THE DAILY RVENTNG TECTORAPH ... PERIADELETINA LONDAY PERRUARY 12, 1860.

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1866.

[Continued from the First Page.]

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ACTING TRADILITIAN

America had chosen for her chief: they leered at his large hands, and long feet, and ungainly stature; and the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made haste to send word through the palaces of Europe that the great Republic was in its agony, that the Republic was no more, that a head-stone was all that remained due by the law of nations to "the fate Union." But it is the law of nations to "the late Union." But it is written, "Let the dead bury theu dead:" they may not bury the living. Let the dead bury their dead: let a bill of reform remove the worn-out government of a class, and intuse new life into the British Constitution by confiding rightful power to the people.

IIIS POLICY.

But while the vitality of America is indestructible, the British Government hurried to do what never before had been done by Christian powers, what was in direct conflict with its own exposition of public law in the time of our struggle for independence. Though the insurgent States had not a ship in an open harbor, it invested them with all the rights of a beltigerent, even on the ocean; and this, too, when the Rebellion was not only directed against the gentlest and most beneficent Government on earth, without a shaqow of justifiable cause, but when the Rebel lion was directed against human nature itself for the perpetual enslavement of a race. And for the perpetual ensistement of a race. And the effect of this recognition was that acts in themselves piratical jound shelter in British courts of law. The resources of British capitalists, their work-hops, their armores, their private arsenals, their shipyards, were in league with the insurgents, and every British harbor in the wide world became a safe port for British ships, manned by British sailors, and armed with Bri-ish guns, to prev on our perceptil commerce. tish guns, to prey on our peaceful commerce: even on our ships coming from British ports, treighted with British products, or that had car-ried gifts of grain to the English poor. The Prime Minister in the House of Commons, sustained by cheers, scoffed at the flongat that their laws could be amended at our request, so as to preserve real neutrality; and to remonstrances, now owned to have been just, their Secretary answer a that they could not enange their laws, ad infinitum.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The people of America then wished, as they always have wished, as they still wish, trian 41,7 relations with England; and no man in England or America can desire it more strongly than I. This country has always yearned for good rela-tions with England. Thrice only in all its history has that yearning been fairly met; in the days of Hampden and Cromwell, again in the first ministry of the elder Pitt, and once again in the ministry of Shelburne. Not that there have not at all times been just men among the peers of Britain-like Halifax in the days of Junes the Second, or a Granville, an Argyll, or a Houghton in ours; and we cannot be indifferent to a country that produces statesmen like Cobden and Bright; but the best bower-anchor of peace was the working class of England, who suffered most from our civil war, but who, while they broke their diminished bread in sorrow, always encouraged us to persevere.

FRANCE AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The act of recognizing the Rebel belligerents was concerted with France-France, so beloved in America, on which she had conferred the greatest benefits that one people ever conferred on another: France, which stands fore-most on the continent of Europe for the so-lidity of her culture, as well as for the bravery generous impulses of her sons; France, which for centuries had been moving steadily in its own way towards intellectual and political freedom. The policy regarding forther colonization of America by European powers, known commonly as the doctrine of Monroe, had its origin in France; and if it takes any man's should bear the name of Turgot. It was name, adopted by Louis the Sixteenth, in the Cabinet Vergennes was the most important which member. It is emphatically the policy of France; to which, with transient deviations, the Bourbons, the First Napoleon, the House of Orleans have ever adhered.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND MEXICO.

The late President was perpetually harassed by rumors that the Emperor Napoleon the Third sired formally to recognize the States in re-

without a feeling of revenge struck a death-blow When it came home to the consciousness of the Americans that the war which they were waging was a war for the liberty of all the na-tions of the world, for irredom itself, they thanked Gcd for the severity of the trial to which He put their sincerity, and nerved them-selves for their duty with an inexorable will. The President was led along by the greatness of their self-sacrificing example; and as a child, in a dark night on a rugged way, exches hold of the hand of its father for guidance and support, he clung just to the hand of the people, and moved calmly through the gloom. While the statesmanship of Europe was scoffing at the hopeless vanity of their efforts, they put forth such miracles of energy as the history of the When it came home to the consciousness of at rebelli

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THE PROPLE OF AMERICA.

such miracles of energy as the history of the world had never known. The navy of the United States drawing into the public service the willing militia of the seas, doubled its ton-nage in eight months, and established an actual

blockade from Cape Hatteras to the Rio Grande; in the course of the war it was increased five-fold in men and fin tonnage, while the inven-

tive achies of the country devised more effective kinds of ordnance, and new forms of naval architecture in wood and iron. There went into

the field, for various terms of service, about two million men; and in March last the men in ser-

every two able-bodied men took some part in the

war; and at one time every fourth able-bodied man was in the field. In one single month, one hundred and sixty-five thousand were recruited

into service. Once, within four weeks, Ohio organized and placed in the field forty-two regi

ments of infaatry-nearly thirty-six thousand nen; and Ohio was like other States in the East and in the West. The well-mounted cavalry

numbered eighty-four thousand; of horses there were bought, first and last, two-thirds of a mill

lion. In the movements of troops science came in aid of patriotism; so that, to choose a single

instance out of many, an army twenty three thousand strong, with its artillery, trains, bag-gage, and animals, were moved by rail from the

Fotomac to the Tennessee, twelve hundred miles, in seven days. In the long marches, wonders of military construction bridged the

rivers; and whenever an army halted, amole supplies awaited them at their ever-changing

base; the vile thought that life is the greatest of blessings did not rise up. In six hundred and twenty-five battles and severe skirmishes

blood flowed like water. It streamed over the grassy plains; it stained the rocks; the under-growth of the forests was red with it; and the armies marched on with majestic conrage from

one conflict to another, knowing that they were fighting for God and liberty. The organization of the medical department met its infinitely

multiplied duties with exactness and despatch.

At the news of a battle the best surgeons of our cities hastened to the field, to offer

the zealous aid of the greatest experience and skill. The gentlest and most refined

to build hospital tents near the armies, and serve as nurses to the sick and dying. Besides

the large supply of religious teachers by the public, the congregations spared to their bro-

thers in the field the ablest ministers. The

Christian Commission, which expended five and a halt millions, sent four thousand elergymen,

chosen out of the best, to keep unsolled the religious character of the men, and made gifts of clothes and food and medicine. The organi-

zation of private charity assumed unneard-of

dimensions. The Santary Commission, which

had seven thousand societies, distributed, under the direction of an unpaid board, spontaneous

contributions to the amount of fifteen millions.

in supplies of money-a million and a half in money from California alone-and dotted the

cene of war from Paducah to Port Royal, from

Belle Plain, Virginia, to Brownsville, Taxas,

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

sippi, which would not be divided, and the range of mountains which carried the stroughold

of the free through Western Virginia and Ken-

tucky and Tennessee to the highlands of Ala-bama. But it invoked the still higher power of

immortal justice. In ancient Greece, where servitude was the universal custom, it was held that

should defend the parent, and by that act re-cover his freedom. After vain resistance, Lin-

a child were to strike its parent, the slave

The country had for its allies the river Missis

with bomes and lodges.

women left homes of luxury and ease

vice exceeded a million; that is to say,

LINCOLN'S ABBABBINATION.

Where, in the history of nations, had a Chief Magistrate possessed more sources of consola-tion and joy than Lincoln? His countrymen had shown their love by choosing him to a second term of service. The raging war that had divided the country had lulied, and private had divided the country had fulled, and private grief was hushed by the grandeur of its results. The nation had its new birth of freedom, soon to be secured forever by an amendment of the Constitution. His persistent gentleness had con-quered for him a kindher feeling on the part of the South. His scoffers among the grandees of Europe becam to do him honor. The laboring classes everywhere saw in his advancement their own. All peoples sent him their benedictions, And at the moment of the height of his fame, to which his humility and modesty added charms, he fell by the hand of the assessin; and the only triumph awarded him was the march to the grave.

THE GREATNESS OF MAN.

This is no time to say that human glory is but dust and ashes, that we mortals are no more than shadows in pursuit of shadows. How mean a thing were man, if there were not that within a thing were man, if there were not that within him which is higher than himself—if he could not master the illusions of sense, and discern the connections of events by a superior light which comes from God! He so shares the di-vine impulses that he has power to subject interested passions to love of country, and personal ambition to the ennoblement of man. Not in vain has Lincoln lived, for he has helped to make this republic an example of has helped to make this republic an example of justice, with no caste but the caste of humanity. The herocs who led our armies and ships into battle-Lyon, McPherson, Beynolds, Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Foote, and Ward, with their com-peers-and fell in the service, did not die in vain; they and the myrinds of nameless martyrs, and he, the chief martyr, died willingly "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

THE JUST DIED FOR THE UNJUST.

The assassination of Lincoln, who was so free from malice, has by some mysterious influence struck the country with solemn awe, and hushed, instead of exciting, the passion for revenge. It seems as if the just had died for the unjust. When I think of the friends I have lost in this war-and every one who hears me has, like myself, lost those whom he most loved—there is no consolation to be derived from victims on the scaffold, or from anything but the established union of the regenerated nation,

CHARACTER OF LINCOLN.

In his character, Lincoln was through and through an American. He is the first native of the region west of the Alleghenies to attain to the highest station; and how happy it is that the man who was brought forward as the natural out-growth and first fruits of that region, should have been of unblem shed purity in private life, a good son, a kind husband, a most affectionate father, and, as a man, so gentle to all. As to integrity, Douglas, his rival, said of him, "Lincoln is the honestest u an I ever knew."

The hab ts of his mind were those of meditation and inward thought, rather than of action. He excelled in logical statement, more than in executive ability. He reasoned clearly, his re-flective judgment was good, and his purposes were fixed; but, like the "Hamlet" of his only poet, his will was tardy in action; and for this reason, and not from humility or tenderness of feeling, he sometimes deplored that the duty which devolved on him had not fallen to the lot of another. He was skiltul in analysis; discerned with precision the central idea on which a question turned, and knew how to disengage it and present it by itself in a few homely, strong old English words that would be intelligible to all. He delighted to express his

by a point of all others, most easily lead to fanoti-by an all others, most easily lead to fanoti-demonstrate the second and the second second second second which, of all others, most easily lead to fanoticism; but he was never carried away by enthusiastic zeal, never indulged in extravagant language, never horried to support extreme mea-sures, never allowed himself to be controlled by sudden impulses. During the progress of the election at which he was chosen President, he expressed no opinion that went beyond the Jefin proviso of 1884 Tike Joff Lafavette, he had faith in the intuitions of the people, and read those intuitions with rare sagacity. He knew how to bide his time, and was less apt to be in advance of public opinion than to lag behind. He never sought to electrify the public by taking an advanced position with a banner of opinion; but rather studied to move forward compactly, exposing no detachment in front or rear; so that the course of his Adminisfration might have been explained as the calcu lating policy of a shrewd and watchful politi cian, had there not been seen behind it a fixedness of principle which from the first deter-mined his purpose and grew more intense with every year, consuming his life by its energy. Yet his sensibilities were not acute, he had no vividness of imagination to picture to his mind the horrors of the battle-field or the sufferings in hospitals; his conscience was more tender then his teelings. Lincoln was one of the most unassuming of men. In time of success, he gave credit for it to those whom he employed, to the people, and to the providence of God. He did not know what ostentation is; when he became President he was rather saddened than elated, and his conduct and manners showed more than ever his belief that all men are boin equal. He was no respecter of persons; and neither rank, nor reputation, nor services overawed him. In judging of character he failed in discrimination, and his ap-pointments were sometimes bad; but he readily deterred to public opinion, and in appointing the head of the armies he followed the manifest preterence of Congress. A good President will secure unity to his administration by his own supervision of the various departments. Lincoln, who accepted advice readily, was never governed by any member of his Cabinet, and could not be moved from a purpose deliberately formed; but his supervision of affairs was unsteady and incomplete; and sometimes, by a sudden interference transcend-ing the usual forms, he rather confused than advanced the public business. If he ever failed in the scrupulous regard due to the relative design that no conflict could ensue or evil prece-dent be established. Truth he would receive from any one; but, when impressed by others, he did not use their opinions till, by reflection, he had made them thoroughly his own. It was the nature of Lincoln to forgive. When hostilities ceased, he who had always sent forth the flag with every one of its stars in the field, was eager to receive back his returning country. men, and meditated "some new announcemen to the South." The amendment of the Constitu-tion abolishing slavery had his most earnest and awcarled support. During the sage of war we et a glimpse into his soul from his privately aggesting to Louisiana that "in defining the tranchise some of the colored people might be Itanchise some of the colored people might be let m," saying:--"They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom." In 1857 he favowed himself "not in favor of" what he improperly called "negro citizenship;" for the Constitution discriminates between citizens and Three days before his death he de clectors. Three days before his death he de-clared his preference that "the elective franchise were now conferred on the very intelligent of the "colored men, and on those of them who served our cause as soldiers;" but he wished it done by the States themselves, and he never harbored the thought of exacting it from a new Government as a condition of its recognition The last day of his life beamed with sunshine, as he sent by the Speaker of this House his friendly greetings to the men of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope; as he contem-plated the return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to fruitful industry; as he welcomed [in dramed hundred in thousands of soldiers in thousands of advance hundreds of thousands of emigrants from Europe; as his eve kindled with enthusiasm at the coming wealth of the nation. And so, with these thoughts for his country, he was re-moved from the toils and temptations of this life, and was at peace.

traced his linesge to the time of the Conqueror; Lincoln went back only to his grand ather. Falmerston received his education from the best cholars of Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge schokars of Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge; Lincoln's early teachers were the silent forest, the prairie, the river, and the stars. Palmerston was in public life for sixty years; Lincoln for but a tenth of that time. Palmerston was a skilful guide of an established aristocracy; Lin-coin a leader or rather a companion of the peo-ple. Palmerston was exclusively an Englishman, and made his boast in the Honey of Comand made his boast in the House of Com-mons that the interest of England was his shibboleth; Lincoln thought always of mankind as well as his own country, and served human nature itself. Palmerston, from his parrowness as an Englishman, did not endear his country to any one court or to any one people, but rather caused uncasiness and dis-like; Lincoln left America more beloved than ever by all the peoples of Europe. Palmerston was self-possessed and adroit in reconciling the conflicting claims of the factions of the aristo eracy : Lincoln, trank and ingenuous, kne v how to polse himself upon the conflicting opinions of the people. Palmerston was capable of insoinnee towards the weak, quick to the sense of honor, not heedful of right; Lincoln rejected counsel given only as a matter of policy, and was not capable of being wilfully unjust. Pal-merston, essentially superficial, delighted in banter, and knew how to divert grave opposi-tion by playful levity; Lincoln was a man of infinite jest on his fips, with saddest earnest-ness at his heart. Palmerston was a fair re-presentative of the aristocratic liberality of presentative of the aristocratic liberality of the day, choosing for his tribunal, not the con-science of humanity, but the House of Com-mons; Lincoln took to heart the eternal truths of liberty, obeyed them as the commands of Providence, and accepted the human race as the judge of his fidelity. Pal-merston did nothing that will endure; his great achievement, the separation of Belgium, placed that hitle kingdom where it must gravitate to France; Lincoln finished a must gravitate to France; Lincoln finished a work which all time cannot overthrow. Palmer ston is a shuring example of the ablest of a culti-vated aristocracy; Lincoln shows the genuine fruits of institutions where the laboring man shares and assists to form the great ideas and designs of his country. Palmerston was buried in Westminster Abbey by the order of his Queen, and was followed by the British aristocracy to his grave, which after a few years will hardly be noticed by the side of the graves of Fox and Chatham; Lincoln was followed by the sorrow of his country across the continent to his resting-

BOMANDCHA YTO

remembered through all time by his countrymen, and by all the peoples of the world. CONCLUSION.

place in the heart of the Mississippi valley, to be

As the sum of all, the hand of Lincoln raised the flag; the American people was the hero of the war; and therefore the result is a new era of republicanism. The distarbances in the country grew not out of anything republican, but out of slavery, which is part of the system of here-ditary wrong; and the expulsion of this domestic anomaly opens to the renovated nation a career of unthought-of dignity and glory. Henceforth our country has a moral unity as the land of free labor. The party for slavery and the party against slavery are no more, and are merged in the party of union and freedom. The States which would have left us are not brought back as conquered States, for then we should nold them only so long as that conquest could be maintained; they come to their rightful place under the Constitution as original, necessary, and inseparable members of the State.

We build monuments to the dead, but no monuments of victory. We respect the example of the Romans, who never, even in conquered lands, raised embients of triumph. And our generals are not to be classed in the her l of vular conquerors, but are of the school of Timoleon, and William of Orange, and Washington. They have used the sword only to give peace to their country and restore her to her place in the great assembly of the nations. Our meeting closes in hope, now that a people begins to live according to the laws of reason, and republicanism is intrenched in a continent.

During the delivery of the oration, prominent among the foreign ministers in the diplomatic gallery was Sir Frederick Bruce, of England, ccompanied by Hon, Thomas Hovell Thurlow private secretary, and several ladies. The Marquis de Montholon appeared in his place with M. le Comte de Taverney. The following were also present :-- Baron Stoeckl, Russian Minister; Senor Don Gabriel Garcia y Tassara, Spantsh Envoy; Baron von Zerolt, of Prussia; Baron Welterstedt, of Sweden ; Colonel de Raasloff, Denmark; Count Wydenbruck, Austria; Senor Romero, and others.



WASHINGTON.

Special Deepatch to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, February 12.

General Butler to Become a Virginia Manufacturer. General Butler has just closed negotiations for valuable mill property on the James river, near Richmond, intending to erect extensive cotton factories. The Cox farm, containing 2800 acres, through which runs Dutch Gap Canal, has been offered to the General, and he has in contemplation its purchase. New England families and mill operators will be setlled upon it.

Jeff. Davis's Private Secretary. Jeff, Davis's private secretary, confined in Fort Delaware, has been allowed the freedom of that institution.

Hancock's Corps.

The soldiers of Hancock's Corps are being mustered out daily, as the period of their year's enlistment expires; and by the 1st of May, of what now constitutes two regiments there will be barely enough left to organize a company.

Outrages in Florida.

The recent maltreatment of Captain Johnson in Florida, by ex-Rebels, seems to have been a maturely organized affair. The mob also called upon the United States District Attorney, and ordered him to leave the State forth with, or forfeit his life. It is stated that the civil authorities lend their countenance to these outrages. and the military is at present inadequate to protect Union men from these assaults. The determination is to drive out all Yankees from the State.

The Northern Pacific Railroad,

The Northern Pacific Railroad, of which Governor Smlth, of Vermont, is President, in organizing for a vigorous prosecution of their work. They hope to secure the same favorable legislation as has been extended to the Great Central Route Company.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 10.-Yesterday the ship Grey Eagle, from Rio Janeiro, with coffee for Baltimore, was spoken off Cape Henry by the revenue cutter Kaukakee, who supplied her with provisions.

A large sale of Government property has been advertised to take place on the 23d instant, at 2 P. M. The sale will comprise wagons, ambulances, harness, carpenters' tools, and a miscellaneous collection of camp cots, bedsteads, scrap iron, grain sacks, cooking stoves, etc. Terms cash, in Government funds. There will also be sold 30,000 feet of oak lumber, and 10,000 of ash. On the 20 instant 100 horses will be sold.

A Curious Defalcation in New Hampshire. Boston, February 12.-A Concord, N. H., despatch reports that there is much excitement among the directors and stockholders of the Concord Railroad Company, caused by developments said to implicate passengers, conductors, and other parties with embezzlement and, the issuing of spurious railroad tickets. Property to the amount of \$300,000 belonging to the alleged defaulters has been attached, and legal proceedings instituted.

From San Salvador.

NEW YORK, February 12 .- San Salvador advices to January 20 state that a violent storm occurred on the 4th ult., unroofing houses the city, and destroying many in the interior.

WILL CURE DEBILITY! DEBILITY! Resulting from any cause whatever. н

Mot a Whisky Preparation),

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

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PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSUER, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life. SOLDIEES, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH.

Will find in this Bi'ters a pure Tonic, not dependent on the bad liquors for their aimset miraculous effects.

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DYSPEPSIA, and

Discases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bifters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to wouch for it, than any other article in the market.

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We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and WILL PAY \$1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us-

Hoofland's German Bitters WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.



Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Dis-orders of the Digestive Organs:--Constipution, Inward Piles Funcess of Blood to the bead, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, theartburn, Dissust for Food. Funcess of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Fructations, Sinking of Fint-tering at the Pit of the Stomach swim-ming of the Bead, Hurried and Diffi-cuit Breathing. Fint ering at the Heart. Choking or Suffocating Scinations when in a lying Scinations when in a lying Scinations when in a lying Scinations when in the Head. Dots or Webs before the Sinit, Fever and Dall Pain in the Blead. Deficiency of Perspiration. Ye lowness of the skin and Eyes Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc. Sudden Fluches of Heat Burning in the Fiesh Constant Jungtinings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

bellion as an independent power, and that England held him back by her reluctance, or France by her traditions of freedom, or he him-self by his own better judgment and clear perception of events. But the republic of Mexico, on our borders, was, like ourselves, distracted by a rebellion, and from a similar cause. The monarchy of England had fastened upon us slavery, which did not disappear with independence; in like manner, the ecclesiastical policy established by the Spanish Council of the Indies in the days of Charles, the Fifth and Philip the Second, retained its vigor in the Mexican republe The fifty years of civil war under which she had languished was due to the bigoted system which was the legacy of monarchy, just as here the inheritance of stavery kept alive political strite, and culminated in civil war. As with us there could be no quiet but through the end of slavery, so in Mexico there could be no prosuntil the crushing tyranny of intolerance should cease. The party of slavery in the United States sent their emissaries to Europe to solicit aid; and so did the party of the Church in Mexico, as organized by the old Spanish Council of the Indies, but with a different result. Just as the Republican party had made an end of the rebellion, and was establishing the best government ever known in that region, and glving promise to the nation of order peace, and pros-perity, word was brought us in the moment of our deepest affliction, that the French Emperor, moved by a desire to erect in North America a buttress for imperialism, would trans-form the Republic of Mexico into a secundogeniture for the House of Hapsburgh. America might complain; she could not then interpose, and delay seemed justifiable. It was seen that that Mexico could not, with all its wealth of land, compete in ccreal/products with our Northwest nor, in tropical products, with Cuba; nor could it, under a disputed dynasty, attract capital or create public work, or develop mines, or borrow money; so that the imperial system of Mexico which was forced at once to recognize the wisdom of the policy of the republic by adopt-ing it, could prove only an unremunerating drain on the French Treasury for the support of an Austrian adventurer. THE PERPETUITY OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Meantime, a new series of momentous questions grow up, and force themselves on the consideration of the thoughtful. Republicanism has learned how to introduce into its constitution every element of order, as well as every element of freedom; but thus far the of its Government has seeme ed to continuity depend on the continuity of elections. It is now to be considered how perpetulty is to be secured against foreign occupation. The successor of Charles the First of England dated his reign from the death of his father; the Bourbons, coming back after a long series of revolu-tions, claimed that the Louis who became king was the eighteenth of that name. The present Emperor of the French, disdalning a title from ion alone, is called the third of his name Shall a republic have less power of continuance when invading armies prevent a peaceful resort to the ballot-box? What force shall it attach to intervening legislation? What validity to debts contracted for its overthrow? These tous questions are by the invasion of Mexico thrown up for solution. A free State once truly constituted should be as undying as its people; the republic of Mexico must rise again.

THE FOPE OF ROME AND THE REBELLION.

It was the condition of affairs in Mexico that involved the Pope of Rome in our difficulties so far that he alone among temporal sovereigns recognized the chief of the Confederate States as a President, and his supporters as a peopler and in letters to two great prelates of the Cathohe Church in the United States gave counsel for peace at a time when peace meant the victory of secession. Yet events move as they are ordered. The blessing of the Pope at Rome on the head of Duke Maximilian could not revive in the nineteeth century the ecclesiastical policy of the sixteenth; and the result is only a new proof that there can be no prosperity in the State without religious freedom.

coln, who had tried to solve the question gradual emancipation, by colonization, and by compen-ation, at last saw that slavery must be abolished, or the Republic must die; and on the first day of January, 1863, he wrote liberty on the banners of the armies. When this proclamation, which struck the fetters from three millions of slaves, reached Europe, Lord Russell, a countryman of Milton and Wilberforce, cagerly put him-self forward to speak of it in the name of mankind, saying, "It is of a very strange nature "a measure of war of a very questionable kind; "an act of vengeance on the slave owner," that that does no more than "profess to emancipate slaves where the United States authorities cannot make emancipation a reality." Now there was no part of the country embraced in the proclamation where the United States could not and did not make emancipation a reality. Those who saw Lincoln most frequently had never before heard him speak with bitterness of any human being; but he did not conceal how keenly he telt that he had been wronged by Lord Russell. And he wrote, in reply to another caviller:--"The eman-cipation policy, and the use of colored troops, were the greatest blows yet dealt to the Rebellion. The job was a great national one; and let none be slighted who bore an honorable part in I hope peace will come soon, and come to stay; then will there be some black men who can remember that they have helped mankind to

BUSSIA AND OHINA.

this great consummation."

The proclamation accomplished its end, for during the war, our armies came into military possession of every State in rebellion. Then, too, was called forth the new power that come from the simultaneous diffusion of thought and feeling among the nations of mankind. The mysterious sympathy of the millions throughout the world was given spontaneously. The best Europe waked the conscience of the writers of thoughtiul, till the intelligent moral sentiment the Old World was drawn to side of the unlettered statesman of the West, Russia, whose Emperor had just accom-phaned one of the grandest acts in the course of time, by raising twenty millions of bond men into freeholders, and thus assuring the growth and culture of the Russian people, mained our unwavering friend. From the oldest abode of civilization, which gave first example of an imperial government with equality among the people, Prince Kung, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, remem-bered the saying of Confucius, that we should not do to others what we would not that others should do to us, and in the name of the Em-peror of China closed its ports against the war ships and privateers of "the seditious."

CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR.

The war continued, with all the peoples of the world for anxious spectators. Its cares weighed heavily on Lincoln, and his face was ploughed with the furrows of thought and sadness. With malice towards noue, free from the spirit of re-venge, victory made him importunate tor peace; and his enemies never doubted his word, or de-spaired of his abounding elemency. He longed to utter pardon as the word for all, but not unless the freedom of the negro should be assurd. The grand battles of Mill Spring, which gave as Nash-ville, of Fort Donelson, Malvern Hill, Antistam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness of Virginia, Winehes-ter, Nashville, the capture of New Orleans, Vicks-burg, Mobile, Fort Fisher, the march from Atlaota, and the capture of Savannah and Charleston, all foretold the issue. Still more, the self-regeneration of Missouri, the heart of the continent; of Marchard whose some performed continent; of Martland, whose sons never heard the midnight belts chime so sweetly as when they rang out to earth and heaven that, by the voice of her own people, she took her place among the free; of Tennessee, which passed through fire and blood, through sorrows and the shadow of death, to work out her own deliver-ance, and by the mithfulness of her own sons to renew her youth like the eagle-proved that vic-tory was deserved and would be worth all that it If words of mercy uttered as they were by cost. Lincoln on the waters of Virginia, were defiantly repelled, the armies of the country, moving with one will, went as the arrow to its mark, and

PALMERSTON AND LINCOLN.

Hardly had the late President been consigned to the grave, when the prime minister of Eng-land died, full of years and honors. Palmerston

(FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

In Memoriam of President Lincoln. WASHINGTON, February 12 .- The flags over the public buildings, including the Capitol, are at half-mast to-day.

At 10 o'clock the doors leading to the rotunds of the capitol were opened to those to whom invitations had been extended 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 Committe of Arrangements'

The hall of the House of Representatives was opened sor the admission os Representatives and those to whom invitations had been extenden, who were conducted to the seats assigned to them.

The President of the United States was seated was seated in front of the Speaker's table. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States occupied seats next to the President, on the right of the Speaker's table.

The heads of departments, with the Diplomatic Corps occupied 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, occupied seats next to the Supreme Court on the right of the Speaker's table. Representatives occupied soats on either side of the hall, in the rear of those invited; four rows on either side of the main aisles for Senators.

In addition to those above mention were the assistant heads of departments, Governors of States and Territories, the Mayor of Washington and Georgetown, the Chief Justices and Judges of the Court of Claims, and the Chief Justice and associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the heads of Bureaus in the departments and others.

When Lieutenant-General Grant entered the gallery with the ladies, he was greeted with applause. The army and navy officers were in uniform. The diplomatic corps appeared in citizens dress. General B. F. Butler, on entering the hall was applauded by his friends.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Speaker, who, after a prayer by the Rev. Mr Boynton, laid before them a letter from Secretary Seward, addressed to the Speaker, making his Acknowledgments for the invitation to be present on this occasion, but sincerely regretting that the state of his health forbids his attendance on the interesting national ceremonies, The Cabinet, excepting Mr. Seward, were present. Senator Doolittle conducted the oraton of the day to a seat at the table of the Clerk of the House. When the Senators, the President and his Cabinet, and the Supreme Court entered the Hall, those on the floor rose to their feet and stood until they were all seated.

A couple were married in the cars on the road to St. Louis a few days since.

-The receipts of the theatres of Paris during the year 1865 were as follows: -January, 2,123,918; February, 2,065,267f.; March, 1,911,857f.; April, 1,650,749f.; May, 1,631,146f.; June, 1,165,568f.; July, 979,769f.; August, 1,234,615f.; September, 1,248,543f; October, 1,602,145f.; November, 1,663,848f.; December, 1,891,040f. Total, 19,168. 435f. The receipts in 1864 were 16.748,975. difference, therefore, in favor of 1865 is 2,419,440.

-The Iowa Register states the population of the principal towns in that State to be as follows:-

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-A youth who much desired to wear the matrimonial yoke, had not sufficient courage to "pop the question." On informing his father of the difficulty he labored under, the oid gentle-man replied passionately, "Why, you great booby, how do you suppose I managed when I got married?" "Oh, yes," said the ba-hful lover, "you married mother, but I've got to marry a strange girl."

-Tin, one of the rarest metals in the United States, is known to occur in California and elsewhere in the Pacific regions. Recently some deposits of the oxide of the metal in Bernardino county have been experimentally worked. The ore averages about fifteen per cent. Some specimens of the best ore have been sent to San Francisco to test the capacity of the machinery there for crushing and concentrating it.

-The Boston Journal states that Mr. Jame Tetlow, who has for the last three or four years been engaged in building iron vessels in Chelsen for the Government, has been obliged to suspend payment. Quite a number of East Boston me-chanics who have had contracts upon his vessels are heavy losers. One firm has bills to the amount of \$14,000, another to the amount of \$8500, and others from \$1000 to \$800. Some of them can ill afford to loss their claims.

-Grisi and Mario are engaged for the approaching season at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London. Before the opening of the season, a vocal and instrumental party consisting of Grisi, Mario, Madame de Meric Lablache, Signor Foli, and Mad'lle Emilia Ardiu (the violutist), with Arditi as conductor, are to make a tour in the provinces; and at the same time there will be another provincial tour, including Titlens, Sinico, Zandrini, Stagno, and Bossi.

-The Portage (Wis.) Register announces the death of Joseph Crele, the aged veteran of one hundred and forty-one years, which occurred on Saturday, the 27th of January, after a brief ill-ners, at the residence of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Brisbois, in Caledonia, about teur miles from Portage. During the past year Mr. Creie obtained a world-wide notoriety through the newspapers, on account of his extreme lon-gevity. He was born near the city of Detroit, in gevity. He was born near the city of Defro the year 1725, as shown by the records of Cathoric church of that city, and was probably the oldest man in the world.

-An old gentleman named Rogers, from Texas, who was taking his daughter to sch Chicago, took passage on the Illinois Central Railroad at Cairo a short time since, for the Garden City. He engaged a berth in a sleepi car, and retired about the time the train left Centralia. He was taken from his berth and robbed by a band of desperadoes, and thrown overboard about two miles from Tuscola, where remained on the frozen ground until early next morning, when he was found by the sec-tion hands in an insensible condition, and conveyed on a hand car to Tuscola, where he died about a week or ten days afterwards. His daughter did not ascertain his whereabouts in time to see him before his death.

REMEMBER.

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READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D Seigiried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From Rev. W. D Seighted, Pastor of Twelith Baptist Currer, Philadejnia.
Gentiemen: --I have recently been laboring under the fraction of the nervous system. Numerous remediae were recommended by grands, and some of them tess ed but whom retief. Your Hoodand's German Bittars were recommended by grands, and some of them tess ed but whom retief. Your Hoodand's German Bittars were recommended by grands. And some of them tess ed but were retief. Your Hoodand's German Bittars were recommended by grands. And some of them tess ed but were retief. Your Hoodand's German Bittars were recommended by grands. And some of them tess ed but were retief. Your Hoodand's German Bittars were recommended by grands. The set were recommended by grands. T



From the Rev E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philacelphia,

1 have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoof-lan.'s German Butens and teel it my privilege to re-commend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelpula,

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I round them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent some for the stomach. D. M. BRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith. formerly Pastor of the Vin-centown and alliville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

contown and skillwille (N. J.) Baptist Churches. Baving used in my family a number of bottles of your Hooffand's German Editors. I have so say that I regard them as an execlicit medicine, specially adapted to re-move the discass they are recommended for They strengthen and invisorate the system when debi itsted, and are useful in discort the ivent loss of appeilts. etc. I have also recommended them to several of my triends, who have tried them and found them gready beneficial in the restoration of health. Yours truly. WILLI & M SMITH, No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

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