eyesight to manufacture? I'm sure I don't care if the beaux do look at me." Mrs. Dogberry spoke of "the sin of vanity and the beauty of decorum," and walked off to her chamber.

—A Yorkshire lad, who recently visited London for the first time, gives his views of the ladies in this way: "Somewhere in every circumference of silk and velvet that wriggles along there's a woman, I s'pose; but how much of the holler is filled in with meat, and how much is gammon, the spectator dun no. A feller marrys a wife, and finds, when it comes to the p'int, that he has nothin' in his arms but reg'lar anatomy. If men is gay deseevers, wot's to be said of the female that dresses for a hundred and forty weight, but hasn't reely as much fat on her as would grease a griddle?—all the aparient plumpness consisting of cotton and whalebone."

—A stoical Scotchman was addressed by his sick wife, "Oh! John, I shan't leave this bed alive." "Please thyself, Betty, and thee'll please me," returned John, with great equanimity. "I have been a good wife to you, John," persisted the dying woman. "Middlin', Betty, middlin'," responded the matter-of-fact husband.

—A young fellow from "the country," a short time since, thought he must show his gallantry, and take his Dulcinea to the city of notions, whither he had never been. As he was passing a druggist's, he espied some gentlemen drinking soda. So in steps Sam with his lady, and says, "Less have some of that 'ere." Kish—siz—ker—went the soda, which soon found its way to the stomach of the beau, all full of effervescence as it was. Setting the glass on the stand, the buck turned round to his deer (who had modestly retired a pace), and said, as he wiped his mouth on his coat-sleeve, "I'll tell you what it is, Sal, that soddy is unkimmon good—why don't you buy some?"