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BSON PEAGOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., L. FETHERSTON, ERNEST C. WALLACE, THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city a 8 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 pe

DIED. KANE-On the 11th instant, Mrs. J. D. L. Kane, reliet of ithe late Judge Kane.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her
funeral from the residence of her son, Robert P.
Kane, No. 1805. Delancey Place on Tuesday afternoon,
he 18th instant, at 2 o'clock.

POULSON-On the morning of Feb. 8th, 1865, Chas.
A Poulson, aged 77 years.

The funeral services will be held at 8t. Peter's
Church. on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
precisely, and the interment take place at Germantown. His relatives and friends are invited to atend. PRICE—On the 9th instant, Mrs. Anna, wife of Mr. Frice—On the 9th instant, Mrs. Anna, whee of Mr. Thomas L. Price, aged 48 years.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited o attend her funeral from her husband's residence, ermantown road, above the Second Toll Gate, on Unedday, 18th instant, at two o'clock. To proceed to aurel Hill Cemetery.

WHITE MOREENS FOR SKIRTS.

Green Watered Moreens.
6-4 and 5-4 Green Baize,
White Cloth for Sacks,
White Evening Sliks,
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE SEASON AND THE POOR.

UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

in and out amongst the citizens of Philadelphia, giving and receiving their alms, and it has never appealed for aid in vain. At the present crisis it needs all it can obtain to enable it to carry on its work. With a hundred lady visitors distributed over the entire city, it reaches nearly every family, and the experience of the visitors enable them to discriminate between the worthy and the unworthy. The principle of the society is to distribute favors with a cautious hand, being convinced by long experience that this is the only true plan of right charity. Numberless organizations have risen and tallen upon a different principle since its foundation, and numberless others will rise ann fall whenever they fall to recognize this principle. Indiscriminate alms-giving is the foster-father of pauperism, and is will eventuate in filling any community with beggar. There are myriads of poor who now labor willingly for a living that would not do so if encouraged in idleness by a mistaken philanthropy, and there are myriad the po LIVE without labor upon the gains of their chil dren, sent through the streets to beg. At the same time there is and always will be a very great deal of reasuffering, which it is the bounden duty of the good to seek out and relieve. These are principally women seek out and relieve. These are principally women and children, not often men, whom women can best minister to. At this crisis many of these are familie of discharged soldiers, who would suffer and die in their garrets and cellars unknown to the great public, but for the efforts of our benevolent women, who thread the byways and allers of the city, to seek out and relieve them The number of visits made by our visitors last year the first number of families relieved. was 17,166, number of families relieved, 7,750, number of sick cared for, 1,050, number of persons found employment, 817; amount of cash distributed, \$5,634; women were found constant employment. In all this visiting there have been, of course, numerous instances of intense hardship brought to light, which, if related would appeal to every charitable heart; but it has never harrowing cases of suffering before the public to excite sympathy. It has relied rather upon the intelligen judgment of the public to sustain its steady work. Its respectable Board of Managers is a guarantee of re sponsibility, and they all now urge upon the public no-tice the wants of the poor at the close of the season. Messrs. COOPER and EVANS, the authorized col-

lectors, will immediately make their final call for the year. Money may also be left with FDMUND WIL COX, Treasurer, 404 Chestnut street, or with JOHN HICKS Agent, at the Office of the Society, corner of

JOHN H. ATWOOD, Eccretary. THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORATION before the SOCIETY of the ALUMNI or
the PHILADELPHIA OBLITHADELPHIA OBLITHAD

HENRY BROCK, Esq.

PEARSON PETROLEUM COMPANY, —A
special meeting of the Stockholders of the above
Company while held on MONDAY, February 28th,
1866, at 40 clock, P. M., at its Office, 1800m No. 7, No.
524 WALNUT street, for the purpose of electing Directors

rectors.

LECTURE ON MERCAN FILE REMEDIES.

The next Lecture of the Course, on Commercial Law, will be delivered at Crittenden's Commercial College, by Joseph C. Turner Esq. on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th Inst, at 7% o'clock.

Subject—"Mercantite Kemedies." All former students and business men are cordially invited. felto-3th THE SOCIETY for sympletic the Beautiful Fig. 1989.

THE SOCIETY for supplying the Poor with SOUP. No.333 GRISCOM street, find themselves without sufficient funds to meet the current expenses of the season, and make this appeal to the public to enable them to supply the more than usual demand for assistance.

JEREMIAH HACKER, President. 316 South Fourth street. WM. EVANS, JB., Treasurer, 252 South Front street.

This Loan is secured by a morterage on all the Company.

rest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

This Loan is secured by a mortgage on all the Company's Coal Lands, Canals, and Slackwater Navigation in the Lehigh river, and all their Railroads, constructed and to be constructed, between Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre, and branch roads consected therewith, and the franchise of the Company relating thereto.

Apply to SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer, de21-rptif 122 South Second street.

CONCERTHALL.

CONCERTHALL.

Second Lecture of the Course before "The Social, Civil, and Stratistical Association," on THURSDAY EVE.

NING. February 15th. Subject—'Liberty Victorious."

February 22d.—General OARL SCHORZ. Subject—"The Problem of the Day."

March lst.—Mrs. F. E. W. HARPEB, Subject—"Tae Nation's Great Opportunity." February 22d.—General OARL SCHURZ. Subject—"The Problem of the Day."
March lst.—Mrs. F.E.W. HARPER, Subject—"Tae
"Nation's Great Opportunity."
March 18th.—Prof. WM. H. DAY.
March 18th.—Hon. WM. D. KELLEY.
Miss. E. T. GREEN FIELD (the Black Swan) has
ikindly golunteered to furnish appropriate music on
each evening.

ikindly golunteered to furnish appropriate music on each evening.
Tickets for the course \$1.25; single tickets 25c. To be had at T. B. PUGH'S Book Store, Sixth and Chestnut, and at the door, Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8. fel2-4trp?

INAUGURATION

INAUGURATION

OF THE

HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS,
22 SOUTH street, Philadelphia.

The Inauguration Exercises of the Home for Little
Wanderers, will take place at
CONCERT HALL, Chestnat street, above Twelfth,
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12th,
At 7½ o'clock.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12th,
The Exercises wit 7½ o'clock.
The Exercises wit 7½ o'clock.
OLIVER DYER (an eminent member of the New
York Bar), on "Poverty, Vice and Crime—What Should
be Done to Remove and Prevent Them." Also, addresses by Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent
of the "Home" in New York; CHARLES LEX, Esq.,
and Rev, W. J. SleGFRIED, of Philadelphia.
The Choir will consist of twelve Little Girls from the
"Home" in New York. who will be present by special
invitation, and will entertain the audience with singing.
Ex. Gov. POLLOCK will preside upon the occasion.
Tickets. 25 cents, for sale at Trumpler's Music Store,
Eventh and Chestnut streets; at Concert Hall Teket
Office, and at the "Home," \$20 South street.

Proceeds for the benefit of the "Home," fell-2trp

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BIRTH DAY SOLEMNITIES AT WASHINGTON.

ORATION OF THE HON. GEORGE BAN. CROFT.

Read Before the President, Heads of Departments and Congress, Monday, Feb. 12th, 1866.

Senators, Representatives, of America— 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 hangs the world of the senses and the world of thought and action. Eternal wisdom marshals the great procession of the 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. Kingsarelifted 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 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 fieeting 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 mind of more for the commendation. mind of men for the coming revolution; those who planned 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 wonderfully 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 fullness of time a republic cose 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 devised for taking out the stain." 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, 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 nations in France and Holland, all shed on her their selectest in-Holiand, all shed on her their selectest in fluence. She washed the gold of political wisdom from the sands wherever it was found; she cleft it from the rocks; she gleaned it among ruins. Out of all the discoveries of statesmen and sages, out of all he 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 Americ went behind these names to extract from them the vital elements of social forms, and blend them barmoniously in the free commonwealth, which comes nearest to the il lustration of the natural equality of all men she entrusted the guardianship of established rights to law; the movements of re-form to the spirit of the people, and drew her force from the happy reconciliation of

Territorial Exteat of the Republic. Republics had heretofore been limited to small cantons or cities and their dependen cies; America, doing that of which the like had not before been known upon the earth. or believed by kings and statesmen to be possible, extended her republic across a continent. Under her auspicies the vine of liberty took deep root and filled the land; the hills were covered with its shadow; its boughs were like the goodly cedars, and reached unto both oceans. The fame of this only daughter of freedom went out into all the lands of the earth; from her the

human race drew hope.

Prophecies on 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 works in sincerity, and is ever true to its law. The bee hives honey, the viper distills poison; the vine stores its juices, and so do the poppy and the upas. In like manner, every thought and every action ripens its seed, each 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 mporting slaves is dark gloominess hanging over 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 throve rankly, and worked itself into the organism of the rising States. Virginia organism of the rising States. Virginia stood between the two; with soil, and climate, 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 her being whelmed under the rising flood in time to struggle against the delusions offavarice and pride. Ninetyfour years ago, the Legislature of Virginia addressed the British king, saving that the addressed the British king, saying that the trade in slaves was "of great inhumanity," was opposed to the "security and happiness" of their constituents, would in time have the most destructive influence," and "endanger their very existence." And the king answered them, that, "upon pain of his highest displeasure, the importation of slaves should not be in any respect obstructed." "Pharisaical any respect obstructed." "Pharisaical Britain," wrote Franklin in behalf of Virginia "to pride thyself 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 dragged into a slavery 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 "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 of Independence as the Independenc America: "All men are created equal, with an unalienable right to liberty." On the first organization of temporary governments for the continental do-main, Jefferson, but for the default of New Jersey, would, in 1784, have consecrated every part of that territory to freedom. 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 Nathan Dane, without 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 North-western Territory—all the territory that then belonged to the nation—was reserved for the labor of freemen.

Bespair 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 incipient measures for emancipation, Jefferson encountered difficulties greater than he could overcome; and after vain wrestling, the words that broke from him, "I tremble for 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 set, and set the remove slavery by a public act; and as the prospects of a general emancipation grew more and more dim he, in utter hopeless-ness 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 home of his ancestors. But the idea of colonization was thought to ncrease the difficulty of emancipation; and in spite of strong support, while it accom-plished much good for Africa, it proved impracticable as a remedy at home. Madison who, in early life disliked slavery so much that he wished "to depend as little as possiole on the labor of slaves;" Madison, who beld that where slavery exists "the republi-can theory becomes fallacious;" Madison, who, in the last 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

New Views of Slavery.

The men of the Revolution pass away. A new generation sprang up, impatient that an institution to which they clung, should be condemned as inhuman, unwise and unjust: in the throes of discontent at the selfreproach of their fathers, and blinded by the reproach of their lathers, and himden by the culture lustre of wealth to be acquired by the culture of a new staple, they devise 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 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, idolatry, and indolence, which was the home of their forefathers, indolence. 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 in 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 stupid adoration of follies for the purest religion. And since slavery 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 quantity of fleeting interest and passion, laughed, as it caught the echo: 'man'' and "forever!

Slavery at Home.
A regular development of pretensions folloved the new declaration with logical consistency. Under the old declaration every one of the States had retained, each for itself, the right of manumitting all slaves by an ordinary act of legislation; now, the power of the people over servitude through their legislatures was curtailed, and the privi-leged class was swift in imposing legal and constitutional obstructions on the people hemselves. The power of emancipation was narrowed or taken away. The slave might not be disquieted by education. There remained an unconfessed consciousness that the system of bondage was wrong, and a restless memory that it was at vari-ance with the true American tradition; its safety was therefore to be secured by political organization. The generation that made the Constitution took care for the predominance of freedom in Congress, by the ordinance of Jefferson; the new school aspired o secure for slavery an equality of votes in the Senate, and while it hinted at an organic act that should concede to the cellective South a veto power on national legislation t assumed that each State separately had the right to revise and nullify laws of the United States, according to the discretion of its judgment.

Slavery and Foreign Belations.

The new theory hung as a bias on the foreign 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 Spain. Territories were annexed; Louisiana, Flori da, Texas, half of Mexico; slavery must have its share in them all, and it accepted 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 involuntary labor was to be tolerated. A few years passed away, and the new school, strong and arrogant, demanded and received an apology for applying the Jeffer

Squatter Sovereignty. The application of that proviso was inter-rupted for three administrations; but justice moved steadliy onward. In the news that the men of California had chosen freedom. Calhoun heard the knell of parting slavery and on his deathbed he counseled secession Washington and Jefferson, and Madison had died despairing of the abolition of slavery; Calhoun died in 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 that slavery was not evil, but good, soon 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. The country

slavery compete for the Territories on equal terms, in a fair field under an impartial administration;" and on this theory, if on any, the contest might have been left to the decision of time

Dred Scott Decision.

The South started back in appallment from its victory; for it knew that a fair competition foreboded its defeat. But where could it now find an ally to save it from its own mistake? What I have next to say is spoken with no emotion but regret. Our meeting to-day is, as it were, at the grave, in the presence of Eternity, and the truth must be uttered in soberness and sincerity. In a great republic, as was observed more than two thousand years ago, any attempt to overturn the state owes its strength to aid from some branch of the government. The Chief Justice of the United States without any United States, without any necessity or occasion, volunteered to come to the rescue of the theory of slavery. And from his court there lay no appeal but to the bar of humanity and history. Against the Constitution, against the memory of the nation, against a previous decision, against a series of enactments, he decided that the a series of enactments, he decided that the slave is property, that slave property, is entitled to no less protection than any any other property. that the Constitution upholds it in every Territory against any act of a lecal legislature, and even against Congress itself; or, as the President tersely promulgated the saying:

"Kansas is as much a slave State as South Carolina or Georgia: always, by

South Carolina or Georgia; slavery, by virtue of the Constitution, exists in every Territory." The municipal character being thus taken away, and slave property decreed to be "sacred," the authority of the courts was invoked to introduce it by the comity of law into States where slavery had been abolished; and in one of the courts of the United States a judge pronounced the African slave trade legitimate, and numerous and powerful advocates demanded its

Taney and Slave Races.

Moreover, the Chief Justice, in his elaborate opinion, announced what had never been heard from any magistrate of Greece or Rome what was unknown to civil law, and canon law, and feudal law, and common law, and common law; and common law, and common law, and constitutional law; unknown to Jay, to Rutledge, Ellsworth and Marshall—that there are "slave races." The spirit of evil is intensely logical. Having the authority of this decision, five States swiftly followed the earlier example of a sixth, and opened the way for reducing the free received. opened the way for reducing the free negro to bondage; the migrating free negro became a slave if he but touched the soil of a seventh; and an eighth, from its extent and soil and mineral resources, destined to incalculable greatness, closed its eyes on its coming prosperity, and enacted—as by Taney's decision it had the right to do—that every free black man who would live within its limits, must accept the condition of slavery for himself and his posterity.

Secossion Resolved On. Only one step more remained to be taken. Jefferson and the leading statesmen of his day held fast to the idea that the enslavement of the African was socially, morally, and politically wrong. The new school was founded exactly upon the opposite idea; and they resolved first to distract the Democratic party, for which the Supreme Court bad now furnished the means, and then to establish a new government, with negro slavery for its corner-stone, as socially, morally, and politically right.

The Election.
As the Presidential election drew on, one of the old traditional parties did not make its appearance; the other reeled as it sought to preserve its old position; and the candidate who most nearly represented its best opinion, driven by patriotic zeal, reamed the country from end to end to speak for union, eager at least to confront its enemies, yet not having hope that it would find its deli-verance through him. The storm rose to a whirlwind; who should allay its wrath? The most experienced statesmen of the country had failed; there was no hope from those who were great after the flesh; could relief come from one whose wisdom was like the wisdom of little children.

Early Life of Abraham Lincoln. The choice of America fell on a man born west of the Alleghanies, in the cabin of poor people of Hardin county, Kentucky—Abra-

His mother could read, but not write; his ather could do neither; but his parents sent him, with an old spelling-book, to school, and he learned in his childhool to do both. When eight years old he floated down the Ohio with his father on a raft which bore the family and all their possessions to the shore of Indiana; and child as he was, he gave help as they toiled through dense forests to the interior of Spencer county. There in the land of free labor he grew up in a log-cabin, with the solemn solitude for his teacher in his meditative hours. Of Asiatic literature he knew only the Bible; of Greek, Latin and medieval, no more than the translation of Æsop's Fables; of English, John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. The traditions of George Fox and William Penn passed to him dimly along the lines of two centuries through his ancestors, who were

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 its 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 more. At twenty-one he drove his father's 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 of English literature he added to Bunyan nothing but Shakspeare's plays. At twenty-five he was elected to the legisla ture 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 Donglas, he went before the people of the mighty Prairie State say-

ing: "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 offi-cer, 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

He Goes to Washington.
As on the eleventh of February, 1861, he left Springfield, which for a quarter of a century had been his happy home, to the 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. He never 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. that I may receive that Divine assistant that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain." To the men 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 why I should have a name, there has fallen 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 sun-

lature, which tendered him the united support of the great Empire State, he said:
"While 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 way." I bring a true heart to the work. I must rely upon the people of the whole country rely upon the people of the whole country for support; and with their sustaining aid even I, humble as I am, cannot fail to carry the ship of State safely through the storm." To the assembly of New Jersey at Trenton, he explained: "I shall take the ground I deem most just to the North, the East, the West, the South, and the whole country, in good temper, certainly with no malice to any section per, certainly with no malice to any section. 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 feeling politically that did not spring 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 with-out giving up that principle, I would rather be assassinated on the spot than surrender it. I have said nothing but what I am will-

ing to live and die by. In What State He Found the Country. Traveling in the dead of night to escape assassination, Lincoln arrived at Washington nine days before his inauguration. The outgoing President, at the opening of the session of Congress had still kept as 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." and others had questioned the opinion of Taney; such impugning he ascribed to the "factious temper of the times." The favorite doctrine of the majority of the Democratic party on the power of a territorial legisla-

ture over slavery he condemned as an attack on "the sacred rights of property." The State legislatures, he insisted, must repeal what he called "their unconstitutional and obnoxious nents," and which, if such were "null and void," or "it would be impossible for any human power to save the Union." Nay! if Nay! 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 pleasure; that the Union was meant for perpetuity; and that Congress might at-tempt 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 "an explanatory appendment recognizing the decision of the United States." The American Union ha called "a considerate". American Union he called "a confederacy" of States, and he thought it a duty to make the appeal for the amendment "before any of these States should separate themselves from the Union." The views of the Lieuenant-General, containing some patriotic advice, "conceded the right of secession."

pronounced a quadruple rupture of the pronounced a quantuple raped.
Union "a smaller evil than the re-uniting the featments by the sword," and

of the fragments by the sword," a "eschewed the idea of invading 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 revenged or noticed. Senators in Congress te'cgraphed to their constituents to seize the national forts, and they were not arrested. 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 manner not to conflict with any pretensions of the South, or any decision of the Supreme Court; and, nevertheless, the se ceeding States formed at 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 country," and proposed among the options for the consideration of Liucoln, 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 into their places; seemingly the monument of high but delusive aspiraions, the confused wreck of inchoate magnificence, sadder than any ruin of Egyptian

ficence, sadder than any ruin of Egypuan Thebes or Athens,

His inauguration.

The fourth of March came. With instinctive wisdom, the new President, speaking to the people on taking the oath of office, put aside every question that divided the country, and gained a right to universal support, by planting himself on the single idea of Union. That Union he declared to be unbroken and perpetual; and he anbe unbroken and perpetual; and he announced his determination to fulfill "the simple duty of taking care that the laws be

Seven days later, the Convention of Confederate States unanimously adopted a constitution of their own; and the new government was authoritatively announced to be founded on the idea that slavery is the natural and normal condition of the negro race. The issue was made up whether the great Republic was to maintain fits providencial place in the history of mankind, or a rebellion founded on negro slavery gain a recognition of its principle throughout the civilized world. To the disaffected, Lincoln had said: "You can be conflict without heir co have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors." To fire the passions of the southern portion of the people, the confederate government chose to become aggressors; and on the morning of the 12th of April began the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and compelled its evacuation.

Uprising of the People

It is the glory of the late President that he had perfect faith in the perpetuity of the Union. Supported in advance by Douglas, who spoke as with the voice of a million, he instantly called a meeting of Congress, and summoned the people to come up and repossess the forts, places and property which had been seized from the Union. The men of the North were trained in schools; industrious and frugal; many of them delicately bred, their minds teeming with ideas and fertile in plans of enterprise; given to the culture of the arts; eager in the pursuit of wealth, yet employing wealth less for estentation than for developing the resources of their country; seeking happiness in the calm of domestic life; and such lovers of peace that for generations they had been reputed unwarlike. Now, at the cry of their country in its distress, they rose up with unappeasable patriotism; not hirelings—the purest and of the best blood in the land; sons of a pious ancestry, with a clear perception of duty, unclouded faith and fixed resolve to succeed, they thronged round the President to support the wronged, the beautiful flag of the nation. The halls of theological seminaries sent forth their young men, whose lips were touched with eloquence, whose hearts kindled with devotion to serve in the ranks, and make their way to command only as they learned the art of war. Striplings in the colleges, as well the most gentle and studious; those of sweetest temper and loveliest character and brightest genius passed from their classes to the camp. The lumbermen sprang forward from the forests, the mechanics from their benches, where they had been trained by the exercise of political rights to share the life and hope of the Republic, to feel their responsibility to their forefathers, their posterity and mankind, went forth resolved that their dignity as a constituent part of this Republic should not be impaired. Farmers and sons of farmer left the land but balf plowed, the grain but half planted, and, taking up the musket, learned to face without fear the presence of peril and the coming of death in the shocks of war, while their hearts were still attracted to the charms of their rural life, and all the tender affections of home. Whatever there was of truth and faith and public love in the common heart broke out with one expression. The mighty winds blew from every quarter to fan the flame of the sacred and unquenchable fire.

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 mankind, and its principles and causes shook the politics of Europe to the centre, and from Lisbon to Pekin divided the governments of the world.

Great Britain.

There was a kingdom whose people had in an eminent degree attained a freedom of industry and the security of persons of industry and the security and property. Its middle class rose to greatness. Out of that class sprung greatness. Out of that class sprung the noblest poets and philosophers whose words built up the intellect of its people; skillful navigators, to find out the many paths of the oceans; discoveries in natural science, whose inventions guided its industry to wealth, till it equaled any nation of the world in letters, and excelled all in trade and commerce. But its governand 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 freed themselves from the military services which were the conditions of their tenure, and, throwing the burden on the industrial classes, kept all the soil to themselves. Vastestates that had been managed by monasteries as endowments for charity were impropriated 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 domains. Although no ing 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 chnrch 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 north-east, at the Bermudas, in the West Indies, held the gates of the Pacific, of the Southern and of the Indian ocean, hovered on our northwest at Vancouver, held the whole of the newest continent, and the entrances to the old Mediterranean and Red Sea; and garrisoned forts all the way from Madras to China. That aristocracy had gazed with terror on the growth of a commonwealth where freeholds existed by the million, and religion was not in bondage 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 whom America had chosen for her chief; they jeered 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 headstone was all that remained due by the law of nations its life was a life of the law of th to "the late Union." But it is written:
"Let the dead bury their dead:" they may
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 infuse new life into the British constitution by con-

fiding rightful power to the people.

Her 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. [Continued on the Last Page.]

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