

that term—or on the part of the Government; with manifest superiority in numbers, in financial resources, and in military and naval power; with the entire breaking up of all armed forces in the South; with the object accomplished long desired by the North, and the source of all the irritation in the nation—the removal of slavery; with victory after victory on the side of the Government, there has been, nevertheless, no exultation; there has been no boasting; there have been no triumphal processions; there have been no public thanksgivings, nor will there be to-day, for reasons as such, or that the authors of the rebellion have been conquered, but only that the Union has been preserved, and the country saved. Some claimed ovations to returning victors, with a parade of the spoils of war; with princes led as captives; with the banners of distant nations subdued, displayed in the procession; with music and shouts of triumph—we have procured none. The men made immortal as the result of victory have returned to their peaceful homes, with not a word of thanks to the nation that had preserved its public peace. Not one of the rebel leaders has been led forth an object of curiosity to be exhibited, as at Rome, to the gaze and taunts of assembled thousands. Not one has yet been executed; not one has yet been put on trial for treason. Nay, more, a proclamation of amnesty, wide as the heart of benevolence, and as the safety of the nation would bear, has been proclaimed to the rebellious, and the kindest provisions have been proposed for the re-admission of the rebel States again to honorable relations to the Government. In no nation before has such a proclamation of amnesty been made; in no nation would it have been regarded as safe to do it.

ever, that a republic could not be stable and enduring. Hence it was that our mother country was so much disposed to recognize the Southern Confederation, and that it was anticipated that that readiness would be participated in by all the nations of Europe. The day had come when the experiment of republican government had resulted as they had predicted and desired it would. The Republic had baffled their hopes, and falsified their prophecies for eighty years; but now, to their view, its weakness, its instability, its want of permanent cohesion in the parts, was to be demonstrated. The most formidable insurrection ever known, had been organized, and it had been proclaimed in the highest seat of authority that there was no power in the General Government, as provided for in the Constitution, to "coerce revolted States." What could have been more gratifying to the friends of despotism; to the enemies of republican institutions; to the rivals and the enemies of our country? A bright day dawned upon the European continent, when the great Republic of the West was laid in twain, and when, also, it was only a question of time whether that division would be permanent, and the Southern Confederacy could be properly recognized—whatever might become of the North.

our division and ruin would have been gratified by it; and when, unless checked and restrained, foreign powers would at once have recognized the organized rebellion as in fact a government among the other governments of the earth. The high authority of the great powers to prevent the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by those powers, and how, at the same time that this was done, peace could be preserved with those powers; how to adjust the difficult points that must come up, in the circumstances, with foreign powers disposed to make such a recognition, and to prevent to favor the insurgents, as to the government of the United States. It was done, North with the breaking out of the rebellion, its emissaries were sent abroad to secure a recognition of their government and the co-operation of foreign powers; and abroad they found, as they hoped, a disposition to recognize them, and when that was not yet done, to aid them by their sympathy, and to furnish them materials for the prosecution of the purposes of the rebellion. In prayer, the utterance of humanity, equality and justice. Such liberty we shall henceforth enjoy, and for this let us unfeignedly thank God.

limbs of men; it is that which controls their speech, their thoughts, their instruction of the young, their judgments in reference to liberty, property, to life, to religion. The high authority of the great powers to prevent the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by those powers, and how, at the same time that this was done, peace could be preserved with those powers; how to adjust the difficult points that must come up, in the circumstances, with foreign powers disposed to make such a recognition, and to prevent to favor the insurgents, as to the government of the United States. It was done, North with the breaking out of the rebellion, its emissaries were sent abroad to secure a recognition of their government and the co-operation of foreign powers; and abroad they found, as they hoped, a disposition to recognize them, and when that was not yet done, to aid them by their sympathy, and to furnish them materials for the prosecution of the purposes of the rebellion.

yet was impoverished by the abolition of slavery, no matter how, or from what motives, or by what causes, it was done. The Roman empire, Germany, England, all have risen in wealth, in civilization, in happiness, as slavery has been abolished, as Russia will do in time to come. It is no loss to the South that the slaves are emancipated, and no one can have any sympathy with the States as a whole, in the removal of slavery, whatever we may have for individuals in the immediate distress and poverty that have come upon them. They estimate their losses in the emancipation of their slaves as more than four thousand million dollars, a sum equal to the whole national debt created by the war. There has been no such loss; there has been no loss. Ultimately the gain to them from these acts of emancipation will be many times more in the real wealth of their own country than all this alleged loss. The South in this rebellion intended no such thing. They carried on the war with no expectations that the relations of slavery would be disturbed. They hoped, they expected, they anticipated, that government founded on slavery as the cornerstone. But if it had been a stroke of deep policy; if they had been actuated by the mere views of a Necker; if they had asked in what way they could best promote the wealth of their portion of the United States—could place themselves on a level with the North; could raise themselves to the value of their farms, to the value of their lands, to the value of their civilization and religion; could increase their schools, enlarge their commerce, and place themselves abreast of the rest of mankind, they could not have done a better thing than to bring on this war—for though the results of the war will not blot out the crime of treason, or raise the slaughtered dead from their graves, or dry up the tears that have been shed, yet this will be worth to them more than the alleged value of their slaves. For they were a burden to them, and the "institution" was a curse, an incumbrance, a dead weight that sunk them down and crushed them. It is liberty; liberty to all, that makes a nation prosperous and great.

for fifty-five dollars, for which you will please ship by express to my sister, Mrs. Eliza C. Ritter, Carlisle, Pa. one of your plain table machines, and thus greatly oblige. Yours, very truly, MRS. C. A. CROWELL. [From the Economist.] A SILENT SEWING MACHINE. Blessed in the memory of all true housewives will ever be the inventor of the sewing machine. He is a universal benefactor, who has made easy, pleasant and an hundred fold profitable one of the most important duties of woman—to sew. He has added lustre to the dignity of labor. Once ladies "gave out" their sewing to the seamstress and dress-maker, and now, since the days of our grandmothers, were seen with the needle in hand, and either mending or making up a garment. But now the handsomest ornament of a room is the rosewood or walnut-case sewing machine, and the prettiest adornment of it is the charming face and ivory fingers of the "lady of the house," or her daughter, busy at the wheel, braiding, embroidering and "running the breadths" on a new dress. The choice of a machine in this day of new patents and multiplied improvements is a question of great importance, and to many, very difficult of settlement. Every patent has its excellences, and each well established firm puts in claim for advantages in their peculiar machine, possessed over all competitors, and, indeed, it must be admitted that some of the more prominent are worthy the patronage they receive, and well adapted to the purposes of the inventor. But for a real, genuine, family machine, a time saver, thread saver, labor saver, the women of our house say, after making trial of one or two other different kinds, "Give us the Willcox & Gibbs." When it had been in the house a couple of weeks, "the girls' fairly got enthusiastic over it, and we didn't know but it would prove the dearest thing we ever had for the cheapest in the market, for they were "running the machine" all day, without regard to cost; while cotton kept at 18a20c a spool.

History of England, Vol. I. pp. 696, 697.