



IN MEMORIAM ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The Martyr-President of the United States.

"He Lives in the Hearts of the People."

MEMORIAL CELEBRATION AT WASHINGTON.

Heads of the Nation Do Honor to His Memory.

ORATION BY HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.

AN ELOQUENT AND IMPRESSIVE EULOGIUM.

The Eminent Historian Places the Heart Tribute to the People on the Great American Martyr's Tomb.

APPEARANCE OF THE AUDITORIUM

Scenes and Incidents of the Occasion.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 12. The city is crowded usually to-day. A great many persons from a distance have arrived during the past twenty-four hours, in the hope of obtaining admission to the celebration; but as each Congressman and Senator has but two tickets, only the favored few can be present.

The floor of the House of Representatives is reserved especially for the President, Cabinet, and members of Congress, and it will have to contain nearly two thousand persons.

The Hon. George Bancroft, orator of the occasion, has been and is the guest of President Johnson. He has been unable to receive visitors, so busy has he been in preparing this eulogium.

Those who have seen it pronounce it the ablest effort of the great historian's life; and none doubt that it will be a tribute to the memory of Mr. Lincoln worthy of, and acceptable to, the American people.

Mr. Bancroft has labored incessantly for several weeks in the composition of the oration, which embraces a succinct account of the martyr's life and public services, observations on the great acts and ideas leading to the development of his wonderful genius, his eminent social qualities, his religious convictions and hopes, and ending with a panegyric peroration of great beauty of diction, classical construction, and patriotic impressiveness. It will be telegraphed in full as it falls from the lips of the orator, the Congressional wires being used from the Capitol for that purpose.

The following order is being carried out in full, and there is but little trouble experienced.

Order of Arrangements. The Capitol will be closed on the morning of the 12th to all except the members of Congress.

At 10 o'clock the doors leading to the rotunda will be opened to those to whom invitations have been extended, under the joint resolution of Congress, by the presiding officers of the two Houses, and to those holding tickets of admission to the galleries issued by the chairman of the joint committee of arrangements. The doorkeepers will have imperative orders to admit no one before 10 o'clock, except members of Congress, and no one after that hour who does not exhibit either a letter of invitation or a ticket of admission.

The Hall of the House of Representatives will be opened for the admission of Representatives and those to whom invitations have been extended, who will be conducted to the seats assigned to them, as follows:

The President of the United States will be seated in front of the Speaker's table.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy seats next to the President on the right of the Speaker's table.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy seats next to the Supreme Court, on the right of the Speaker's table.

The heads of departments will occupy seats next to the President, on the left of the Speaker's table.

Officers of the army and navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, will occupy seats next to the heads of departments on the left of the Speaker's table.

Assistant heads of departments, Governors of States and Territories, and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, will occupy seats directly in the rear of the heads of departments.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Court of Claims, and the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, will occupy seats directly in the rear of the Supreme Court.

The heads of bureaus in the departments will occupy seats directly in the rear of the officers of Representatives who occupy seats on either side of the hall, in the rear of those invited, and reserving four rows of seats on either side of the main aisle for Senators.

The diplomatic gallery will be reserved exclusively for the families of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who will be provided with tickets of admission to that gallery.

The galleries on either side of the hall will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them, provided with tickets, until half-past eleven o'clock. The front gallery at ten o'clock, and the ladies' galleries after half-past eleven o'clock, will be open to all holders of tickets. Doorkeepers will be instructed not to admit any person unprovided with a ticket, and to collect the tickets from those who enter the galleries.

The reporters' gallery will be reserved strictly for those reporters entitled to admission into the reporters' galleries of the Senate and of the House, who will be furnished with tickets of admission. The reporters for the Congressional Globe in the Senate and in the House will occupy the reporters' desk in front of the Clerk's table.

The House of Representatives will be called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock.

The Marine Band, stationed in the upper vestibule, will perform appropriate music, ceasing when the exercises are to be commenced.

The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock, and after prayer and the reading of the journal, will proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, following their President pro tempore and their Secretary, and preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms. On reaching the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Senators will take the seats reserved for them on the right and left of the main aisle.

The President pro tempore will occupy the Speaker's chair. The Speaker of the House will occupy a seat at his left. The chaplains of the Senate and of the House will occupy seats on the right and left of the presiding officers of their respective Houses.

The orator of the day, Hon. George Bancroft, will occupy a seat at the table of the Clerk of the House. The chairman of the joint committee of arrangements will occupy a seat at the right and left of the orator, and next to them will be seated the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House.

The other officers of the Senate and of the House will occupy seats on the floor at the right and left of the Speaker's platform.

All being in readiness, the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, President of the Senate pro tempore, will call the two Houses of Congress to order.

Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Dr. Boynton, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The presiding officer will then introduce to the audience the Hon. George Bancroft, of New York, who will deliver the memorial address.

The benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate.

On the conclusion of the benediction, the Senators, following their President pro tempore and the Secretary, and preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, will return to the Senate Chamber; and the President of the United States, the orator of the day, and those present by invitation on the floor of the House, will withdraw.

The Marine Band, stationed in the rotunda, will, after the Senate shall have returned to the Senate Chamber, perform national airs. The Capitol will then be open to the public.

The Commissioner of Public Buildings, Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and of the House, and the Doorkeeper of the House, are charged with the execution of these orders.

Chairman of the Senate, SOLOMON FOOT, Chairman of the House, E. B. WASHBURN.

ORATION OF THE HON. GEORGE BANCROFT, THE HISTORIAN.

BY REQUEST OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS, IN THE Hall of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Monday, February 12, 1866.

After the confusion of entering had been quieted, and the assemblage called to order by the Hon. Solomon Foot, the Hon. George Bancroft proceeded to deliver the following oration: Senators, Representatives, of America:

GOD IN HISTORY. That God rules in the affairs of men is as certain as any truth of physical science.

On the great moving power which is from the beginning behind the world of the senses and the world of thought and action. Eternal wisdom marshals the great procession of the nations, working in patient continuity through the ages, never halting and never abrupt, encompassing all events in its oversight, and ever effecting its will, though mortals may slumber in apathy or oppose with madness. Kings are lifted up or thrown down, nations come and go, republics flourish and wither, dynasties pass away like a tale that is told; but nothing is by chance, though men in their ignorance of causes may think so. The deeds of time are governed, as well as judged, by the decrees of eternity. The caprice of fleeting existences bends to the immovable omnipotence which plants its foot on all the centuries, and has neither change of purpose nor repose. Sometimes, like a messenger through the thick darkness of night, it steps along mysterious ways; but when the hour strikes for a people, or for mankind, to pass into a new form of being, unseen hands draw the bolts from the gates of futurity; an all-subduing influence prepares the minds of men for the coming revolution; those whose plan resistance find themselves in conflict with the will of Providence, rather than with human devices; and all hearts and all understandings, most of all the opinions and influences of the unwilling, are wondrously attracted and compelled to bear forward the change which becomes more an obedience to the law of universal nature than submission to the arbitrament of man.

GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

In the fulness of time a republic rose up in the wilderness of America. Thousands of years had passed away before this child of the ages could be born. From whatever there was of good in the systems of former centuries she drew her nourishment; the wrecks of the past were her warnings. With the deepest sentiment of faith fixed in her inmost nature she disenthralled religion from bondage to temporal power, that her worship might be worship only in spirit and in truth. The wisdom which had passed from India through Greece, with what Greece had added of her own; the jurisprudence of Rome; the medieval municipalities, the Teutonic method of representation; the political experience of England; the benignant wisdom of the expositors of the law of nature and of nature in France and Holland, all shed on her their selectest influence. She washed the gold of political wisdom from the sands wherever it was found; she sifted it from the rocks; she gleaned it among ruins. Out of all the diversity of man's life, she compiled all the experience of past human life, she compiled a perennial political philosophy, the primordial principles of national ethics. The wise men of Europe sought the best government in a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy; and America went behind that name to extract from them the vital elements of social forms, and blend them harmoniously in the free commonwealth which comes nearest to the illustration of the natural equality of all men.

She entered the guardianship of the rights to law, the movements of reform to the spirit of the people, and drew her force from the happy reconciliation of both.

TERRESTRIAL EXTENT OF THE REPUBLIC. Republics had heretofore been limited to small countries or cities and their dependencies; America, doing that which she had done before, but known upon the earth, or believed to exist, and statements to be possible, extended her republic across a continent. Under her auspices the vine of liberty took deep root and filled the land; the hills were covered with its shadow; its thoughts were like the cooling winds, and reached into both oceans. The fame of this only daughter of freedom went into all the lands of the earth; from her the human race drew hope.

PROPHESIES OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF SLAVERY. Neither hereditary monarchy nor hereditary aristocracy planted itself on our soil; the only hereditary condition that fastened itself upon us was servitude. Nature gave us liberty, and it is ever true to its law. The bee lives honey, the viper distils poison; the vine stores its juices and so do the poppy and the opium. In like manner, every thought and every action ripen in its seed, and in its kind. In the individual man, and still more in a nation, a just idea gives life, and progress, and glory; a false conception portends disaster, shame, and death. A hundred and twenty years ago, a West Jersey Quaker wrote:—"This trade of importing slaves is a detestable and heinous trade; the land; the consequences will be grievous to posterity." At the North the growth of slavery was arrested by natural causes; in the region nearest the tropics it thrived, rank, and worked itself into the organization of the States. Slavery stood between the two, with soil, and climate, and resources demanding free labor, and yet capable of the profitable employment of the slave. She was the land of great statesmen; and they saw the danger of the thing, whelmed under the rising flood in time to the delusion of avarice and pride. Ninety-four years ago, the Legislature of Virginia addressed the British King, saying that the trade in slaves was "of great injuriousness," and was opposed to the "security and happiness of the colonies," "would in time have the most destructive influence," and the King answered them, that "upon pain of his highest displeasure, he would not grant a charter or license in any respect obstructing the trade of Britain," wrote Franklin in behalf of Virginia, "to pride itself in setting free a single slave that happened to land on thy coasts, while thy laws continue a traffic whereby so many hundreds of thousands are brought into bondage, and that is entailed on their posterity." "A serious view of this subject," said Patrick Henry in 1773, "gives a gloomy prospect to future times." In the same year George Mason wrote to the Legislature of Virginia:—"The laws of impartial Providence may avenge our injustice upon our posterity." In Virginia, and in the Continental Congress, Jefferson, with the approval of Edmund Pendleton, branded the slave-trade as piracy; and he fixed in the Declaration of Independence as the corner-stone of America—"All men are created equal, with an inalienable right to liberty."

On the first organization of temporary governments for the continental domain, Jefferson, but for the death of New Jersey, would, in 1774, have consecrated every part of that territory to the cause of the oppressed. In the formation of the national constitution Virginia, opposed by a part of New England, vainly struggled to abolish the slave-trade at once and forever; and when the ordinance of 1787 was introduced by the States, the clause prohibiting slavery, it was through the favorable disposition of Virginia and the South that the clause of Jefferson was restored, and the whole Northwestern Territory—all the territory that then lay west of the nation—was reserved for the labor of freemen.

DESPAIR OF THE MEN OF THE REVOLUTION. The hope prevailed in Virginia that the abolition of the slave-trade would bring with it the gradual abolition of slavery; but the expectation was doomed to disappointment. In supporting ineffectual measures for emancipation, Jefferson encountered difficulties greater than he could overcome; and after vain wranglings, the words that broke from him, in the presence of my country, when I reflect that God is just, that His justice cannot sleep forever, were words of despair. It was the desire of Washington's heart that Virginia should remove slavery by a public act; and the prospect of a general emancipation grew more and more dim, he, in utter hopelessness of the action of the State, did all that he could by bequeathing freedom to his own slaves. Good and true men had, from the days of 1776, thought of colonizing the negro in the country of his ancestors. But the idea of colonization was thought to increase the difficulty of emancipation; and in spite of strong support, while it accomplished much good for Africa, it proved impracticable as a remedy at home. Madison, who in the years of his life would not consent to the annexation of Texas, lest his countrymen should fill it with slaves; Madison, who said "slavery is the greatest evil under which the nation labors—a portentous evil—an evil, moral, political, and economical—a sad blot on our free country," went mournfully to his grave with the cheerless words: "No satisfactory plan has yet been devised for taking out the stain."

NEW VIEWS OF SLAVERY. The men of the Revolution passed away. A new generation sprang up, impatient that an institution to which they clung should be condemned as inhuman, unwise, and unjust; in the words of discontent at the self-reproach of their fathers, and blinded by the lustre of wealth to be acquired by the culture of a new staple, they devised the theory that slavery, which they would not abolish, was not evil, but good. They turned on the friends of colonization, and confidently demanded, "Why take black men from a civilized and Christian country, where their labor is a source of immense gain and a

power to control the markets of the world, and send them to a land of ignorance, slavery, and idleness, in the case of their forefathers, but not theirs? Slavery is a blessing. Were they not in their ancestral land naked, scarcely lifted above brutes, ignorant of the course of the sun, controlled by nature? And their new abode have they not been taught to know the difference of the seasons, to plough, and plant, and reap, to drive oxen, to tame the horse, to exchange their scanty dialect for the richest of all the languages among men, and the stolid adoration of folly for the purest religion and the finest science? Is good for the blacks, it is good for their masters, bringing opulence and the opportunity of educating a race. The slavery of the black is good in itself; he shall serve the white man forever. And nature, which better understood the quality of freeman's interest and passion, laughed, as it caught the echo: "man and forever!"

SLAVERY AT HOME. A regular development of pretensions followed the new declaration with logical consistency. Under the old declaration every one of the States had retained, each for itself, the right of maintaining slavery by an arbitrary act of legislation; now, the power of the people over servitude through their legislatures was curtailed, and the privileged class was swift in imposing legal and constitutional obstructions on the people themselves. The power of consanguinity was narrowed or taken away. The slave might not be disregarded by education. There remained an unconfessed consciousness that the system of bondage was wrong, and a restless memory that it was at variance with the true American tradition of liberty and justice under law.

THE NEW THEORY HUNG AS A BIAS ON THE RELATIONS OF THE COUNTRY; there could be no recognition of Hayti, nor even of the American colony of Liberia; and the world was given to understand that the establishment of free labor in Cuba would be a reason for wresting that island from the United States. Louisiana, Florida, Texas, half of Mexico; slavery must have its share in them all, and it accepted for a time a dividing line between the unquestioned domain of free labor and that in which slavery was tolerated. A few years passed away, and the new school, strong and arrogant, demanded and received an apology for applying the Jefferson proviso to Oregon.

SCATTERED SOVEREIGNTY. The application of that proviso was interrupted for three administrations, but it moved steadily onward. In the news that the men of California had chosen freedom, Calhoun heard the knell of parting slavery; and on his death-bed he counseled secession. Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison succeeded in the abolition of slavery; Calhoun did not despair at the growth of freedom. His system rushed irresistibly to its natural development. The death struggle for California was followed by a short truce; but the new school of politicians who said "Slavery is a necessary evil," sought to recover the ground they had lost; and confident of securing Texas, they demanded that the established line in the Territories between freedom and slavery should be blotted out, and that the territory should be opened to enterprise and expansive energy of freedom made answer, though reluctantly:—"Be it so; let there be no strife between brethren; let freedom and slavery compete for the Territories on equal terms. In a fair field, under an impartial administration," and on the theory of Indiana he said:—"I am but an accidental, temporary instrument; it is your business to rise up and preserve the Union and liberty." At the capital of Ohio he said:—"Without a name, without a reason, without a name, there has been a fall upon me a task such as did not rest even upon the Father of his Country." At various places in New York, especially at Albany before the legislature, which tendered him the united support of the great Empire State, he said:—"I hold myself the humblest of all the individuals who have ever been elevated to the Presidency, I have a more difficult task to perform than any of them. I bring a true heart to the work. I must rely upon the people of the whole country for support, and with such support I am devoted to peace; but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly." In the old Independence Hall of Philadelphia he said:—"I have never had a political opponent, but I have learned from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence, which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but to the world in all future time. If the country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I will give up the Union. Nay, I mean to give up the Union, if I have said nothing but what I am willing to live and die by."

IN WHAT STATE HE FOUND THE COUNTRY. Travelling in the dead of night to escape assassination, Lincoln arrived at Washington nine days before his inauguration. The outgoing President, the opening of the session of Congress, had pulled the majority of his advisers men engaged in treason; had declared that in case of even an "imaginary" apprehension of danger from notions of freedom among the slaves, "disunion would become inevitable." Lincoln and others had recognized the opinion of Taney; such impugning he ascribed to the "factious temper of the times." The favorite doctrine of a majority of the Democratic party on the power of a territorial legislature over slavery had been pronounced by the Supreme Court of Taney; the State Legislatures, he insisted, must repeal what he called "their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments," and which, if such, were "null and void," or "it would be impossible for any human power to save the Union. If these unimportant acts were not repealed, the injured States would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the Government of the Union." He maintained that no State might secede at its sovereign will, and that the Union was not a mere perpetuity; and that Congress might attempt to preserve, but only by conciliation; that "the sword was not placed in their hands to preserve it by force"; that "the last desperate remedy of a despairing people" would be "anarchy"; "eschewed the idea of invading a seceded State." After changes in the Cabinet, the President informed Congress that "matters were still worse"; that "the South suffered serious grievances," which "should be redressed 'in peace'." The day after this message the flag of the Union was fired upon from Fort Moultrie, and the insult was not retracted or noticed. Senators in Congress telegraphed to their constituents to seize the national forts, and they were not arrayed. The finances of the country were

grievously embarrassed. Its little army was not within reach—the part of it in Texas, with all its stores, was made over by its commander to the seceding insurgents. One State after another voted in Convention to go out of the Union. A peace congress, so-called, met at the request of Virginia, to concert the terms of a capitulation for the continuance of the Union. Congress in both branches sought to devise conciliatory expedients. The Territories of the country were organized in a manner not to conflict with any pretensions of the South, or any decision of the Supreme Court; and nevertheless the seceding States formed a Montgomery provisional government, and pursued their relentless purpose with such success that the Lieutenant-General feared the city of Washington might find itself "included in a foreign territory," and proposed, among the options for the consideration of Lincoln, to bid the seceded States "depart in peace." The great Republic seemed to have its emblem in the vast unfinished Capitol, at that moment surrounded by masses of stone and prostrate columns never yet lifted from the earth; and the nation, a monument of high but delusive aspirations, the confused wreck of inchoate magnificence, sadder than any ruin of Egyptian Thebes or Athens.

HIS EDUCATION. Otherwise his education was altogether American. The Declaration of Independence was his compendium of political wisdom, the Life of Washington his constant study, and something of Jefferson and Madison reached him through Henry Clay, whom he honored from boyhood. For the rest, from day to day, he lived the life of the American people; walked in his light; reasoned with its reason; thought with its power of thought; felt the beatings of its mighty heart; and so was in every way a child of nature—a child of the West—a child of America.

HIS PROGRESS IN LIFE. At nineteen, feeling impulses of ambition to get on in the world, he engaged himself to go down the Mississippi in a flat-boat, receiving ten dollars a month for his wages, and afterwards he made the trip once to New Orleans. He sold his father's sheep and cattle as the family migrated to Illinois, and split rails to fence in the new homestead in the wild. At twenty-three, he was a captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk war. He kept a shop; he learned something of surveying; but his favorite literature he studied; Bunyan nothing but Shakespeare's plays. At twenty-five he was elected to the Legislature of Illinois, where he served eight years. At twenty-seven he was admitted to the bar. In 1837 he chose his home at Springfield, the beautiful centre of the richest land in the State. In 1847 he was a member of the National Congress, where he voted about forty times in favor of the principle of the Jefferson proviso. In 1854 he gave his influence to elect from Illinois to the American Senate a Democrat who would certainly do justice to Kansas. In 1858, as the rival of Douglas, he went before the people of the mighty Prairie State saying:—"This Union cannot permanently endure half slave and half free; the Union will not be dissolved, but the house will cease to be divided"; and now, in 1861, with no experience whatever as an executive officer, while States were madly flying from their orbit, and wise men knew not where to find counsel, this descendant of Quakers, this pupil of Bunyan, this child of the great West, was elected President of America.

HE MEASURED THE DIFFICULTY OF THE DUTY THAT DEVOLVED ON HIM, and was resolved to fulfil it.

AS ON THE EVENING OF FEBRUARY, 1861, he left Springfield, which for a quarter of a century had been his happy home, to the crowd of his friends and neighbors whom he was never more to meet, he spoke a solemn farewell:—"I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty has devolved upon me, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since Washington's death; and I would have succeeded, except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. On the same Almighty Being I place my reliance. Pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed. Let the men of Indiana be said:—"I am but an accidental, temporary instrument; it is your business to rise up and preserve the Union and liberty." At the capital of Ohio he said:—"Without a name, without a reason, without a name, there has been a fall upon me a task such as did not rest even upon the Father of his Country." At various places in New York, especially at Albany before the legislature, which tendered him the united support of the great Empire State, he said:—"I hold myself the humblest of all the individuals who have ever been elevated to the Presidency, I have a more difficult task to perform than any of them. I bring a true heart to the work. I must rely upon the people of the whole country for support, and with such support I am devoted to peace; but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly." In the old Independence Hall of Philadelphia he said:—"I have never had a political opponent, but I have learned from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence, which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but to the world in all future time. If the country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I will give up the Union. Nay, I mean to give up the Union, if I have said nothing but what I am willing to live and die by."

THE WAR A WORLD-WIDE WAR. For a time the war was thought to be confined to our own domestic affairs; but it was soon seen that it involved the destinies of all its principles and causes shook the political of Europe to the centre, and from Lisbon to Peking divided the governments of the world.

GREAT BRITAIN. There was a kingdom whose people had in an eminent degree attained to freedom of industry and the security of person and property. Its middle class rose to greatness. Out of that class sprung the noblest poets and philosophers, whose words built up the intellect of the people; the great navigators, to find out the many paths of the oceans; discoverers in natural science, whose inventions guided its industry to wealth, till it equalled any nation of the world in letters, and in the arts of peace, in trade and commerce. But its Government was become a government of land, and not of men; every blade of grass was represented, but only a small minority of the people. In the transition from the feudal forms, the heads of the social organization, the nobles, and the military services which were the conditions of their tenure, and, throwing the burden on the industrial classes, kept all the soil to themselves. Vast estates that had been managed by monastic orders, and the land, and charity were appropriated to swell the wealth of courtiers and favorites; and the commons, where the poor man once had his right of pasture, were taken away, and, under forms of law, enclosed distributively within their own domain. Although no law forbade any inhabitant from purchasing land, the costliness of the transfer constituted a prohibition; so that it was the rule of that country that the plough should not be in the hands of its owner. The Church was rested on a contradiction, claiming to be an embodiment of absolute truth, and yet was a creature of the statute-book.

HER SENTIMENTS. The progress of time increased the terrible contrast between wealth and poverty; in their years of strength, the laboring people, cut off from all share in governing the State, derived a scanty support from the severest toil, and had no hope for old age but in public charity or death. A grasping ambition had dotted the world with military posts, kept watch over our borders on the northeast, at the Bermudas, in the West Indies, held the gates of the Pacific, yet the Southern and of the Indian Ocean, loved on our northwest and Vancouver, held the whole of the new continent, and the entrances to the old Mediterranean and Red Sea; and garrisoned forts all the way from Madras to China. That aristocracy had grazed with terror on the growth of a commonwealth where freeholds existed by the million, and religion was not in bondage to the State; and now they could not repress their joy at its perils. They had not one word of sympathy for the kind-hearted poor man's son who

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