## THE DAILS EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

Their Relations, in Connection with the Late War.

Dr. Newman Hall's Great Lecture, Delivered Last Evening, at the Horticultural Hall.

Bte., Bte., Etc., Etc., Stor, Etc.,

The announcement that the Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., of the Surrey Chapel, London. would deliver a lecture on "The Relations of Great Britain and America, in connection with the late War, "drew together last evening a large audience, there being scarcely a vacant seat in the spacious Horticultural Hall. The speaker was introduced by ex-Governor Pollock, who paid a just tribute to the efforts made by the former to preserve harmony and good feeling between the two nations.

When Dr. Hall advanced to the front of the platform he was greeted with loud and hearty applause. He commenced by saying that his position was misundertood by a great many. He had not come to this country on an i'incran. lecturing tour, but simply as a private gentleman who desired to see the country, and his numerous friends in it, for his own personal satisfaction. He had received a generous we'come, and had received so many invitations to lecture, at large fees, that the acceptance of them would have enabled him to return with a handsome fortune. Other kind friends had volunteered and insisted upon paying all his expenses during his tour, but their generous offers he had rejected. Then it was proposed by some of his friends in New York, and he had favored the scheme, that there should be raised by contribution a fund for the erection of a memorial to Abraham Lincoln in London. (Loud applause.) The money, as fast as it was collected, was to be placed in the hauds of a committee in New York, who were to invest it in United States bouds, until such time as it should be needed. Finally, it being known that in consequence of the approaching expiration of the lease of his church in London his congregation would soon be compelled to erect a new place of worship, at an expense of about £30,000, owing to the high price of the land, it was proposed that he should deliver a few lectures in this country, the proceeds of which should be devoted towards meeting a portion of the cost of that building. It was in consequence of this arrangement that the speaker's audience had been charged for admission to the Hall on this occasion.

Dr. Hall then said that he had been engaged for five years in endeavoring to remove some of the misunderstandings of his own countrymen with regard to America, and he thought that Americans would bear with him if he attempted to remove some of their misunderstandings with regard to Great Britain. But before he proceeded with his lecture, he desired the audience to unite in singing one verse of their beautiful national hymn. In compliance with this re. quest, some gentlemen upon the platform started the familiar words :-

"My country, 'fis of thee, Sweet land of liberty; Of thee I sing,"

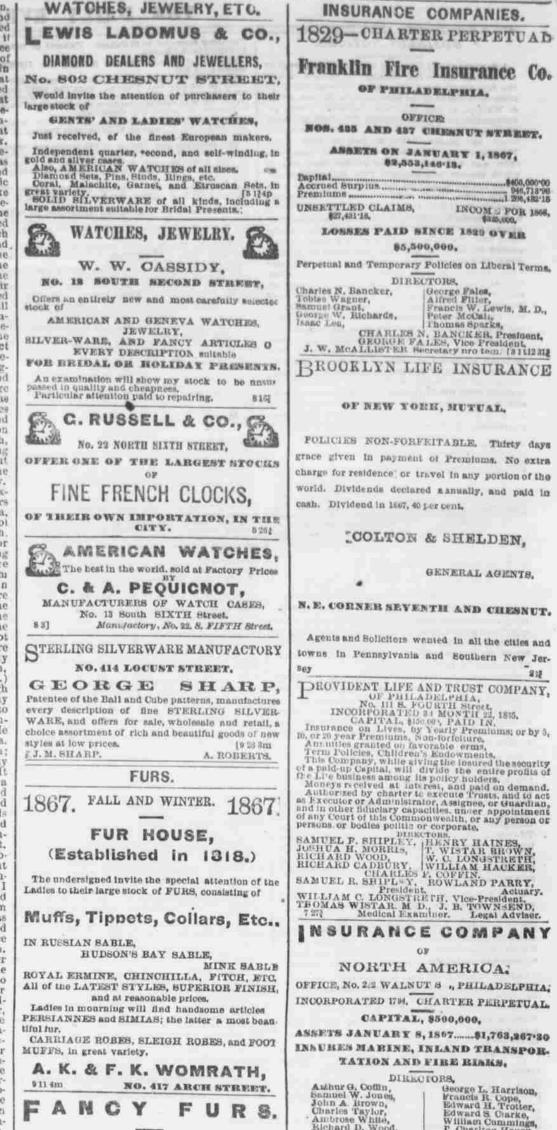
the vast audience rising spontaneously to their feet and joining heartily in the refrain. Dr. Hall then came forward and said :--

venture to say that, while you were

own slaves at a cost of twenty million pounds. Whenever an American clergyman appeared at any public meeting in England some speaker was sure to get up and throw in his teeth this question of American slavery, though, probably, your countryman was as much opposed to the institution as we ourselves were. When your war commenced and Mr. Lincoln issued his Proclamation of Emancipation, you naturally expected that his action would receive the cor-dial endorsement of these people. And i dou't wonder that when that proclamation was used AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN. expected that his action would receive the cor-dial endorsement of these people. And I dou't wonder that when that proclamation was usued and found its reception the reverse of what you expected, that you should have felt surprised and hort; on the contrary, I wonder that your indignation was not greater. (Applause.) Then, when you heard that Alabamas were being fitted up in our loars to area more received. up in our ports to prey upon your peaceful commerce, and when Bridsh merchants began to break through the blockade, you might well teel that that was a manifestation you had no right to expect. My feeling of surprise was not that your indignation was so great, but that it was so slight. And yet there are words in mitigation of the judgment which was passed. I would not say one word in mitleation of the judgment, but would say something in mitigation of those who called for the judgment. These men said the North recognized the Southern States as a lligerent power, and therefore that England was justified in recognizing them as a bellige-rent power. They said whea the North pro-nounced a blockade they recognized the South as a belligerent power, and not as a mere Rebel rower. It was a mistake, no doubt, to accept the proclamation of belligerency as equivalent to a recognition of the Southern States. With reference to the blockade and blockade-running. our opponents, your opponents, argued that it was a matter of speculation; and upon this view of the case a number of merchants were willing to run the risk. These men fitted out vessels o war, with arms and equipments. This could not be prevented. The men ran the risk and accepted the consequence. I know a man, myself, a merchant in Hull, in England, who ran the blockade, and whom, I am happy to rry, falled afterwards for a sum of £100,000 string. Our opponents point to the case of the Alabama. Now with regard to the circumtances connected with that yessel, they bear fair comparison with regard to lawants in general cases. If the lower court decides adversely against a litigant, he appeals to a higher court, and the man who fancies himself aginvolve expenses, but the aggrieved must, nevertheless, await the decision of the higher It may be said in plea of judgment on court. the Alabama claims that old people do not go ahead as fast as the young. The young should not find fault with the old because the old could not run as fast they could. It was contended that the Alabama was litted out professedly for the service of the Emperor of China, No one believed that. No one certainly knew what the vessel was for, though, no doubt, many sus-pected her true mission. If the Alabama had been litted out and prepared professedly for the service of the Southern States, she would have been stopped unmediately. In Great Britain we repeatedly hear of large stores of aros, of magazines and repositories of material of war for the Femans, and of headquarters where people muster for a certain purpose. Now, so one says that these preparations are intended for China, but it is porty announced they are intended for Canada. It is never attempted to be concealed that these preparations are anything else but Fenian pre-parations seminst Cauada. Now, if the Alabama had been declared to be fitted out for the service of the Sou hern States, and it had been reported that her a agazine of powder and her arms were intended for the aid of the South, not a single nent would have been allowed to pass before the Alabama would have been seized. This is what our opponents might say in arrest o Individually, I have not a word dgment. say in apology for the fitting out of the abama; or for the delay which is experi-Alabama: or enced in settling the claims against Great Britain on her account. All I do say is, nothing would be more desirable to Great Britain, nothing would give the masses of the people greater satisfac-ilen than to see the Alabama question equitably settled. And when it shall be decided by the tribupals that Great Britain was culpably negli gent in the matter of a settlement, not only will the people be willing to pay the last dollar, not only shall everything be done in justice by the great masses of the people, but they will demand that every dollar justly claimed shall be paid. (Applause.) When the war broke out it was well understood in my country that it would not be settled in ninety days. The difficulty in England was that the people did not understand ot an easy matter if we are udge of it by the Southern construction of We only knew that the Government of the Inited States was composed of a combination of separate nations, each with its own laws and nstitutions, each nation having surrendered a certain number of their sovereign rights, and that the regulation of these matters thus surrendered were in the hands of Congress and the President, and that the Government had no power over those rights reserved by the separate nations. If the principle of the Government and the Constitution had been understood, the people of Great Britain would not have re-proached the United States for sanctioning proceedings in the several States which, according to the Constitution, the Government had no power to interfere with. So we saw that although slavery existed in the Southern States, the Government of the United States, as such, was 'not responsible for the institution of slavery. We saw in my country, however, that were principles at work which would eventually destroy the system of slavery which he Constitution never did sanction or approve. We read that Washington emancipated slaves; we read that Jefferson said, "I tremble or my country when I consider that God is ust;" we saw the continual contest between the States on the question of slavery; we saw that States on the question of slavery; we saw that slavery in the territory north of the Ohio was prohibited, the Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave law, and we saw the conflict that was going on between the slave power and the advocates of freedom. Then came the publication of that book, the truth of which has been vindicated, and which done so much in creating public sentiment, and in bringing about the great results in which all rejoice. Then came the Dred Scott decisionhat terrible dictum-which declared that the man had no rights which the white man black was bound to respect. And we marked the agi-tation which shock the land. We marked how flerce was the struggle in Kansas between the free-sollers and the slave party. We also, watch-ing the course of events, telt that the condemnation of that old man, John Brown, to death was the knell of slavery. And when that sen-tence of death was passed, the South little thought that, in so short a period of time afterwards, twenty thousand colored troops would be seen marching through their principal cities, inging the now popular song:-"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, But his soul goes marching on." And we saw how the ladies of the South disgraced their sex by their unchristian feelings; and we saw, also, that the turning point of the war was slavery or freedom. We saw that the secession of the South was all in the cause of davery, and that the proclamation of the State of South Carolina declared that slavery was the corner-stone of their new empire. And having studied the question, we saw that the question was law versus anarchy, the Constitution versus oligarchy, freedom versus slavery. (Applause.) Allow me to say two things to prove the fact that the great majority of those who, in my judgment, or posed American policy, were not opposed to the American people. These were not opposed to you from antipathy to you, but because they misunderstood the question at issue. I admit there were some opposed to you really did not like you as a people, and who who did not like your Government. Some were icolous of you-those who seemed to think that mother, from whom I expect sympathy, and from whom I have a right to expect sympathy, and find none, then I feel some indignation. Therefore I am glad at the feeling you mani-fested towards us, because it shows that in the great heart of the American nation there is an expectation and a longing for tove from Great Britain—an expectation which I am surs will not be disappointed. (Cheers.) You expected that England would have expressed herself dif-ferently than she did. We had got rid of our ireat Britan must always rule the seas, and

extent hostile to you, not because they foined in or were actuated by the mean jealousies of the others, but simply because they misunderstood the national sentiment. These men argued that because the United States second from Great Britain, the Southern States had a right to secede from the Union. These men did not approve of Southern slavery that question, in their mind, had nothing do with the right of the people of the South to be governed as they desired, and the off-repeated argument went round, why has not the South the same right to secode from the United States as the United States had to secede from Great Britain? These and others far her contended that your own Constitution gave to the Fouthern States the inherent right to secede whenever they should please to do so. This was the ground of their sympathy; the States having voluntarily united, they thought they night voluntarily secede. This feeling largely prevailed. And, therefore, another feeling was prevalent, that in view of this supposed inherent ight of the Southern States to secede, the North was acting tyranically in compelling the South to stay in the Union against their Many will. men who did not sympathiz in the institution of slavery sympathized with them as men in asserting and, if possible achieving their national independence. They did not examine the question; if they Thes had they would have seen that the South no glievance to complain of, and that, in fact, the Constitution gave them no inherent right to secrede. There were some among us who thought that the maintenance of the Union would be the worst thing that could happen to the slave there was an argument used which was very ifficult to answer. I could answer; but just as a lawyer knows the strong points and the weak points of his case, so I knew this was a weak point. It was represented to us that your Goy rnment were willing to retain all the old slave laws of the South if they would only come back and be united, We were even told that at a great national convention if was recommended that laws should be passed not only to perpetu-ate slavery but to extend it. So it was thought I the Union was maintained, a slave, to gain his reedom, would have to cross the whole United States to Canada, but if the separation took place there would only be a line on a small river cross and they would be free; and this would be the death-blow of slavery. So honestly and truly many people in Great Britain, who really desired the freedom of the slave, desired the separation of the North from the South, so long as the North seemed to desire the continuance of the Fugitive Slave law. It used to be said, and I have said it myself, that better for the Union to be broken into ten thousand fragments than retain the Fugitive Slave law. But I said, this will not be. This Rebellion will be put down, and slavery will be put down too. Yet I think you can understand how these misunderstandings occurred; for, with regard to this emancipation proclamation, was it not said that when Mr. Lincoln could liberate the slaves -that is, in the toyal States-he did not, and where he could not liberate the slaves, there he proclaimed their independence? You must dmit this was a difficult dilemma. There were also many persons who were opposed to the war on other grounds. The Anti-Slavery Society is composed largely of Quakers, who, of course, are opposed to all wars. There were others who said, for the sake of the North it is better the South should succeed at once. In all history there is no case of a country so extensive as the South rebelling, with the whole people carnest in the cause, and of that rebellion being put down. The North cannot de'eat them, or if it does, it cannot subjugate them. It is a cruel war, involving an immense sacrifice of human life and money. For the sake of the North itself. therefore, before the North is thoroughly exhausted, it is better to recognize the South at once. When you consider all these things you can well see how well meaning individuals may have been influenced by some of these conside rations, without being actuated by ill feeling towards America, to regard mistakes as crimes. A great many persons in his country were governed by fashion. It was not the fashion to call England a republic, but he might call it a republican monarchy. There were people in every country governed by fashion. In place of ask-ing what was true and convenient, they were isking what was in tashion. And how aid the aristocracy stand on this question? It was said that Britons should never be slaves, but there were many persons who were utterly the slaves of fashion. If a lady wanted a bonnet she would not ask what was useful, but 'how can you dress n.e.?" That custom prevailed in Eughand; perhaps it did not prevail here. Two hundred women during the last four years lost their lives from the foolish custom of wearing orinolines, which were hideous machines. He had to wear a hat; sometimes they called hats ventilators; when he put on one of those hats it pinched his head, and when the wind blew off went the hat and off went little boys after it. In this country he wore a wide-awake, but if he went to church in England on Sunday morning with anything on his need but his hat he might be thought dangerous in his religious views. (Laughter.) When the question was not one of principle, he thought they should do as their reighbors did; but he was sorry to say that a great class of people prevailed in England who took up their political as well as their religious opinions because they were fashionable. 10 some of the papers opinions were expressed in favor of the South and the cause in which the South was engaged. In fashionable papers, when it became fashionable to speak of the opinions on that side were taken up And if it had been fashionable when the struggle between the North and South was going o express in England ovinions in favor of the North, many persons would have taken up the opinion that was fashionable. He (the lecturer) said that in order to abate a misappreheusion, and in mitigation of punishment. He respected Mr. Lincoln. He had preached a funeral sermon on the occasion of his lamented death. It was said that Mr. Lincoln had stated that he was in favor of the restoration of the Union with or without slavery. These opinions had been ex-pressed in English newspapers. He was present at a meeting in New York the other night, and he there heard expressed sentiments of hatred towards England, and a determination to keep the negro race down. He had never heard such sentiments expressed in his own country against England as he had heard at the meeting in question. Let them remember that there ex-pressions were made use of in their own city. Not one in a hundred in England knew the difference between a Copperhead and a Republi-can. Americans would not like to express opposition to their own country, and when it remembered that opinion had been expressed in England hostile to America, it should also be recollected that was only the opinion of a certain party, and not of a whole people inimical to the republic. He received a letter the other day from a gentleman, who stated in his communication that he had disapproved of the war when it was going on, and that he still disap-proved of it. He (the lecturer) asked them not to be angry at these opinions. They had been so expressed in England. He was opposed to these opinions, but in honesty to his political opponents he was bound to say that the great majority of the people of England were not opposed to America as a nation-they were only pposed to the policy of America through a itsapprehension of the real state of the case nitsaperchension of the real state of the case. But the large heart of Great Britain remained fine to them. To counteract this false conton, which had prevailed in reference to the war and its causes, great efforts were made. He, with gentlemen of great energy and diligence, had borne a share in that good work—in the same good cause. The church of which he had the honor of being pastor was identified with the love of liberty. When Mrs. Beecher Slowe was in kopland, she was entertained by his narishionkngland, she was entertained by his parishion-ens, and the ladies of the church to which he belonged had presented her with a silver ink-stand. Different kinds of people came to that church. They did not ask what people be-lieved, if they believed in the Lord Jesus Christ. If people who had been slaveholders came over to them, they asked them if that was so, and if they said it was so, they were asked to leave. (Cheers.) He did not say that a slaveholder could not get into heaven. By special grace he might get in there. (Laughter.) The Church should be very careful how it held up a doctring they might think was wrong. belonged had presented her with a silver ink-

He had introduced a lady to a gentleman. I She asked him if he was a slaveholder, and held back her hand. The contleman de/ended the institution of slavery, and she asked him if he would keep up the system out of reverence for the Bible. (Laughter.) At the corners of the streets of London there were immense gin palaces, and he was sorry to say that a great mass of his own countrymen were addicted to intemperarce, which was a great mass of his own countrymen were addicted to intemperance, which was a great cause of crime and insanity. And he re-gretted to add that he had seen more intem-perance in the streets of London in one night than he had seen in some weeks in New York. The people wanted places of healthful amuse-ment and instruction. They required play as well as work; and if the people did not play and an use themselves they would go to the public house and there destroy themselves. He spoke of large churches, and of how they were consearge stock of of large churches, and of how they were conse crated to the worship of God. Would they, he asked, be less consecrated if they were filled with working people? He opened his church B at hall-past 8 o'clock on Monday evenings, and instruction at that hour was given. During the Rebellion they instructed the people as to the progress of the war, and kept them right on the progress of the war, and kept them right on the various questions that then arose. Their speeches were reported in the papers and quoted in the country. They kept the people right all through this great struggle. The reverend gen-tleman referred to a speech which he had de-livered in December, 1861, about the time of the Trent all sir, and quoted a lengthened extract from that oration, which wound up with a de-claration that "never should the flag of England be hoisted on the side of tyranny and oppression." (Cheers.) He had the privilege of going through England while the war was waging in America, and of delivering lectures D and speeches in reference to the contest and its causes. He had never heard of any In Great Britain, who was in favor of the North receiving a penny for working in the carrying on of the agitation. Many persons went about the country for the purpose of upholding the cause of the North on their own re-ponsibility He had been often out of pocket for ex-penses, and so it was with a great many others in the country. At the time of the Alabama, he also delivered some lectures. In Liverpool there was a great meeting in favor of the North Some men in the gallery said they were in favor of the South; but when he expressed strong centiments against the slave trade they were received with applause. He quoted from another speech, delivered October 20, 1862. In this speech the South and its institutions were severely sluded to. The extract read by the speaker contained stinging references to "the whip," "diabolical teaching," and so forth. The 8 31 extract closed with these words :- "We cannot have sympathy with slaveholders. They are trampling on the gospel they have the audacity o profess. England may alienate the North out she can never embrace the South." (Cheers. An empire founded ou wrong was rotten through and through. He had not been deputed by any person or body as a missionary to come to this country. He came here as a private gen-tleman to visit America and see his friends. He trusted that he could return thanks to America styles at low prices. In a few years he would have to build a church they were going to do it. They wanted thirty thousand pounds, and they could get it. I would be a good thing if they could put up a monument to Lincoln near that church; it would J.M. SHARP. be a capital idea to show the Union that existed setween America and England. Some friends had taken the matter up. He had not asked any individual to subscribe to it; he merely men-tioned it to his friends that they might know it. Having stated that the had received some sub-scriptions, he added-I have not received a cent or expenses. I have refused every fee. A gen tleman offered to pay my expenses here, but 1 said it was my own private affair, and I declined his proffered aid; and as to this meeting, I am not responsible for any arrangement that has been made. You say the aristocracy of England were against you. Let me point you to Prince IN RUSSIAN SABLE. Albert-(cheers)-and to our gracious Queen, I had the pleasure of an interview the other day with Mr. Robert Lincoln, and he told me the reason why the Queen's letter to Mrs. Lincoln, on her bereavement, had never been published, was because it was so pre-emi-neutly the outpouring of one woman to another, was so full and so outspoken, that it would be indelicate to make it public. On this declara-tion I think I am entitled to claim Queen Vic tiful fur. tion i think i am chilied to chaim queen Vic-loria as a friend of America. Among other friends the speaker went on to notice Earl Rus-sell, who, though he had erred, had had the grace to acknowledge his error; Lord Amber-ley, Earl Russell's son; Gladstone, Milner Gib-son, and the Duke of Argyle, all members of the Correspondent in the ot Argyle, all members of the MUFFS, in great variety. 911.4m Government in power during the American war. Among members of Parliament he men-FANCY tioned Peter Taylor, Mr. Gilpin, Edward Baines of the Leeds Mercury, and John Bright. (The mention of Mr. Bright's name was the signal for The subscriber having recently a tumultuous burst of cheering, which lasted some time.) Among philosophers there were Professors Nuller, Cairnes, Goldwin Smith, and John Stuart Mill, who had remained staunch to Europe with an entirely new stock of FURS Of his own selection, would offer thes tomers, made up in the latest styles, America; and among private citizens the Hon. Mr. Stanley, scion of a noble house, and Mr. prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED Potter, Cobdea's successor at Rochdale, who had spent \$40,000 in printing pamphlets for gratultous distribution on the American NO. 139 NORTH THIED ! 10.262mrp] question. Among the clergy he particular-ized the Hon, and Rev. Baptist Nocl. But it JAMES RE was said the press was against America, and particularly the London Times. Ho denied that the Times represented the sentiment of the BOOTS AND SHO English nation. It was read by everybody be-cause of the accuracy of its news, and the force BOOTS AND S and beauty of its English, but no one minded what it said. There were other journals that AT day after day devoted themselves to the dissemi nation of correct information on American questions. Who was it, then, that was the REDUCED PRIC enemy of America? Whom did they call the people? Those who gave large dinner parties and rode in carriages? Surely this could not be the opinion of America, FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF where a man who was honest and industrious, though he earned only five hundred dollars a WORK on hand and made to measure year, and did not know his own grandfather, The best material used in all our wo was regarded as just as good a man as he whose income was five millions a year. The people of England, who stood side by side with Croinwell; BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES, of th always on hand. the people from whom the Pilgrim Fathers sprung; the people who broke asunder the fet ters of their own slaves; the people who, year by year, have been agitating for Parliamentary BARTLET NO. 33 NOUTH SIXTH and other reforms, were true to emancipation and the Union. (Cheers.) Sall on, oh ship of state, Sall on, oh Union strong, Humanity, with all its fears, With all its hopes of future years, Hange breathless on thy fate. 9172rp ABOV WINDOW BLINDS AND Happily we are now no longer hauging breath-831. CHARLES L HA less on your fate, but we can say with the same poet:-(Late Salesman and Superi stendent for Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee. Gur hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears, Our faith triumphant o'er our fears, Are all with thee-are all with theo. NO. 831 ARCH STREE MANUFACTURES OF Therefore, I call upon all good citizens of America, as I shall call upon all the good citi-zens of Great Britain on my return, to preserve VENETIAN BLINDS AND WIND Largest and finest assortment in peace and good feeling between the two coun LOWEST PRICES. By the graves of our common ancestor sleeping neath the ivy-covered towers in the penceful graveyards of the Old World, by the UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BI memories of Runnymeade, of the Spanish armada, of Cromwell and the Pilgrim Fathers B. J. WILLIAMS & at mach, of Cromwert and the Pilgrim Fathers, by the great work of missions in which we are jointly engaged, by the Saviour who is the Sa-viour of us all, I appeal to you to do all you can and pray all you can that our two nations may never be divided. Never let those two flags - the stars of the one signifying the stars of NO. 16 NORT II SIXTH ST MANUFACTURERS OF VENETIAN BI heaven, the cross of the other reminding us o the great Emancipator of mankind-never la AND WINDOW SHA those two standards be borne against each Largest and finest assortment in other, or be ever engaged save in the cause of truth and humanity. Never let us give demonst LOWEST PRICES. and despois such cause of joy, and angels such cause of lamentation; but ever let us two Repairing promptly attended to. STORE SHADES made and lettered nations, mother and daughter, or, if you prefe t, elder sister and younger, go hand in hand through the world, promoting together the great interests of peace and civilization, our only PAPER HANGINGS, PAPER HANG rivalry the rivalry of love. (Loud cheers), W I L L I A M S. G B A N T COM MISSION MERCHANT, No. 25 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphin, AGENT FOR DEPONT'S GUNDOWDER, Redued Nitre, Charcoal, Etc., W. 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AT

these beautiful words, there were some among you who thought of "God save the Queen," This intimation was also acted upon, the audi-

ence again rising and uniting in singleg the first verse of the national authem of Great Britain. These musical exercises over, the speaker resumed the floor, and spoke substantially as follows:-

Although you may have your own opinion of a monarchical form of government, Americans cannot but admire and respect Queen Victoria, (Bearty cheers.) When you sing your own vords to the tune we have just heard, you cannot but remember that it is an English tune, Indeed, there are many things in this country which remind me of my own. Were it not for the assence of many dear triends whom I value more than I do myself, I should often forget that I am not in Old England, and that the broad Atlantic lies between me and my home. We have many things in common. The other day, when I stood on Bunker Hill and was tendered a public reception by the Mayor and a wast assemblage, I remembered that Englishmen rejoiced in the event which that noble monu-ment is intended to celebrate, as well as Americans. There is no true English-man, from the highest to the lowest, who is not America that fought England theu; but it was not America that fought England theu; but it was old England and America that together fought against stupidity, bigotry, and gross tyranny. So, when I stood on Plymouth Rock, I remem-bered that Englishmen, as well as Americans, had reaped the benefits of the course pursued by the Pilgrim Fathers. You received them, but we nourished them. So, when I looked on the mist which rises above Nugara Falls, like the Pillar of Cloud by day and the Pillar of Fire in the lunar light, I thought it never so beautiful as when spanned by a rainbow which rested on American and British soil. Just above, the stream divided, but it soon reunited below, a type of the harmony which should prevail between the two nations on whom the cause of civilization throughout the world depends. I now come to a consideration of the relations of these two nations, and in going over my brief in the case of America ys. Great Britain, I fear I shall weary your patience; but I will endeavor to economize your time as much as possible. I do not come here to contess that we have done nothing but what was wrong, and to ask your forgiveness. Let us first reduce the debt to the lowest point, and then endeavor to carcel it, since it is too late to remedy it. I contess that I was very much grieved at the tone of feeling which pervaded my country at the ontbreak of your great war. But I noticed that you had not nearly the same feeling of disappointment with regard to France as you had with regard to Great Britain. Why was this? Did you thick France more friendly than we were? Did you know that France made two separate attempts to recognize the Southern Contederacy, and endeavored to get the English Government to join her, and the English Government refused? I rejoiced in this distinction. I was glal of it, to confess that we have done nothing but what join her, and the English Government refused? I rejoiced in this distinction. I was glad of it, because it showed that you didn't love France as you loved us. When I meet with coidness from a stranger who knows nothing of me, who does not sympathize with me, I can bear it; but when I go to a brother or sister, or father or mother, from whom I expect sympathy, and from whom I have a right to expect sympathy, and find none, then I feel some indignation.

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