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 with the limbs of men; it is that which controls the limbs of men; it is that which controls the limbs of men; it is that which controls the limbs of men; it is that which controls the limbs of men; it is that which controls the limbs of men; it is that which controls the limbs of men; it is that which controls the limbs of men; it is that which controls the limbs of men; it is that which controls the limbs of men; it is that which controls the limbs of men; it is that which controls the limbs of men; it is th with manifest superiority in m the authors of the rebellion have been conquered, but only that the Union has been preserved, and the country saved. Rome proclaimed 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 proclaimed none. The men made immortal as claimed none. The men made immortal as the result of victory have returned to their peaceful homes, with not even the thanks of the nation presented to them in a public manner. 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 could desire, and as the safety of the pation could desire, and as the safety of the nation would bear, has been proclaimed to the rebel-lious, 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. Whether it is wise or not, is not the question before us. Whether punishment should not be inflicted on the leaders of such a rebellion, is not the point on which I am now remarking. Whether the very leader of the armies of the rebellion; the man who more than once aimed a direct blow at the capital of the nation; who led forth great armies of rebels to invade the peaceful States of the Union, and who conducted great battles in which thousands and tens of thousands of the sons of the North were slain, and who submitted at last, only because superior military genius, and stronger military power compelled him to submit—whether such a man should escape the punishment due to treason, and should be placed at the head of a literary institution to be the example, the instructor, and the operations of agriculture, of manufactures, of guide of the patriot youths of the nation is a point on which men will form their own opinions, but is not the point on which I am remarking. Yet what would the world have said if Aaron Burr or Benedict Arnold had been made President of Nassau Hall, or if the Duke of Monmouth had been made Chancellor the cherished hopes of foreig of the University of Oxford? I am speaking cure the respect of the world. only of the facts now adverted to as fitted to command the admiration or the wonder of the world, and as adapted to show to the erring and the guilty South that there is no malevolence or desire of revenge in the bosoms of the conduct of the war, as in what war have As an illustration of the changes which have

occurred in the world in little less than two hundred years; as marking the characteristics of these times as contrasted with times past; as lescriptive of the state of things in our nation, and of what may safely occur under a republic as contrasted with what is deemed necessary under a monarchy in a rebellion; and as being especially edifying and suggestive to our Bri-tish brethren in the views which they are dis-Marlboroughs and Welingtons, or that men posed to take of us and of our affeirs, it may called from the plough would be necessarily not be improper to recall to the mind of the like Cincinnatus or Cromwell; men who had student of history the strong contrast which has little zeal for the country; men whose hearts occurred in relation to this rebellion and the were divided between the North and the South, rebellion in England under James the Second, if not men whose hearts and hopes were wholly by the Duke of Monmouth. That was, com- with the South; men who were intemperate, pared with this, a small affair. A few thousand —not more than six in all—composed of those wars have not things of this kind occurred? who landed on the Western Coast of England, And there were raw and inexperienced troops and of those that were gathered together, armed mostly with scythes and old swords and axes, with a few pieces of artillery, made war on the English Government. At Sedge Moor test were easily overthrown and scattered. But the occasion was regarded as one on which the services of the bloodiest, the most tyrannical, the most savage, the most unfeeling and cruel man that ever sat on a bench of justice were deemed especially appropriate to carry out the purposes of a not less relenting and implacable armies—who in drill, and discipline, and order, master. I cannot better show the contrast be-master. I cannot better show the contrast be-tween those times and these; between a mon-archy and a republic; between, shall I say, who have accomplished what would have given England and our own country, than by copying | honor to the best armies of France or England a few sentences selected from the interesting narrative in Macauley's History of England. After an extended statement of the trials and executions elsewhere, he says, "Somersetshire, the chief seat of the rebellion, had been reserved for the last and most fearful revenge In this county two hundred and thirty-three prisoners were in a few days hanged, drawn, and quartered. At every spot where two roads met, on every market-place, on the green of every large village which had furnished Monmouth with soldiers, ironed corpses clattering in the wind, or heads and quarters stuck on peles, poisoned the air and made the traveler sick with horror. In many parishes the pea-santry could not assemble in the house of God without seeing the ghastly face of a neighbor grinning at them over the porch."* Such in England. How different in the United States. Surely, whatever demands may be properly

made for severer justice than has yet been executed, we may find occasion this day for thanksgiving in the contrast between the con-duct of England and our own Government, and of those times and ours; and eminently in the fact that our Government-our institutionsour Republic-will admit of a clemency that would have been fatal in other times and lands, and that order and confidence can be restored without the disgusting exhibition on the crossroads, and in the market-towns, of men hung in

IV. A fourth reason for thanksgiving may be derived from the fact that in this conflict we have secured the respect of the world, and shall henceforth occupy a higher place among the nations of the earth.

Foreighty years, indeed, we have been making advances in this in our growth; in our resour ces; in our commerce; in our schools and systems of education; in the working of our civil institutions; in the effects of the voluntary system of religion; in our rapid improve-ments; in our general peace and order; in our freedom from pauperism and crime; and in our character for justice in our intercourse with foreign powers. There was no country to war is yet to be written, when the passions of which the masses of men in other lands looked men are calmer than they are now, and with so much hope as a land of liberty, and as an asylum from hard labor, oppressive laws, tributed to the result shall be better under and heavy taxations; and there was no land to stood. Then, I apprehend, it will be found which the tide of emigration was flowing in so that the most remarkable things of the war broad and rapid a stream. We needed not any demonstration of our military and naval power to secure the respect and the confidence of the

masses of people in foreign lands.

But the remark which I am now making has respect not so much to the people as to the rulers and to the governments of the Old room where despatches to foreign powers have World. The results of this war will be to in been thought out and prepared. There is at spire them, even against the wishes of many of them, with a degree of respect which they never cherished, and which they secretly hoped there would be no occasion to cherish, for our coun-

(a) This is true in respect to our mode of government; to republican institutions. For reasons that are obvious, and that have been alluded to already, the governments of the Old World had desired not to cherish respect for this form of government, and had hoped that of firmness in maintaining great principles; the result of the war would be such as to show that their anticipations in regard to it were well founded. The idea there has been that stability, energy, and permanence are connected with monarchy, and with hereditary sovereignty; that a republic must be weak as a government and must be of short duration. In support of this, as already remarked, they referred to the past history of republics, and inferred that the great principle had been settled by them for

bility, 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 enemier of republican institutions; to the rivals and the secret enemies of our country? A bright day dawned on the old despotisms of Europe when the great Republic of the West was in fact rent in twain, and when, also, it was only a question of time whether that division would be per-manent, and the Southern Confederacy could

be properly recognized—whatever might be come of the North. That hope has vanished. The government of this nation, resting on the faith and patriotism of the people, has displayed an energy, a power, an ability, in the Cabinet, on the ocean, and in the field, such as has never been shown under a monarchical system of government in any land or at any time. Four years-four years that seem now to have passed like a dream—ended the conflict here. How long was it in the "wars of the Roses" before the conflict ceased, and the government settled down on its former basis? How long was it from the meeting of the "Long Parliament" till the restoration of Charles II.? What power, compared with this, did France under Louis XVI., evince to suppress the insurrection in that land? Even with large standing armies; with the prestige of old authority; with the ac cumulated power of ages, what government, I repeat, in such times has ever evinced an energy, a power, a degree of stability like the Govern-ment of this Republic in the late insurrection? Not for one day, or hour, or moment have the functions of the Government been stayed. The Congress has met; the courts have held their sessions; the revenue has been collected; the interests of justice have been administered; the commerce, of the churches, the schools, the colleges—have moved on as calmly and as quietly as in the most peaceful days of the Republic. The Government never was firmer; never had a more certain prospect of endurance; and such a government, even against all the cherished hopes of foreign powers, will se-

(b) It is equally true that we have commanded the respect of foreign nations in regard to the conduct of the war, as in what war have there not been mistakes and reverses? There were dark times—times that filled all our hearts
with gloomy forebodings, and that called us
with burdened souls to our places of worship
for prayer and humiliation. There have been incompetent men entrusted with the command of our armies—men of little or no military ex-perience; men who had had no military training; men who supposed in regard to themselves with the South; men who were intemperate, and men who were cowards-but in what great who fled in wild dismay before the enemy—but

in what wars has not this also happened?
But if this has been so; and if events connected with these facts have exposed us to the derision or the contempt of the world, there have been men also who have placed their names beside those of the great captains of the world, and who in military genius have shown that they have equalled the most illustrious of those men. There have been armies—great -to the heroes of Marengo or Wagram-to Blenheim or Waterloo.

We were not a military people. We had one military school, and a skeleton of an army. But assuredly the nations of the earth, if they did not do it before, have learned to respect a people that could in a brief period bring into the field, and equip, and discipline an army of had itself summoned into the field more than half a million of men, and that, when it was supposed they had nothing-no armories, or arsenals, or forges for the manufacture of arms, but who yet furnished themselves with all the materials of war with almost the rapidity with which Milton's fallen angels forged cannon, and compounded gunnowder, and that seemed like those angels to have extracted it all from the earth. The North had at the close of the war under arms more than a million of men organized to make war on almost an equal number, and which, with a rapidity and a comoleteness, when the arrangements were made to the amazement of our own people and of

the world; brought the rebellion to a close. We were in history more of a naval people; and in the war of 1812 had shown that, on the ocean, we could maintain our cause against the nation that boasted that its empire was on the seas. But forty years had passed away. We had but one naval school, and some of the ablest graduates of the school were among the We had almost no ships of war; and what we had were dispersed in distant seas. But suddenly, as if by magic, a new navy arose sufficient to guard a longer maratime coast than had ever before been placed under blockade; a navv that was new in its character to the world, and that seemed to change at once the whole character of naval warfare—rendering all the wooden vessels of war that all Europe could send to our waters, by sail or by steam,

(c) But, after all, it is chiefly, I apprehend in regard to diplomacy that we have secured the respect of the world. The history of this when the real causes which have most conhave not been those which have occurred on the battle-field or on the ocean; that the highest talent which has been evinced has not been by those in the army or the navy, and amidst the thunder of battle; but in the quiet scenes of been thought out and prepared. There is at least one name that will go into history, not, as many supposed by the side of Metternich and Talleyrand, but by the side of Burke and Canning; one life aimed that he robeling here are set of the side of at by the rebellion, but preserved by the mar-vellous providence of God, of value to the nation only less than that which was success fully stricken down. He lives; and his despatches will live as long as men shall choose to preserve the records of far-seeing sagacity; honorable concessions when they could be made with truth; and of successful efforts to maintain peace with foreign powers to make them afraid to go to war when they were ready to rush into the conflict; to head off, and to check, all efforts made to secure a recognition of the insurgent confederacy by the feeblest or the greatest of the foreign powers, when all the arts of Southern men, the ablest that they had, were employed to secure it; when all the interests of an enlarged and profitable commerce

seemed to prompt to it; when all the desire of 416.

among the other governments of the earth.

For the great question was how 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 recognition, and disposed to favor the in-surgents so as to prevent war with those powers. It was done. Forthwith, on 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 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 re-bellion, despite all friendly assurances to the United States, and in violation of all the principles of professed neutrality, and in such a manner as would, in other circumstances, have led to a war with the United States. before those emissaries could reach the seats of foreign governments, every such government had been apprised of the manner in which such a recognition would be regarded by the United States, and every foreign minister from our country had been instructed to lay the case before such governments. The causes of the insurrection; the influence of slavery in producing it; the spirit which animated it; the policy of the North; the hopelessness of the rebellion; the evils of disunion to other nations as well as to our own; the certain consequences of such recognition, with all the appeals that could be made as drawn from the past intercourse of the United States with those powers, and their friendly relations, had been fairly laid before such governments, and not without effect. Wherever the emissaries of the so-called 'Con-Wherever the emissaries of the so-caned Confederacy' should go, to Prussia, England, France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Rome, Turkey, yea, to the government of the Hawaiian Islands, they would find, and did find, that such representations had preceded them. I venture to say that the history of diplomacy does not furnish an instance of greater ability than is to be found in the instructions sent forth to the embassadors to foreign powers within two months after the organization of the Southern Confederacy, and in future times the instructions of the Secretary of State, for wisdom, for sagacity, for earnest and powerful argumentations, and for successful appeal, will be regarded as among the ablest State papers that the world has produced. And in every difficult question-and they were many-that occurred with foreign powers in the progress of the war: n collisions of opinion that threatened war; in the highly excited feelings of our own countrymen and the people abroad; in matters which it seemed impossible to adjust without a conflict; when preparations by England were actually made for war, and troops were em-barked, and ships of war were fitted out, the same keen sagacity; the same sober judgment; the same power of argumentation; the same foresight of what was likely to occur; the same eadiness to yield when we were manifestly in the wrong, and the same firm determination not to yield when we were in the right; the same wise statesmanship—saved us from collision; maintained the honor of the nation; forestalled and prevented all attempts at the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and preserved peace, through those years of fearful civil struggle, with all the nations of the earth. As the result of this statesmanship, we are at peace with all nations now, and have now no question with any which may not be adjusted without aresort to arms. At any period of the struggle it would have been easy to plunge the nation into war with England-and there were excited feelings enough there and at home to have sustained both governments in such a war; at numerous important junctures in the progress of our own conflicts, a different course on the part of the Government would have made such

a war inevitable. For such acts of statesmanship, and such results, not less than for the bravery of the men in battle, and the skill of those who commanded our armies, we should this day render thanks, and while the military skill which led to the ulti-mate surrender of the rebel armies should never be forgotten; the ability which kept us in peace with foreign nations—leaving nothing for our victorious army and navy to do after the rebellion was quelled in settling foreign difficulties-should be held in as lasting remembrance.

V. As a fifth reason for thanksgiving as the result of this fearful conflict, we have secured ultimate complete liberty to the nation, and are to be in every proper sense a free people. We have gained, or shall have gained, the object for which our fathers struggled, and which they saw partially in what they had secured in men that could suppress an insurrection that the war of Independence. Ultimately it may be seen, if it is not now, that there was no other mode by which that complete liberty could be secured than by such a "baptism of blood;" ultimately it may be seen that it is worth all which it has cost.

The liberty thus secured is of two kinds:liberty for those who before regarded them-selves as free, but who were under a rigid bondge; liberty for enslaved millions.

(a) We have secured liberty for those who age;

regarded themselves as free, but who were, in fact, subjected to an inexorable bondage liberty at last, of travel; liberty of speech; liberty of conscience; liberty in the post-office arrangements; liberty of debate; liberty in legislation; liberty in the administration of justice; liberty in religion.

We indeed boasted that we were free, and

we proclaimed it to distant lands. But there were the shackles of an ignoble servitude upon us, in all the great interests of justice, humanity,

sharmed, speech, religion.

Slavery ruled the land—alike controlling the bond and the free. It prevented freedom of travel and of speech; it muzzled the press, secular and religious; it browbeat men who were disposed to utter the sentiments of justice and humanity; it controlled the commerce of the country; it formed the opinions of manufacturers and merchants; it struck dumb the ministers of religion; it dictated to minister what they should preach and how they should pray, to professors in seminaries of learning and religion what they should teach, and to judges on the bench, and to jurymen in the box, what verdict should be rendered; it con-trolled General Assemblies, and ecclesiastical councils, and conventions in the Churchthe Presbyterian, the Episcopal, the Methodist, the Baptist, and partially the Congregational; it drove away men seeking an honest livelihood in teaching, or engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce; it controlled the post office, dictating what might, and what might not be sent in the mails; it formed or modified the judgments of the Supreme Court modified the judgments of the Supreme Court of the land; it suppressed by the terror of the pistol, the bowie knife, or the club, freedom of debate in the halls of legislation; it framed laws for the Congress of the nation to enact, and for the President of the United States to sign; it prostrated with a murderous weapon the man who in the Senate Chamber dared to utter the sentiments of liberty. Was this a land of freedom?

The land was not free. But now it is free. The dividing line of the States—separating free and slave territory, has been obliterated. We may travel where we please; we may form our plans of business, of commerce, of manufac-tures, without reference to the question how they are to affect the interests of slavery; we may utter our sentiments without fear; we may form our opinions, preach our sermons, pronounce our verdicts, frame our laws, conduct our debates in our ecclesiastical bodies, publish our books, and transmit our letters through the mails, as freemen should. The language of freedom may at last be uttered in the Senate Chamber, and on the bench of highest justice, and they who utter it are safe. The most terrible despotism after all is not that which binds

* Message and Documents, 1861-2. Part I., pp. 32-

to liberty, to property, to life, to religion.

The highest liberty is that which permits men
to go where they please; to think what they choose; to utter what they regard as true; to form their plans without dictation; to pronounce judgments in courts that shall be in accordance with the law and with fact; to frame such laws as the best interests of the nation demand; to utter the truth of God in the pulpit, without being cowed or awed, and to use before God in prayer the utterances of humanity, equality, and justice. Such liberty we shall henceforth enjoy, and for this let us unfeignedly

(b) In connection with the war, and as the result of the war, liberty has been secured to those who were held in bondage, and henceforward we are to take our place as a free nation among the other free nations of the earth, and to carry out, in the fulness of their meaning, the doctrines of the Declaration of Independ-

(1) This is the result of the war; and, so far as we can see, it was only by such a war that the emancipation of the four millions of the enslaved could be effected. For provisions had been introduced into the very Constitution for protecting slavery; it was held to be a matter pertaining to the States alone, with which the General Government could not interfere; it was the could be stated in the states alone. it was fortified by the laws; it was sustained by the Church; it was defended as a divine institution; it had secured enactments in its favor odious to humanity and to the spirit of liberty; it controlled the Government; it was spreading into vast States and Territories; it had secured, at last, from the Supreme Court, all that it deat last, from the supreme court, an that it de-manded, in the most revolting declaration that ever fell from the lips of one exalted to high judicial authority, in the utterance of the late Chief Justice of the United States: that negroes 'are not included, and were never intended to be included, under the word 'citizens' in the Constitution, and can, therefore, claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument provides for and secures to the citizens of the United States," and "that they had, for more than a century before, been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior, that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and awfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit."*

The war was not commenced with any puroose of emancipation, or of interfering with slavery. It was by the purpose of God, and not by the purpose of man that emancipation was contemplated. Mr. Lincoln expressly avowed, at the beginning of his administration that it was no part of the purpose of the Gov-ernment to interfere with slavery. He then proposed a scheme of colonization—on which he nation looked coldly.† He then proposed o Congress an amendment to the Constitution, for compensated emancipation to be made voluntarily by the States before the year 1899,† to which the Congress paid no attention. He then declared that the Union must be preserved with slavery if it could be; without slavery if that became necessary. He then, as a military necessity, as demanded, the his apprehension, for the preservation of the Union, issued the proclamation of emancipation. The armies carried freedom with them. Freedom, in fact, became a necessity. The territories were free became a necessity. The territories were free. The District of Columbia was made free. The fugitive slave law, enacted to support slavery, became useless, and the odious law was re-moved from the statute books. The Congress proposed to the States an amendment to the Constitution, forbidding slavery in any of the States or Territories, and it is now ratified, and the very last recognition of slavery left in the Constitution will then soon be removed; and as a nation we shall be free.

(2) The whole work is not yet accomplished, ut it will be. It is not the work of a day, or a year, or perhaps a generation, to emancipate in reality four millions of slaves; to change the habits of a people which had been forming for generations under the influence of slavery; to elevate the slave so that he shall take his proper place among freemen; to "emancipate" the paster so that he shall himself be freed from the shackles which slavery had thrown around him; to lead him to do justice to him whom he had oppressed; to labor himself; to honor labor; and to engage in those enterprises which belong to freedom, and which have made the North what it is. We should not be impatient if the enslaved man is not suddenly elevated: if the old master cherishes still many of his former views; if there is a disposition still to withhold the rights due to all men: if there are agitations, excitements, and even insurrections in the States where slavery has prevailed; if there should be a longing look to the times when a man could control the labors of hundreds of others—could himself be idle, supported by their toil—could pride himself on their being his property—could sell them—and could walk over thousands of acres cultivated by others, and feel that those acres, and those men, and all that the one produced and the other earned, was his own. Customs and habits long formed; social views long established; modes of doing things long practiced; and theoretical convictions in domestic economy, in politics, and in religion, are not soon changed, even by the stern and dreadful instructions of warand the nation should not be impatient, nor should foreign nations chide us, if time is taken to settle these difficult questions; to determine n our own minds even what are proper ideas of liberty; and to adjust the condition of the former slave to society, to the Constitution, and to the Church.

(3) Yet though the work is not yet accomplished, and time may be necessary to secure it, it will be done, and the nation will come up, reference to slaves and to all men, to just nu reference to slaves and to all men, to just ideas of liberty—slowly, it may be, must be, but certainly, to the doctrine of EQUAL RIGHTS: to the doctrine (a) that each and every person has a right to pursue his own chosen calling as he pleases; (b) that each one has a right to go where he pleases, and to dwell where he pleases; (c) that each one has a right to express his own opinion on all subjects, subject only to the just restraints respecting the character. to the just restraints respecting the character and conduct of others; (d) that each one is to enjoy liberty of conscience, and to worship God as he pleases, with only the restraint that he shall not disturb the peace of society; (e) that each one shall enjoy the avails of his own labor, his own talent, ingenuity, professional skill, in all the work of his hands, in all inventions in art, in all discoveries in science, and in all literary productions, subject only to the claim which the Government shall have for its support, and the community for its advancement in science, literature, civilization, and the arts; (f) that each one shall be placed before the law on an equality in inventive en-dowments, and in literature, with no favoritism to any from rank, from color, or from blood; (g) that each one shall be allowed to make the nost of himself, by honest effort, if he has genius, talent, eloquence; that he shall be allowed to place himself in as high a social position as he can, by the accumulation of wealth, by personal worth, by grace of manners, and by a cultivated mind and heart, with no barrier derived from his ancestry or the hue of his skin; and (h) that each one shall be put on the same level as each other one, in his relation to the government of his country, with no disqualifi-cation in regard to votes or office which does not equally apply to all others; with no distinc-tion unfavorable to himself as derived from his religion, his origin, his employment, his color, rank, or complexion. This is liberty; and to this view all things tend.

(4) When this is reached it will be a gain alike to the North and the South that we have gone through this fearful struggle. Our whole country will be the richer and the happier, will occupy a higher position in the eye of the world, and in the eye of God. For, no nation ever * Quoted from the Westminster Review for July, 1865, pp. 28, 29.

fAnnual Message, 1861. Message and Documents, 1861-2. Part I, pp. 14, 15. † Annual Message, 1862. Message and Documents | merits of your wonderful machines. | Enclosed, I hand you a draft on N

wealth, in civilization, in happiness, as slavery has been abolished, as Russia will from this time onward. 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 of 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—to establish a government founded on slavery as the corner stone. But if it had been a stroke of deep policy; if they had been actuated by the mere views of a Neckar; if they had asked in what way they could best promote the wealth of their portion of the United States—could place

The choice of a machine in this day of new the course of the "lady of the house," or her doubter, busy at the wheel, braiding, embroidering and "running the breadths" on a new dress.

The choice of a machine in this day of new course of the hemselves on a level with the North; could in their comforts, and the value of their farms, raise themselves to a higher level in regard to 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 all the estimated value of their slaves. For they were a burden

And a new career, when they shall have recovered from the shocks and the calamities of the war, will be before the South. With a climate and soil far superior to the North; with ample mineral resources; with rivers and streams and bays and harbors adapted to commerce with easy access to all the nations of the earth; with the necessary outlet of the great West in their hands; with a capability in regard to the productions of the soil far beyond the productions of the North, nothing henceforward will prevent that glorious career for them and for us, for which they and we, in Union, not in separate confederacies, or under jarring governments, were destined by the arrangements of Providence—that we might be one United Republic—an example to all the world of the value of free institutions, and of the ability of man, ander the Divine blessing, and by obedience to the laws of God, for self-government. And now, for all these things, let us this day unfeignedly thank God.

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

A PHILADELPHIA PASTORATE, with the Logan Square Church, late Rev. Dr. Patton's, which has, with entire unanthered, incident to all other machines. imity, extended a call to Rev. J. W. E. Ker, which it is understood he will accept. Mr. Ker's present ecclesiastical cept. Mr. Ker's present ecclesiastical while the operator's ears are filled with the connexion is with the Old School Church, rapid click, click, click of the wheel and but he will be among us a genial brother, giving and receiving confidence.

Movements in San Francisco.—The Pa afic speaks of an unusual degree of religious interest in San Francisco, both on the part of Christians and others. The Young Men's Christian Association is in a state of activity, and is making itself felt as a power for good The annual series of sermons under its auspices has begun, the first having been delivered by Rev. Dr. Cooper, of the United Presbyterian Mission. It is expected that the pastors of the evangelical churches generally will take their turn in this service, and it is also expected the leading feature of these discourses will be a directness to the point of awakening Christians, and leading sinners to the Lamb of God.

Items.—The United Brethren in Oregon are engaged in a new enterprise—the founding of a college on Mary's River, five miles from Corvalis. Over \$18,000 have thus far been subscribed.—The chaplain of the U. S. Naval Asylum, located in this city, is making an effort to procure a good library for the hospital connected with the institution. The number of sick and wounded marines, sent in from the fleets, and present at one time, averages one hundred and fifty. They generally remain under treatment from three to six months.——A daily five o'clock prayer meeting has been commenced at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Boston. A daily meeting at 1½ o'clock has also been opened in the vestry of the Hanover Street Methodist Church.

SEWING MACHINES.

Harrisburg, October 9, 1865.—Messrs. Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, No. 720 Chestnut street, Philadelphia:—Gentlemen:—In company with some of my lady friends, I visited your establishment some six weeks since, while on a general tour of inspection, designing to purchase whichever Sewing Machine my own judgment approved as best adapted to the requirements of a large family. To be candid, I was exceedingly prejudiced against all single thread machines but having learned that yours made a twisted loop stitch, which renders the sewing effectua and strong, I determined not to pass it by but examine it, if possible, with an unbiassed mind. It so happened that I called at your office first of all, and while there took occasion to ask what you thought of certain other machines. Your reply, that they were "well represented," and that you desired to make "no comparisons," proved that you en-tertained no dishonorable feeling of petty ealousy towards your rivals in business. favorable impressions were still further strengthened, when a little later I listened, with perfect disgust, to a studied and system atic abuse of your machines by persons unworthy to be called your competitors. They seemed to fear that you would do your full share, or more, of business, unless they could by some means counteract your influence. I then and there concluded that I would buy none other than your "Single-thread Machine," as it was styled in derision. I therefore returned to your office and selected one of your lately improved machines, with the work-box enclosure, for which I paid you sixty-eight dollars—the best spent money of all my life. I received no instruction, but readily learned from your book of directions all that I could wish to know, and now feel perfectly competent to do all the household sewing. I am particularly expert in the use of the Hemmer, Feller, Braider, Tucker, etc. I have subjected the sewing to the severest pos sible test, and am fully persuaded that it will never yield, either in washing, ironing or in actual wear. I have already influenced three of my friends to purchase your machines, because I believe them to be the very best for all-family sewing especially. Mine is so quiet in its movements, that it never disturbs onversation; in fact, it can scarcely be heard at all, while it is the most rapid sewer I ever saw. Truly, the half was not told me of the

Yours, very truly,
MRS. C. A. CROWELL.

[From the Economist.]

A SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Blessed in the memory of all true housevives 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 also has added lustre to the dignity of labor. Once ladies "gave out" their sewing to the seamstress and dress-maker, and few, since the days of our grandmothers, were seen with the needle a hand, and either mending or making up a garment. But now the handsomest ornament of a room is the rosewood or walnut-cased sewing machine, and the prettiest adornment 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, possesed 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 invention.

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 instead of the cheapest in the market, for they were "running the machine" all day, without regard to cost, while cotton kept at 8a20c. a spool.

The superiority of this machine is very apparent on a practical test. Its simplicity is a chief recommendation. An intelligent Miss of fourteen can comprehend the whole modus pperandi, and work it in two hours. It is an bjection to most of the machines of other patents, that they require so much time and skill to learn to operate on them. After the practice of months, or at least weeks, a lady f perseverance may attain something of proficiency in the use of one of them, but Willcox & Gibbs is so simple in its arrangement, and the movement is so exceedingly easy, that there is no difficulty in any person desirous of doing so, becoming expert in the use of it in a very short time.
It is next to an impossibility for this machine

to get out of order. This is no small merit, for a machine that ever gets out of order is one exception, the only vacant one in always sure to be so, just at a time when we our connexion within the bounds of the can ill afford to be without its assistance city, is about to be filled. It is that of This machine will turn only one way, and a new beginner is, therefore, relieved from the

It is a standing objection to most other machines that "they make too much noise;" the baby can't sleep, and the folks can't talk, shuttle for hours after she has ceased her work. Willcox & Gibbs is a perfect cure-all for this nuisance; so noiseless is it, that a babe can sleep in the cradle close by the ma-chine, and the sound of the movement is not heard acrosst he room.

It uses thread from the original spool, thus saving the time and labor of spooling off con-tinually to supply the bobbins. Its stitch is a single thread, which is an advantage, making a great saving in cotton, while its compactness renders it stronger than the fabric it sews together; which is all that can be desired of either a double or single stitch. On the whole, we are constrained, after close observation of the workings of different machines for more than a year, to award the palm of superiority to Messrs. Willcox & Gibbs, for the most complete article in all its parts, and perfect in its operations,—a family machine, adapted to sewing any number of thicknesses from one to twenty folds of sheeting muslin.

MARRIAGES.

JACOBY—BRANIN.—Dec. 5th, by Rev. F. Hend-ricks, Mr. Benjamin F. Jacoby and Miss Maria R., daughter of Mr. Ashton A. Branin, all of Philadel-phia,

DEATHS.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 7th, Mrs. Catharms D. Sloan, wife of Mr. John P. Sloan, of this city. She was for twenty years a member of Pine Street Church; and though much secluded, of late, by ill health, she preserved the cheerful, patient, submissive spirit which best marks a true Christianity. Losing an only child early in her married life, she did not allow the bereavement to make her selfishly unmindful of her remaining duties, but cultivated a cheerfulness of disposition which shed a radiance over her household under every trial. Those who best knew her, appreciated her worth, and pay the highest tribute to her character as a wife, a friend, and a Christian.

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You can make Six Dollars and Fifty Cents. Call and examine an invention urgently needed by everybody. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50 cents that retails for \$6, by R. L. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham Square. New York.

* History of England, Vol. I, pp. 596, 597.