

enough on earth to drive me from it. (Prolonged cheering.) Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed, dismayed or intimidated by either threats or encroachments, but have stood there, in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the tocsin of alarm whenever I deemed the citadel of liberty in danger. (Great applause.)

I said on a previous occasion, and repeat it now, that all that was necessary, in the great struggle against tyranny and despotism, was that the struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and properly understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who the contestants were and what that struggle was about, they determined they would settle this question on the side of the constitution and principle. (Cries of "that's so," and applause.)

I proclaim here today, as I have on other occasions, that my faith is abiding in the great mass of the people. In the darkest hour of the struggle, when the clouds seemed to be the most lowering, my faith instead of giving way looked up through the darkness and far beyond, and saw that all would be safe in the end.

My countrymen, we all know that, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, tyranny and despotism ever can be used and exerted more effectually by the many than the one. We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, upon constitutional rights, and violate daily, and month after month, the fundamental principles of the government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a constitution, and that there was a limit to the power and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. (Cries of "that's so,"—enthusiastic cheers.)

This is the truth, and because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the most severe terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation, of the most villainous character, has made its way through the public press.

What, gentlemen, has been your and my aim? What has been the cause of your offending? I will tell you. Daring to stand by the constitution of our fathers. (Cheers.)

The President here approached the spot where Senator Johnson was standing, and said:—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 in council with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all the states and coextensive 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 1776. (Cheers.) I think I may state that the declarations that were then made are equal to the declaration of independence. As I stand here to-day I pronounce it 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 cheers.) Yes, in proclaiming and reproclaiming these great truths, you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can make common cause and stand together for the restoration of the states and the preservation of the government, without reference to party. The only question is the salvation of the country, for our country rises above all party considerations or influences. (Cries of "good," and cheers.)

How many are in the United States that now require to be free—that bear 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 to the people of United States, and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Let me, in this connection, ask you who has done more for the advancement of the public welfare than I? 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 the convention, I may be permitted to ask what have I to gain in human ambition more than I have gained? My race is nearly run. I have been placed in as high an

office as I can occupy under the constitution; and I may say that I have held almost every position, from the lowest to highest, which man may attain in our government. I have passed through every position, from alderman of a village to the presidency, and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to satisfy a reasonable ambition.

If I wanted office, or 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 measures called the Freedmen's Bureau. (Laughter and applause.) With the army which it placed at my disposal I could have remained at the Capital of the United States, and with its fifty or sixty millions of dollars of appropriation at my disposal, with the machinery to be worked by my own hands with my satraps and dependants 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. (Cries of "that's true," and three cheers for the President.)

But, Gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. (Great cheering.) It is upon that I have always relied; it is upon that I rely now. (A voice, "and the people will not disappoint you.") And I repeat that neither the threats nor jeers of Congress nor of a calumniating press can drive me from my purpose. 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. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Chairman: I have said more than I intended. For the kind allusions to myself contained in your address and in the resolutions adopted by the convention, let me remark that, in this crisis and at this period of my public life, I hold them above all price; and shall ever recur, with feelings of profound gratification, to the last resolution, containing the endorsement of the convention, and emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. (Loud cheers.) I hope that my future action may be such that you and the convention may not regret the assurances you have expressed of me. (Cries of "we are sure of it.")

Before parting, my friends, one and all, Committee and strangers, please accept my thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat, I shall always continue to be guided by firm and conscientious convictions of duty, and that always gives courage under the constitution, which I make my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks three cheers were given for Andrew Johnson, and three more for Gen. Grant. The President and Gen. Grant then retired arm and arm, and the Committee and audience began to disperse.

AN INDIGNANT OUTBURST.—The Academy of Marseilles, has been awakened from its torpor by a strange incident. At a recent setting, one of its members begged permission to read a poem on the follies of the day. Herein the ladies were most severely criticised for their exaggeration in dress, manners and morals—the indecency of Teresa—the absurdity of the Bonitons—in short, every vice and folly of modern society was held up to ridicule. In the midst of this severe lashing, while the audience, all attention, interrupted the silence only by a sympathetic titter, a lady arose, screamed out in the greatest excitement, "you are nothing but a pack of asses," burst through the crowd and disappeared.

THE NORTH POLE.—Two Frenchmen recently explored the island of Spitzbergen in a manner never before done. They measured the mountains, mapped the whole coast, examined the vegetable products, the geological composition, &c. of the island, and found that the long day, extending over several months during which the sun never sets, became intensely hot after a month or two.

POPULATION OF ST. PETERSBURG.—The last census taken at St. Petersburg shows that the population amounts to 539,122, of whom 613,443 are men, and 225,679 women.

GAMBLING AT SARATOGA.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

The multiplying of gaming houses in this place from season to season has been marked, but never as much so as now. On the main street many of the second floors are taken by those who keep gaming tables. No pains are taken to keep the business a secret. From the streets, from the piazzas of the hotels, from dawn till dark, from sundown till sunrise, Sunday brings no repose and no cessation, man can be seen under the fascination of the tables, winning or losing great sums. Some well-to-do and well-reputed men from New York daily play, with a fixed rule only to loose a certain sum.

A woman from New York has taken a house which is elegantly fitted up. It has a bar of choicest wines and liquors. A hop is held each night, at which men are admitted on the payment of \$5. Young women quite pretty and well dressed, parade the streets and call at the hotels, and with handsomely printed circulars call men into this new palace of dissipation. The circular holds out the price of the hops, the music, the wines and refreshments, as does a bill of fare in a restaurant. The lady of the mansion keeps a fore-in-hand team. The outfit is splendid. The horses are stately and aristocratic. A driver holds the reins dressed in livery. Two lackeys sit behind in white coats of immense breadth, and buttons as big as half dollars, and otherwise dressed in the most aristocratic style. Alone, in the open carriage, the owner sits in all her glory, and is driven up and down, in and out the town, and of course is the center of general observation. The thing has made and will make a profound excitement here. Men have been waylaid by girls pretending to have lost their way. Men have been enticed into the house under various pretences, and the bold, defiant, open, business-like way the house is managed strikes all with astonishment.

INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIP.—A new relation between employers and employed has been tried in England in a few instances. It is called the industrial partnership scheme, the plan of which is to secure to the workman in a manufacturing establishment a bonus, besides the regular wages, of the profit accruing to the enterprise, over and above a certain high percentage secured to capital. For instance, a Company in Manchester bound themselves under a trust deed, that after dividing fifteen per cent. upon capital they would divide the surplus, whatever it might be, as a bonus among the workmen. The London Spectator describes the success of this experiment.

"The result was a sudden decrease in waste, the men not seeing why they should waste their own property any more than any other master's; and waste is, perhaps, next to bad debts, the greatest source of manufacturing loss. The next was an immense advance in the pace of the work done, the men putting their hearts into it as hired people will not do, and scolding each other for neglect, as if each man was overseer. The last was a great increase of orders, every man employed being as anxious to obtain work, and profitable work, or, as himself expressed, to 'carry some'ut to bonus,' as if he had been sole master. The result was a first dividend at the rate of fifteen per cent. over for division among the men." In another instance a firm determined to adopt this system after suffering severely from strikes and similar troubles, and had actually to force the men into its adoption, they not believing in it, because they could not see a whole year ahead; and now the one difficulty is to soothe the wrath of those who in their ignorant prejudice rejected the offered boon.—Boston Journal.

THE METHODISTS.—The London Patriot says that Wesleyan Methodism has come to a stand-still in Great Britain. In Staffordshire and all the southern districts it has been steadily losing ground for several years. In London circuits during the last year there was an increase of nearly six hundred members, but in so many of the others was there a decrease that the total gain shown on the numerical returns for the year just closed, is scarcely more than a single hundred. Complaints are made of a general laxity of discipline, of the abandonment of love feasts, and slacker attendance at the class meetings.

AN owl that was robbed of her young by a French lad, near Avanches, France, watched the boy for four days, and on the fifth, upon the boy leaving the farm house, the injured bird, which had been perched upon a tree, pounced down upon him, and with one stroke of its claws tore out his left eye.

HOME ITEMS.

COMMITTED.—On Friday morning, Frank Matthews, of some notoriety not of an enviable character, was arrested on the charge of having stolen a mule, the property of Mr. Thomas Jenkins, sometime about the 20th ult. Matthews thinking a "clean breast" the best policy confessed to the appropriation before his Honor Alderman Clinton, who demanded of him \$500 for his appearance before the Probate Court, failing to furnish which, he was committed to await his trial.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a man about sixty years of age, named John Partridge, and supposed to be from Northampton, England, was found lodged in the drift about a mile below Jordan bridge on Wednesday evening. On Thursday morning the Coroner, Justice Clinton, accompanied by a constable went to the place to hold an inquest and inter the body. The man was a little bald headed, his hair and whiskers—side whiskers—being grey. He was about 5 feet 8 inches high, dressed in satinett coat and pants with a blue overshirt. An oil cloth carpet sack was fastened to his body with a rope. In the sack were found a towel, a pair of socks, some letters and papers and a large map of the United States. There were several pounds of sand in one coat pocket and some rocks in the other, but no marks of violence on the body.

FALLING PRICES.—Dropping into Kimball and Lawrence's on Friday we found the clerks busy "marking down" goods, in plain figures, and at rates that begin to remind one of the prices of a few years ago.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ELIAS R. WILSON, from East Tennessee, going East, desires to learn the whereabouts of WM. HENDERSON and family, WM. NICHOLS, and family, and ROBERT NICHOLS, who came to this Territory in 1851; and of ANTHONY HEAD and family, the date of whose coming here is not known. There is property coming to them at Knoxville, East Tennessee.

CABINETMAKING.—H. Dinwoodey is adding to his already extensive business premises a large building on 1st South st. He is so well known that comment is needless. His rapidly growing trade tells how the public appreciate his efforts. Friend Henry is great on cabinet business, and can construct a bureau more elegant and durable than a great many political ones.

BANKING.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. Hussey, Dahler & Co., who have opened business in our city. As a banking firm they are well known in the adjoining States and Territories, and come among us with the highest reputation. Mr. Hussey, the senior partner, expresses his intention of making this city his permanent residence. His office for the present is in Messrs. McGrorty & Henry's till the large and roomy premises now being finished for the firm are completed.

FRESH TRAIN.—Wm. Jennings, Esq., had a train of fourteen prairie schooners unloaded on Friday, their freight being staple and fancy goods, &c. This addition to his already immense stock he intends to dispose of quickly by lowering prices.

LATIMER & TAYLOR are "some" in the sash and door line, turning out these desirable articles in capital style and with great expedition. They have the moderate quantity of half-a-million feet of white pine lumber with which to supply customers.

SADDLES.—Bowring & Jones have "joined teams" in the saddlery business. Furnishing everything in their line of business, singly, in an expeditious manner, the public may expect orders filled with the utmost promptness, now that their forces are combined. Read their advertisement.

TELEGRAMS.—President B. Young has received the following telegrams which have been handed to us:

Platte Bridge, 15.
Passed here today, all well.
S. D. WHITE.
Nebraska City, 15.
Trains all left. Taylor, Bullock, Riter, Gillet, Felt, Hill and Shurtleiff started for home last night with mule teams. I leave tomorrow by way of Omaha. All well.
JOHN T. CAINE.
Plum Creek, 16.
My train is in good traveling condition.
J. S. RAWLINS.
Horse Shoe, 16.
I passed here this evening, all well.
CAPT. CHIPMAN.
Omaha, 16.
Arrived here this morning. Leave for home at seven this evening. Omitted Eldridge's name in yesterday's dispatch. All well.
JOHN T. CAINE.
South Pass, 17.
We camp at Pacific Springs to night. Health of people good.
T. E. RICKS.

RUST IN WHEAT.—The Contra Costa (Cal.) Gazette is informed that many pieces of wheat of 75 to 150 acres each, both at San Pablo and in San Ramon will be, or already are surrendered to stock, being so much injured with rust that they are not worth harvesting; many smaller pieces are in the same condition, while few, except the earliest pieces, have altogether escaped the blight.