The Chestertown Transcript.

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E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

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Of TEN LINES or less will be inserted three times for One Dollar: Twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. One square three months, Three Dollars: Six months, Six Dollars: One Year, Ten Dollars. Fractions of a square will be charged as a square. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements at moderate rates. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements must be paid quarterly. Advertisements not stating the number of times they are to be published, will be continued and charged for until ordered out.

JOB PRINTING.

—x—

Having supplied our office with a large, varied and beautiful assortment of TYPE

SAMUEL COMEGYS. GEO. D. S. HANDY.
COMEGYS & HANDY,
GRAIN COMMISSION MERHANTS,
No. 70 South Street,
BALTIMORE.
October 21, 1865—y

WILLIAM TOMLINSON, WILLIAM P. FRANCIS, WILLIAM T. TOMLINSON.
TOMLINSON & FRANCIS,
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF GRAIN, LIVE STOCK, and *Country Produce generally.*
No. 96 Light Street Wharf.
☞ Orders for Groceries, Seeds, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise, promptly filled.
Baltimore, November 4, 1865—y

V. B. HINES. W. H. WEST.
HINES & WEST,
No. 90 Light Street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Hay, Potatoes,
Onions, Apples, Dried Fruits, Eggs, Fish, Cattle, Wood, Hoop-Poles, &c., &c.
April 1, 1865—tf

WHEELER & WILSON
HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
Sewing Machine!
W. MERRILL, AGENT,
Office 214 Baltimore Street.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.
SEWING MACHINES,
For Tailoring and Manufacturing,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
W. MERRILL, AGENT,
214 West Baltimore Street,
Jan. 7, 1865—y BALTIMORE.

JAS. I. BARTON,
(Successor to C. B. KEYWORTH,)
Late of J. P. Hartman,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 276 West Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE.
OUR Stock consists of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every grade, style and texture, which we are prepared to make up at reasonable prices, and in every variety of style to suit the occasion or taste of the wearer.

PROSPECTUS OF
The Cosmopolite.

ON the first of January we commenced the publication in the City of Baltimore of a
MONTHLY LITERARY MAGAZINE.
There is no publication of this character now issued South of New York City, and the closing of the war has left a large portion of the people of the country with no literary representative.
The COSMOPOLITE will be devoted to Literature, Art, Review, Scientific Papers and General Reading, and we shall number among its contributors some of the first literary men of the South, with others from the North and from London and Paris.
All matter not original will be carefully selected from the newest and best of the English, French and German publications; and its Editors will spare no effort or expense to make it rank with the *very first* Magazines of the country.
As its name imports, we have established THE COSMOPOLITE upon no sectional basis. We hope to make it the organ of general literature alone, and will be uninfluenced by any party or clique whatever.
It will be mailed to subscribers in any part of the country upon receipt of the following
SUBSCRIPTION:

Single Copies, for one year,				$ 4 00
Five	"	"	"	18 00
Ten	"	"	"	33 00

THE COSMOPOLITE will be generally distributed among the Merchants and Planters of the South, and we will add, for their information, a few advertisements, at moderate rates. Liberal deductions will be made to booksellers and news dealers. Address
DE LEON & CO.,
P. O. Box 226, Baltimore, Md.
January 20, 1866.

WALTER T. HURTT,
PRACTICAL
HAT AND CAP
MANUFACTURER
AND DEALER IN STRAW GOODS,
No. 38 N. Green Street,
BALTIMORE,
Offers inducements to the Citizens and Merchants of Kent and the adjoining counties. Call and examine our stock.
September 23, 1865—6m

COAL HODS, Shovels and Pokers—for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Dec. 2, 1865—4m. R. J. RUTH.
FOR SALE.
THE HOMESTEAD PORTION of the
MILLER FARM,
Containing 196 Acres,
of which 175 Acres are arable,
Balance in Wood and Marsh.
Pleasantly situated on Swan Creek, within full view of the Chesapeake Bay, adjoining Swan Point, noted for OYSTERS, FISH and DUCKS. Convenient to Churches, School, Steamboat, Stores and Shops.
The Lawn, beautifully Shaded,
running down to the water, where Lime, Grain and all the products of the farm can be landed.
Dwelling
OLD BUT VERY COMFORTABLE.
OUT BUILDINGS
Sufficient for the Farm, with two Pumps of Water.
The Land lays nicely:
rolling, well watered, light, and susceptible of improvement equal to any in the County.
No Stiff Land on the Farm.
Would make a splendid FRUIT FARM.
Mr. Voshell will show the place to any one wishing to examine the same.
☞ For terms and other particulars, apply on the place or by mail.
W. R. CONSTABLE.
Rock Hall P. O., Kent County, Md.
January 13, 1866—6m.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Laurence M. Ricaud and Annie E. S. Ricaud
Against
James Wilmer Vanlear.
On the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Kent County. January 5th, 1866.

ORDERED by me Jesse K. Hines, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County as a Court of Equity, and in the recess of the said Court, that the sale made and reported by George Vickers, Trustee, for the sale of the Real Estate of James Wilmer Vanlear be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the tenth day of April next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the tenth day of February next

The report states the amount of sales to be $5683.62½

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
January 6, 1866—5t.

The Poet.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Nothing but Leaves.

I heard from one of the city desks to-day
a beautiful and impressive sermon from the text—
Nothing but leaves! When the master shall come
To visit his vineyard below?
No "fruit of the spirit?" No life-work of love?
Can it be that *our* life shall be so?

Nothing but leaves! And the master will call
For fruitage, when autumn is here,
But the bough of life's tree will yield nothing but leaves,
And these will be yellow and sere.

Nothing but leaves! All the soft summer showers,
And the warm, genial sunshine, in vain;
The bright buds of promise, the blossoms of hope,
Are gone, and they come not again.

Nothing, but leaves! Opportunities gone,
Aspirations all quenched at their birth,
The higher, the nobler, the holier life,
Buried up 'neath the rubbish of earth.

Nothing but leaves! The glad summer is gone,
And autumn is coming *e'en now,*
Alas for the tree, it shall wither away,
God looketh for fruit from each bough.

Nothing but leaves! A life lived in vain;
And oh, how the good master grieves,
To find that for all he has suffered for us,
We come laden with nothing but leaves.

Nothing but leaves! Oh, God, shall it be
That this lite shall so fruitless be found?
No! graft us anew, with thy spirit of love,
For without it we cumber the ground.

February 11, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Meeting in Support of the President's Policy.

[redacted]

the policy pursued by the administration since it came into power. I am free to say to you on this occasion, that it is extremely gratifying to me to know that so large a portion of my fellow-citizens approve and endorse the policy that has been adopted and is intended to be carried out. [Applause.] That policy has been one which was intended to restore the glorious Union of the States to their original relations to the Government of the United States. [Prolonged applause.] This seems to be a day particularly appropriate for such manifestations. The day that gave birth to him who founded this Government—the Father of his Country—of him who stood at that period at the head of the Government when all these States entered into this Union.

The firemen's procession again succeeded in creating sufficient disturbance to make the President unable to be heard.

The President good humoredly remarked, "Don't interfere with them; they are right and always were right."

He said, continuing his address: This day, I say, is peculiarly appropriate to endorse the restoration of the Union of the States founded by the Father of his Country. Washington, whose name this city bears, is embalmed in the hearts of all who love free government. [A voice—"So is Andrew Johnson."] Washington, who, in the language of his eulogist, was first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen. No people can claim him for no nation can appropriate him. His reputation and life are the common inheritance of all who love free government.

I to-day had the pleasure of attending the Washington National Monumental Association, which is directing its efforts to complete the monument erected to his memory. I was glad to meet them, and so far as I could, to give them my humble influence. A monument is being erected to him who founded the Government almost within a stone's throw of the spot from which I address you. Let it be completed. [Cheers.]

Let the pledges which all these State associations and corporations have placed in that monument, of their faith and love for this Union, be preserved. Let it be completed, and in this connection let me refer to the motto upon the stone sent from my own State, God bless her. [A voice, "and bless you."] A State which has struggled for the preservation of the Union, in the field and in the councils of the nation: now struggling in consequence of the interruption that has taken place in her relations with the Federal Government, growing out of the rebellion, but struggling to recover her relations with the Government and to take her stand where she has stood since 1796.

Inscribed upon the stone sent here to be placed in that monument of freedom, and in commemoration of Washington. I stand by that sentiment, and she is now willing to stand by it. It was the sentiment enunciated by the immortal Andrew Jackson—"The Federal Union—it must be preserved." [Wild shouts of applause.] The Federal Union—it must be preserved. [Renewed applause.]

Were it possible to have the old man whose statue is now before me, and whose portrait is behind me in the Capitol, and whose sentiment is inscribed on the stone, deposited in the monument—were it possible to communicate with the illustrious dead and he could be informed of or made to understand the working and progress of faction, rebellion and treason, the bones of the old man would stir in their coffin, and he would rise and shake off the habiliments of the tomb. He would extend that long arm and finger of his; he would reiterate that glorious sentiment, "The Federal Union must be preserved;" [applause] and could he be informed of and made to understand the progress and working of faction, rebellion and treason, the old man would turn over in his grave. [Laughter and cheers.] He would rise and shake off the habiliments of the tomb, stand erect, and, extending his long bony finger, would reiterate the sentiment he once spoke, "the Federal Union must be preserved!" But we see and witness what has transpired since his day. We remember what he did in 1833, when treason, treachery and infidelity to the Government and Constitution of the United States stalked forth. It was his power and influence that crushed the treason in its infancy. It was then stopped only for a time. The spirit continued; there were men disaffected to the Government both North and South; we had peculiar institutions, of which some complained and to which others were attached. One portion of our countrymen advocated that institution in the South; another opposed it in the North, and it resulted in creating two extremes. One in the South reached the point at which they were prepared to dissolve the Government of the United States, to secure and preserve their peculiar institution, and in what I may say on this occasion, I want to be understood. There was another portion of our countrymen who were opposed to this peculiar institution in the South, and who went to the extreme of being willing to break up the Government to get clear of it. [Applause. I am talking to you to-day in the common phrase, and assume to be nothing but a citizen, and one who has been fighting for the Constitution and to preserve the Government. Those two parties have been arrayed against each other, and I stand before you to-day as I did in the Senate in 1860, in the presence of those who were making war on the Constitution, and who wanted to disrupt the Government, to denounce, as I did then in my place, those who were so engaged as traitors. I have never ceased to repeat, and as far as efforts could go, to carry out the sentiments I then uttered. [Cheers.]

I have already remarked that there were two parties—one for destroying the Government to preserve slavery, and the other for breaking up the Government to destroy slavery. The objects to be accomplished were different, it is true, so far as slavery is concerned, but they agreed in one thing, and that was the breaking up of the Government. They agreed in the destruction of the Government, the precise thing which I have always stood up to oppose, whether the disunionist comes from the South or from the North. I stand now where I did then, to vindicate the union of these States and the Constitution of the country. [Applause.]

When rebellion or treason manifested itself in the South I stood by the Government. I said I was for the Union with slavery, or I was for the Union without slavery. In either alternative I was for my Government and the Constitution. [Applause.] The Government has stretched forth its strong arm, and, with its physical power, has put down treason in the field. Yes, the section of country which had arrayed itself against the Government has been put down by the Government itself. Now what do these people say? We said no compromise. We can settle this question with the sword in eight and forty hours. How? Disband your armies, acknowledge the Constitution of the United States and obey the laws, and the whole question is settled. Well, their armies have been disbanded. They come forward now in a spirit of magnanimity and say: "We were mistaken. We made an effort to carry out the doctrine of secession and dissolve the Union; in that we have failed, and having traced this thing to its logical and physical consequences and results, we now again come forward and acknowledge the flag of our country, and obedience to the Constitution and the flag of our country, and obedience to the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws." [Cheers.] I say, then, when you have yielded to law, when you acknowledge your allegiance to the Government, I am ready to open the doors of the Union and restore you to your old relations to the Government of our fathers. [Prolonged applause.] Who, I ask, has suffered more for the Union than I have? I shall not now repeat the wrongs or sufferings inflicted upon me, but it is not the way to deal with a whole people, in the spirit of revenge.

I know much has been said about the exercise of the pardoning power. So far as the executive is concerned, there is no one who has labored harder than I have to have principal, conspicuous and intelligent traitors brought to justice, to have the law vindicated and the great fact vindicated that treason is a crime, than I who stand before you to-day. Yet, while conscious, intelligent traitors are to be punished, should whole States, communities and people be made to submit to and bear the penalty of death.

I have, perhaps, as much hostility and as much resentment as a man ought to have, but we should conform our action and our conduct to the example of Him who founded our holy religion; not that I would liken this to it, or bring any comparison, for I am not going to detain you long. But, gentlemen, I came into power under the Constitution of the country and by the approbation of the people, and what did I find? I found eight millions of people who were, in fact, condemned under the law, and the penalty was death.—Under the idea of revenge and resentment they were to be annihilated and destroyed. O! how different this from the example set by the holy founder of our religion, whose Divine arm touches the horizon and embraces the whole earth. Yes, he who founded this great scheme came into the world and found our race condemned under the law, and the sentence was death. What was His example? Instead of putting the world or nation to death, He went forth with grace and attested by His blood and His wounds, that He would die and let the nation live. [Applause.] Let them repent and let them acknowledge their allegiance. Let them become loyal and willing supporters and defenders of our glorious stripes and stars, and the Constitution of our country. Let their leaders—the conscious, intelligent traitors—suffer the penalty of the law; but for the great mass, who have been forced into this rebellion, and misled by their leaders. I say, leniency, kindness, trust and confidence. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

But, my countrymen, after having passed through the rebellion and given such evidence as I have, though men croak a great deal about it now. [Laughter.]—When I look back through the battle fields and see many of these brave men, in whose company I was in parts of the rebellion where it was most difficult and doubtful to be found, before the smoke of battle has scarcely passed away; before the blood shed has scarcely congealed, what do we find? True, the rebellion is put down by the strong arm of the Government in the field, but is that the only way in which we can have rebellion? They struggled for the breaking up of your Government, but before they are scarcely out of the battle-field, and before our brave men have scarcely returned to their homes to receive the ties of affection and love, we find ourselves almost in the midst of another rebellion! [Applauses] The war to suppress one rebellion was to prevent the separation of the States and thereby change the character of the Government and weaken its power. Now, what is the struggle? There is an attempt to concentrate the power of the Government in the hands of a few, and thereby bring about a consolidation which is equally dangerous and objectionable with separation [Enthusiastic applause.] We find that powers are assumed and attempted to be exercised of a most extraordinary character. What are they? We find that the Government can be revolutionized and be changed without going into the battle-field. Sometimes revolutions the most disastrous to the people are effected without shedding blood. The substance of our Government may be taken away, leaving only the form and shadow. Now what are the attempts—what is being proposed? We find that, in fact, by an irresponsible central directory, nearly all the powers of the Government are assumed without even consulting the Legislative or Executive Departments of the Government. Yes, by a resolution reported by a committee upon whom all the legislative power of the Government has been conferred. That principle in the Constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department, the Senate and House of Representatives, to be the judges of the election and qualification of its own members, has been virtually taken away from these departments of government, and conferred upon a committee, who must report before they can act, under the Constitution, and allow members duly elected to take their seats. By this rule they assume that there must be laws passed; that there must be recognition in respect to a State in the Union, with all its practical relations restored, before the respective Houses of Congress under the Constitution shall judge of the election and qualification of its own members. What position is that? You have been struggling for four years to put down the rebellion; you denied, in the beginning of the struggle, that any State had the right to go out; you said that they had neither the right nor power. The issue has been made, and it has been settled that a State has neither the right nor the power to go out of the Union; and when you have settled that by the executive and millitary power of the Government, and by the public judgment, you turn round and assume that they are out, and shall not come in. [Laughter and cheers.]—I am free to say to you, as your Executive that I am not prepared to take any such position. I said to the Senate, in the very inception of the rebellion, that the States had no right to go out, and that they had no power to go out. That question has been settled, and I cannot turn round now and give the direct lie to all I profess to have done in the last five years. [Laughter and applause.] I can do no such thing. I say that when they comply with the Constitution—when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty, and that they can be trusted—when they yield obedience to the law, I say, extend to them the right hand of fellowship and let peace and union be restored. [Long cheers.]

But then, gentlemen, as we swing around the circle, I have fought traitors and treason in the South. I opposed Davis and Toombs and the Slidells and a long list of others whose names I need not repeat; and now, when I turn round at the other end of the line, I find men—I care not by what name you call them [A voice, call them traitors,] who still stand opposed to the restoration of the union of these States, and I am free to say to you that I am still for the restoration of this Union. I am still in favor of this great Government of ours going on and following out its destiny. [A voice, give us the names.] A gentlemen calls for their names. Well, suppose I should give them. [A voice, we know them.] I look upon them, I repeat it as President or as a citizen, as much opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and believe they are as much laboring to prevent or destroy them as were the men who fought against us. [A voice, what are the names?] I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. [Tremendous applause.] I say Charles Sumner. [Great applause.] I say Wendell Phillips and others of the same stripe are among them. A voice, give it to Forney.]

Some gentlemen in the crowd says give it to Forney. I have only just to say that I do not waste my ammunition upon dead ducks [Laughter and applause.]—I stand for my country. I stand for the Constitution, where I placed my feet from my entrance into public life. They may traduce me. They may slander me.—They may vituperate, but let me say to you, that it has no effect upon me.—Cheers.]

And let me say in addition, that I do not intend to be bullied by my enemies. [Applause under cry of "the people will sustain you."]

I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated, and not only insinuated, but said decidedly. The insinuation has been given in high places that if such a usurpation of power had been exercised two hundred years again a particular region it would have cost a certain individual his head. What usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty of? None, none.—The usurpation I have been guilty of has always been standing between the people and the encroachment of power. And because I dared say, in a conversation with a fellow-citizen, and a Senator, too, that I thought amendments to the Constitution ought not to be so frequent; that their effect would be that it would lose all its dignity; that the old instrument would be lost sight of in a short time. Because I happened to say, in a conversation, that if it was amended such and such amendments should be adopted, it was a usurpation of power that would have cost a King his head at a certain time.—(Laughter and applause.) And, in connection with this subject, it was explained by the same gentleman "that we were in the midst of earthquakes; that he trembled and could not yield." (Laughter.) Yes, there is an earthquake coming; there is a ground swell coming of popular judgment and indignation; that's true. The American people will speak by their instincts, and they will know who are their friends and who their enemies.

I have occupied all positions under this Government, beginning with an alderman, and running through all brances of the Legislature. (A voice—"From a tailor up.") Some gentleman says I have been a tailor. (Tremendous applause.) Now that did not discomfort me in the least, for when I used to be a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one, and of making close fits. (Great laughter.) Always punctual with my customers, and always did good work. (A voice—"No patchwork.") No, I don't want any patchwork—I want a whole suit. But we will pass by this little facetiousness.

My friends may say: You are President. You must not talk about such things. When principles are involved, my countrymen, when the existence of my country even is imperilled, I will act as I have on former occasions, and speak what I think. I was saying that I had held nearly all positions, from Alderman, through both branches of Congress, to that which I now occupy, and who is there that will say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge that he did not redeem, or made a promise he did not fulfill? Who will say that he has ever acted otherwise than in fidelity to the great mass of the people?

They may talk about beheading and usurpation, but when I am beheaded I want the American people to be the witness.—I do not want, inuendoes—by indirect remarks in high places, to see the man who has assassination brooding in his bosom exclaim: This Presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the way. I make use of a very strong expression, when I say that I have no doubt the intention was to incite assassination, and so get out of the way the obstacle from place and power. Whether by assassination or not, there are individuals in this Government who want to destroy our institutions and change the character of the Government. Are they not satisfied with the blood that has been shed? Does not the murder of Lincoln appease the vengeance and wrath of the opponents of this Government? Are they still unsated? Do they still want more blood? Have they not honor and courage enough to obtain their objects otherwise than by the hand of the assassin? (Cries of "No.") I am not afraid of assassins attacking me where a brave and courageous man would attack another. I only dread him when he would go in disguise, his footsteps noiseless. If it is blood they want let them have courage enough to strike like men. I know they are willing enough to wound, but are afraid to strike. (Applause.) If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and the preservation of this Government, in its original purity of character, let it be shed, but when it is shed let an altar to the Union be erected, and then if it is necessary take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that warms and sustains my existence shall be poured out as a fit libation to the Union of these States. (Great applause.) But let the opponents of this Government remember that when it is poured out "the blood of the martyrs will be the seed of the Church." (Applause.)

Gentlemen, this Union will grow. It will continue to increase in strength and power, though it may be cemented and cleansed with blood. I have talked longer now than I intended. Let me thank you for the honor you have done me. So far as this Government is concerned, let me say another word in reference to the amendment to the Constitution of the United States. When I reached Washington for the purpose of being inaugurated as Vice President of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln. We were talking about the condition of affairs, and in reference to matters in my own State. I said that we had called a Convention and amended the Constitution by abolishing slavery in the State—a statement embraced in his proclamation. All this met his approbation and gave him encouragement, and talking upon the amendment to the Constitution, he said: "When the amendment to the Constitution is adopted by three-fourths of the States, we shall have all or pretty near all. I am in favor of in amending the Constitution, if there was one other adopted." Said I—"What is that, Mr. President?" Said he—"I have labored to preserve this Union; I have toiled four years; I have been subjected to calumny and misrepresentation; yet my great desire has been to preserve the Union of these States intact under the Constitution, as they were before." "But," said I, "Mr. President, what amendment do you refer to?" He said he "thought there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which should compel all the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States." Yes compel them. The idea was in his mind that it was a part of the doctrine of secession to break up the Government by States withdrawing their Senators and Representatives from Congress, and therefore he desired a Constitutional amendment to compel them to be sent. How now does the matter stand? In the Constitution of the country—even that portion of it which provides for the amendments of the organic law—says that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its representation in the Senate. And now what do we find? We find the position taken that States shall not be represented; that we may impose taxes—that we may send our tax gatherer to every region and portion of a State—that the people are to be oppressed with taxes, but when they come here to participate in the legislation of the country they are met at the door and told, No. You must pay your taxes. You must bear the burdens of the Government, but you must not participate in the legislation of the country, which is to affect you through all time.

Is this just? [Cries of "No!" "No."] Then I say let us admit into the councils of the nation those who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal—those men who acknowledge their allegiance and swear to support the Constitution. It is all embraced in that. The qualification of an oath makes no difference if a man is not loyal; but you may adopt whatever test oath you choose to prove their loyalty. That is a matter of detail for which I care nothing. Let him be unquestionably loyal, owning his allegiance to the Government and willing to support it in its hour of peril, and, if need be, I am willing to trust him.

I know some do not attach so much importance to this principle as I do, but one principle we carried through the Revolution was, that there should be no taxation without representation. I hold to that principle as laid down in fundamental law by our Fathers. If it was good then it is now. If it was a rule to stand by then it is now. It is a fundamental principle that should be adhered to as long as free government lasts. I know that it was said by some during the rebellion that our Constitution had been rolled up as a piece of parchment and laid away. That in the time of war and rebellion there was no Constitution. Well, we know that sometimes, from the very great necessity of the case, from a great emergency, that we must do unconstitutional things in order to preserve the Constitution itself. But if, while the rebellion was going on, the Constitution was rolled up as a parchment; if it was violated in some particulars to save the Government, there may have been some excuse to justify it. But now that peace has come, now that war is over, we want a written Constitution, and I say that the time has come to take the Constitution down, unroll it, re-read it, and understand its provisions. Now, if you have saved the Government by violating the Constitution in time of war, you can only save it in peace by preserving the Constitution; and the only way to preserve it is by a strict adherence to the Constitution of our fathers, as it is now unfolded. It must now be read and understood by the

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