[Continued from the First Page.]

Though the insurgent States had not a ship in an open harbor, it invested them with all the rights of a belligerent, even on the ocean; and this, too, when the rebellion was use only directed rgainst the gentlest and most beneficent government on earth, without shadow of justifiable cause, but when the rebellion was directed against human nature itself for the perpetual enslavement of a race. And the effects of this re-cognition was, that acts in themselves piratical found shelter in British courts of law. The resources of British capitalists, their workshops, their armories, 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 British guns, to prey on our peaceful commerce; even on our ships coming from British ports, freighted with British products, or that had carried gifts of grain to the English poor. The prime minister in the House of Commons, sustained by cheers, scoffed at the thought that their laws could be amended at our request, so as to preserve real neutrality; and to remonstrances now owned to have been just, the secretary answered that they could not change their laws ad infinitum.

laws ad minitum. **Kelations with England.** The people of America then wished, as they always have wished, as they still wish, friendly relations with England; and no man in England or America can desire it more strongly than I. This country has always yearned for good relations 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 pages of Britishing like beli men among the peers of Britain-like Halifax in the days of James 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 belli-gerents 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 foremost on the continent of Europe for the solidity of her culture, as well as for the bravery and generous im-pulses of her sons; France, which for centuries had been moving steadily in its own way towards intellectual and political freedom. The policy regarding further coloni-station of America by European powers, known commonly as the doctrine of Monroe had its origin in France; and if it takes any man's name, should bear the name of Turgot. It was adopted by Louis the Sixteenth, in the cabinet of which Vergennes was the most important member. 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 har-assed by rumors that the Emperor Napo-leon the Third desired formally to recognize the States in rebellion as an indepen dent power, and that England held him back by her reluctance, or France by her traditions of freedom, or he himself 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 republic. 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

THE DAILY LVENING BULLETIN : PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1866. inexorable will. The President was led along by the greatness of their self-sacri-ficing example; and as a child, in a dark night on a rugged way, catches hold of the hand of its father for guidance and support, he clung fast 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 world had never known. The navy of the United States orawing into the public service the willing militia of the seas, doubled its tonnage 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 in tonnage while the inventive genius 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 va-rious terms of service, about two million men; and in March last the men in service exceeded a million; that is to say, one of 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 regiments of infantry-nearly thirty-six thousand men; 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 million. In the movements of troops science came in aid of patriotism; so that, to choose a single instance of of many, an army twenty-three thousand strong, with its artillery, trains, baggage, and animals, were moved by rail from the Potomac 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, ample 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 sireamed over the grassy plains; it stained the rocks; the undergrowth of the forests was red with it; and the armies marched on

with majestic courage from one conflict to another, knowing that they were fight-ing for God and liberty. The organi-zation of the medical department met its infinitely multiplied duties with exact-ness and despatch. At the news of a battle, the hest supress of our office heatomed to 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 of women left homes of luxury and ease, to build hospital tents near the armies, and serve as nurses to the sick and dying. Besides the large supply of re-ligious teachers by the public, the con-gregations spared to their brothers in the field the ablest ministers. field the ablest ministers. The Chris-tian Commission, which expended five and a half millions, sent four thousand clergymen chosen out of the best, to keep unsoiled the religious character of the men, and made gifts of clothes and food and medicine. The organization of private charity assumed unheard of dimensions. The Sanitary Com-

mission, which had seven thousand socieies, distributed, under the direction of an unpaid board, spontaneous contributions to the amount of fifteen millions, in supplies or money—a million and a half in money from California alone—and dotted the scene of war from Paducah to Port Royal, from

Belle Plain, Virginia, to Brownsville, Texas, with homes and lodges. The Emancipation Proclamation. The country had for its allies the river Mis-sissippi, which would not be divided, and the range of mountains which carried the stronghold of the free through Western Virginia and Kentucky and Tennessee to the bighlands of Alabama. But it invoked the still higher power of immortal justice. In ancient Greece, where servitude was the universal custom, it was held that if a child were to strike its parent, the slave should defend the parent, and by that act recover his freedom. After vain resistance. Lincoln, who had tried to solve the question by gradual pensation, 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 slave reached Europe, Lord Russell, a countrymen of Milton and Wilberforce, eagerly put himself Milton and Wilberforce, eagerly put himself forward to speak of it in the name of man-kind, saying, "It is of a very strange nature;" "a measure of war of a very ques-tionable kind;" an act "of vengeance on the slave owner," that does no more than "profess to emancipate slaves where the United States authorities cannot work owners and the states authorities the states of the states authorities authorities the states authorities the states authorities the states authorities authorities authorities authorities the states authorities auth United States authorities cannot make emancipation a reality." Now 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 who saw Lincoln most requenty had never before heard him speak with bitterness of any human being; but he did not conceal how keenly he felt that he had been wronged by Lord Russell. And he wrote, in reply to another caviler: "The emancipation 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 it. 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 this great consumma

among the free; of Tennessee, which passed through fire and blood, through sor-rows and the shadow of death, to work out her own deliverance, and by the faithfulness of her own sons to renew her youth like the eagle—proved that victory was de-served and would be worth all that it cost. If words of mercy uttered as they were by Lincoln on the waters of Virginia, were de fiantly repelled, the armies of the country, moving with one will, went as the arrow to its mark, and without a feeling of revenge, struck a death-blow at rebellion.

Lincoln's Assassination.

Where, in the history of nations, had a Chief Magistrate possessed more sources of consolation 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 coun-try had lulled, 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 conquered for him a kindlier feeling on the part of the South. His scoffers among the grandees of Europe began to do him honor. grandees of Europe began to do him honor. The laboring classes everywhere saw in his advancement their own. All people 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 assassin; and the only triumph emeraded him was the moreh to the 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 sha-dows. How mean 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 divine comes from God. He so shares the dry no mpulses that he has power to subject in-terested 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 justice, with no caste but the caste of humanity. The heroes who led our armies and ships into battle-Lyon, Mc-Pherson, Reynolds, Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Foote, Ward, with their compers-and fell in the service, did not die in vain; they and the myriads of nameless martyrs, and he. the chief martyr, died willingly "that government of the people, by the people, hall 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 es-tablished nnion 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 Alleghanies highest station; and how to attain to the happy it is that the man who was brought forward as the natural outgrowth and first fruits of that region should have been of unblemished purity in private life, a good son, a kind husband, a most affectionate father. and, as a man, so gentle to all. As to in-tegrity, Douglas, his rival, said of him, "Lincoln is the honestest man I ever knew.

The habits 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 reflective 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 daty which devolved on him had not fallen to the lot of another. He was skillful in analysis; dis-cerned with precision the central idea on which a question turned, and knew how to disengage it and present it by itself in a few

ship," for the Constitution discriminates between citizens and electors. Three days before his death he declared 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 Pacificslope; as he contemplated the return of hundreds

of thousands of soldiers to fruitful industry; as he welcomed in advance hundreds of thousands of emigrants from Europe; as his eye kindled with enthusiasm at the coming wealth of the nation. And so, with these thoughts for his country, he was removed from the toils and temptations of this life

Paimersion and Lincoln. Hardly had the late President been con-signed to the grave, when the prime Minis-ter of England died, full of years and honors. Palmersion traced his lineage to the time of the concurrer. Lincoln wrent the time of the conqueror: Lincoln wen back only to his grandfather. Palmerston received his education from the bes scholars of Harrow, Edinburgh and Cam bridge: Lincoln's learly 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 skillful guide of an established aristocracy; Lincoln a leader or rather a companion of the people. Palmerston was exclusively an Englishman and made his boast in the House of Commons 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 narrowness as an Englishman, did not endear his country to any one court or to any one people, but rather caused unea-siness and dislike; 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 aristocracy. Lincoln trank and ingennous, knew how to pois himself on the conflicting opinions of the people. Palmerston was capable of inso-lence towards the weak, quick to the sense of honor, not heedful of right. Lincoln reje ted counsel given only as a matter o policy, and was not capable of being wilully unjust. Palmerston essentially superficial, delighted in banter and knew how Lincoln was a man of infinite jest on his ips, with saddest earnestness at his heart. Palmerston was a fair representative of the aristocratic liberality of the day, choosing for his tribunal, not the conscience of hu manity, but the House of Commons; Lin coln took to heart the eternal truths of iberty, obeyed them as the commands of Providence, and accepted the human race as the judge of his fidelity. Palmerston did nothing that will endure; is great achievement, the separation of Belgium, placed that little kingdom where it must gravitate to France; Lincoln finished work which all time cannot overthrow. Palmerston is a shining example of the blest of a cultivated aristocracy; Lincoln shows the genuine fruits of institutions where the laboring many shares and assists to form the great ideas and designs of his untry. Palmerston was buried in Westminster Abbey by the order of his Queen, and was followed by the British aristocracy o his grave, which after a few years will ardly be noticed by the side of the graves f Fox and Chatham; Lincoln was followed by the sorrows of his country across the continent to his resting-place in the heart of through all time by his countrymen, and by ail the peoples of the world. the Mississippi valley, to be remembered

Conclusion. As the sum of all, the hand of Lincoln raised the flag; the American people was the bero of the war; and therefore the result is a new era of republicanism. The dis-turbances in the country grew not out of anything republican, but out of slavery, iereditar 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 one oursed States for there we cherded held conquered States, for then we should hold them only so long as that conquest could be naintained; they come to their rightful place under the constitution as original, necessary and inseparable members of the itate. We build monuments to the dead, but no monuments of victory. We respect the example of the Romans. who never, even example of the Romans. who never, even n conquered lands, raised emblems of triumph. And our generals are not to be c'assed in the herd of vulgar 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 new that a people begins to live according to the laws of reason, and republicanism is intrenched in a continent.

Academy of Music on Thursday evening next. The programme comprises essays, recitations and deciamations by prominent members of the Literary Societies of this city, together with readings by Murdoch, Richardson and others. The proceedings will be opened by Chas. W. Brooke, Esq., who will be followed by John I. Rogers, the Descident in countsform and along President, in a salutatory poem, and closed by a debate on an interesting question. The exercises will be enlivened by music by the full Germania Orchestra.

ACTRESSES AND OPERA SINGERS,-Use and endorse only exquisite "Email de Paris" for im parting to the roughest skin the color, texture and complexion of polished ivory. L'Email de Paris i used as a delicate beautifier for theatre, saloon and bal room. Mile. Vestvall, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Lucili Western, and other ladies recommend it to the profess sion and public for its efficiency and harmlessness Sold by druggists and dealers in toilette at ticles.

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS have advanced. We are selling ours at the lowest point of the decline. CuOPER & CONARD. S, E. corner Ninth and Market streets.

MESSRS, J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co., Eighth and Market streets, announce elsewhere that the have just received three cases 44 wide America Chintzes, received three cases 44 wide America Chintzes, entirely new and handsomestyles, at 22 cent per yard, the cheapest goods. fiered thisseason. The also offer inve hundred Blankets, fine and medium qualities, at low prices in order to make room for other stock. This will afford botel-keepers and others a good opportunity to replenish.

FIGURED AND PLAIN-COLOBED French Percales, a large lot, select styles, under price. COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets

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Gum Drops, and other efficacious Confections for Coughs and Colds, go to E. G. Whitman & Co.'s, 318 Chesinut street. Dealers supplied. PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD.—Preferred by Dealers, as it always gives satisfaction to their cus-

COOPER & CONARD HAVE OPENED SEVERS cases new Calicoes, which they propose to sell by the dress pattern at about the wholesale price, b. E, corner Ninth and Market streets,

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J ISBACK M.D., PROFESSOR of the Eye and EAR, treats all diseases apperialning to the above memoers with the numost success. Testimoniais from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 Pine street. The medical facility are invited to accompany their patients, as he has had no secrets in his practice, Artificial eyes inserted. No charge made for examina-tion. INIMITABLY FINE CHOCOLATE CONFEC-

TIONS.-A variety of choice kinds. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, Manufacturer, No. 1210 Market street.

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For Coughs, Colds and Affections of the Lungs. This excellent preparation affords speedy relief in all cases of a pulmonary character. Fut up in bottles at su cents. Harris & Oliver, Druggists, S. E. corner (Chestoni and Tenth streets, The trade supplied at preparability rates

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All "foreign scents" are bogut past all doubt, The present larif shuts the genuins out! Just read the law its clauses are imperious-The ene real portune is "Night Blooming Cerrons, anufactured by PhaiondSon, N. Sold everywhen THE FINEST CARAMELS and Roasted Alnonds are those manufactured by E. G. Whitma Co., \$15 Chestnut street. Dealers supplied. INCOMPARABLE GUM DROPS-Ever sol-

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How comfortable the ladies look who are invested with a set of Furs. All the dangers of severe c. ids and affections of the lungs are rendered void by these elegant articles of dress, and it is now in the power of every lady in the clin, no matter how limited her means, to procure a set of rich Furs at a very small exit, at CHAS. OAKFORD & SONS', under the Conti-nental Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

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To all places of amusement may be had up to 616 p'olock any evening.

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSION TICKETS Can be had at THE PROGRAMME OFFICE, 481 CHESTNUT street opposite the Post Office, for the ARCH, CHESTNUT, WALNUT and ACADEMY OF MUSIC, up to 5 o'clock every evening. Sel54

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME

Prof. R. E. RODGERS. M. D., of the University of Penssylvania, will deliver a second LFCTURE for the benefit of THE SULDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, On Monday Evening, Feb. 19th, 1866. Continuation of Subject,

A Glance at the World We Live In, A Unitation at the world we Live in, Illustrated by new Experiments, Drawings, &c. Admission to all parts of the House, 50 cents. Secured Seats without extra change Tickets for sale at PUGH'S Book Store, Sixth and Thestont streets, Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

Grand Concert

MASTER RICHARD COKER, (Late of Trinity Church, New York.)

Master COKER will give his last Concert, previous o going to Europe, on

THURSDAY EVENIEG, February 15. Persons desirous of hearing this celebrated Artist can procure Tickets and all necessary information at the Music Store, No. 1103 CHESTNU f street. fel24t2

FOYER ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CARL WOLFSOHN'S

SERIES OF

TEN BEETHOVEN MATINEES TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 13,

FIFTH MATINEE. At half-past four o'clock, when Mr. WOLFSOHN will have the saddtance of Mad. FANNY RAYMOND RITTER, of New York. 1e9-314

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE, CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE, LEONARD GROVER and WM. E SINN, LESSEE and Managers. THIS EVENING, AND FOR POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ON LY. Tom Taylor's dramatization, in five acts, of Miss Braddon's clebrated novel, HENRY DUNBAR; HENRY DUNBAR; HENRY DUNBAR; HENRY DUNBAR; OR, OR,

OR THE OUTCASTS. THE OUTCASTS. THE OUTCASTS. With Miss Josie Orten, Mr. G. M. Clarke Mr. J. T. Ward, Mr. C. Lewis, Mr F. Foster, Miss Annie Ward, Mrs. E. F. Keach and others in the

Miss Annie Ward, Mirs. E. F. Keach and others in the cast. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 14, GRAND EXTRA MATINEE, GRAND EXTRA MATINEE, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, For the last time this season. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 17th, NINELY-FIRST GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, The first lay Performance of HENRY DUNBAR: OR. THE OU (CASTS. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 19. First time of the Gorgeous spectacular Drama, THE ICE WITCH. Admission to Matinees, 30 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents. Doors open at 1.15. Cur-tair rises at 2.15.

nd \$1. Doers open at 6.45. Curtain rises at 7.45.

DUPYS OPEN BIE45. Curtain rises at 7.45. WALNUT STREET THEATRE N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. FOURTH WEEK Of the highly successful engagement of CLARKE IN GREAT COMIC CHARACTERS. DICKY SHARP. CLARKE as. DICKY SHARP. THIS (Monday) EVENING. With appropriate costumes and careful momenting

With appropriate costumes and careful mounting, Shakspeare's great creation, the COMEDY OF ERBORS. (First time eres.) Dromic of Syracuse. Mr. J. S. CLARKE To conclude with the new and highly-successful Co-medicita called DICKY'S WOOING. DICKY Sharp. Mr. J. S. CLARKE To commence with the capital Farce of THE YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN. MRS. JOHN DEEW'S NEW A DUIL COMMENCE

THE TOUTH WHO ALVER SAW A WOMAN. M. 100 M DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET MEATRE. Begins at% o'clock. LAST WEEK OF EMMA WALLER AND MR WALLER. THIS (Monday) EVENING, February 12, 1865, OTHELLO. EMMA WALLER

......EMMA WALLER IAGO...... DIHELLO..... Brabentio Roderigo... Desdemon

Mr. Macks

political strife, 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 prosperity until 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 as establishing the best government ever known in that region, and giving promise to the nation of order, peace and prosperity, 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 transform the republic of Mexico into a secundo-geniture for the house Hapsburgh. America might complain: she could not then interpose, and delay seemed justifiable. It was seen that Mexico could not with all its wealth of land. compete in cereal products, with our northwest, nor in tropical products, with Cuba; nor could it, under a disputed dynasty, attract capital or create public works, or develop mines, or borow money; so that the imperial system of Mexico, which was forced at once to recognize the wisdom of the policy of the republic by adopting it, could prove only an unremunerating drain on the French treasury for the support of an Austrian adventurer.

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The Perpetuity of Bepublican Institu-tions. Meantime a new series of momentous questions grows 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 continuity of its government has seemed to depend on the continuity of elections. It is now to be considered how perpetuity 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 revolutions, claimed that the Louis who became king was the eighteenth of that name. The present emperor of the French, disdaining a title from election alone, is called the third of his name. Shall a republic have less power of continuance when invading armies What force shall it attach to the ballot-box? What force shall it attach to intervening legislation? What validity to debts con-tracted for its overthrow? These momen-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

The Pope of Bome and the Bebellion. The Pope of Bome and the Bebellion. t was the condition of affairs in Mexico that involved the Pope of Rome in our diffi-oulties so far that he alone among temporal govereigns recognized the chief of the consovereigns recognized the chief of the con-federate States as a president, and his sup-porters as a people; and in letters to two great prelates of the Catholic Church in the United States gave counsels for peace at a time when peace meant the victory of seceo-sion. 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 nineteenth century the ecclesiastical policy of the sixteenth; and the result is only a new proof that there can be no pros-perity in the state without religious freedom. The People of America.

The People of America. 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 nations of the world, for freedom itself, they thanked God for the severity of the trial to which he put their sincerity, and nerved themselves for their duty with an

et, som blagondned. Sånna distatet sålet

tion.

Russia and China. The proclamation accomplished its end, for, during the war, our armies came into military possession of every State in rebel-lion. Then, too, was called forth the new power that comes 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 writers was given spontaneously. The best writers of Europe waked the conscience of the thoughtful, till the intelligent moral senti-ment of the Cld World was drawn to the side of the unlettered statesman of the West. Russia, whose emperor had just accomplished one of the grandest acts in the course of time by resign twenty in the course of time by raising twenty millions of bondmen into free holders, and thus assuring the growth and culture of a Russian people, remained our unwaving friend. From the oldest abode of civilization, which gave the first example of an imperial government with equality among the people, Prince Kung, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, remembered 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 emperor of China closed its ports against the war ships and privateers of "the seditious.'

Continuance of the War.

The war continued, with all the people 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 none, free from the spirit of revenge, victory made him importunate for peace; and his enemies him importunate for peace; and his enemies never doubted his word or despaired of his abounding clemency. He longed to utter pardon as the word for all, but not unless the freedom of the negro should be assured. The great battles of Mill Spring which gave us Mashville, of Fort Donelson, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness of Virginia, Winchester, Nashville, the capture of New Orleans, Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Fisher, the march from Atlanta, and the capture of Savannah and Charleston, all foretoid the issue. Still more, the self-regeneration of Missouri, the heart of the continent; of Maryland, whose sons never heard the mid-night bells chime so sweetly as when they voice of her own people, she took her place

voice of her own people, she took her place

homely, strong old English words that would be intelligible to all. He delighted to express his opinions by apothegm, illus-trate them by a parable or drive them home

by a story. Lincoln gained a name by discussing questions which, of all others, most easily lead to fanaticism; but he was never carried away by enthusiastic zeal, never indulged in extravagant language; never hurried to support extreme measures, never allowed himself to be controlled by sudden impulses. During the progress of the election at which he was chosen President, he ex-pressed no opinion that went beyond the Jefferson proviso of 1784. Like Jefferson and Lafayette, he had faith in the intuitions of the people, and read those intuitions with of the people, and read mose intuitions with rare segacity. He knew how to bide his time, and was less apt to be in ad-vance 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 de-tachment in front or rear; so that the course of his Administration might have been explained as the calculating policy of a shrewd and watchful politician, had not there been seen behind it a fixedness of principle which from the first determined his purpose and grew more intense with every year, con-suming his life by its energy. Yet his sen-sibilities 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 than his feelings. 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 born equal. He was no respecter of persons: and neither rank, nor reputation, nor ser vices overawed him. In judging of char-Acter be failed in discrimination, and his appointments were sometimes bad; but he readily deferred to public opinion, and in appointing the head of the armies he fol-lowed the manifest preference of Congress. A good President will secure unity to his administration by his own supervision of the vertices. the various departments. Lincoln, who accepted advice readily, was never governed by any member of his Cabinet, and could 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 transcending the usual forms, he rather confused than advanced the public business. If he ever fai ed in the scrupulous regard due to the relative rights of Congress, it was so evi-dently without design that no conflict could ensue, or evil precedent be established. Truth he would receive from any one; but, when inpressed by others bedid noting their

when impressed by others, he did notuse their opinions till by reflection he had made them thoroughly his own. 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 countrymen, and meditated "some new announcement for the South." The amendment of the Constitution abol-ishing slavery had his most earnest and unwearied support. During the rage of war we get a glimpse into his soul from his we get a glimpse into his soul from his privately suggesting to Louisiana that "in defining the franchise some of the colored people might be let ih," 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 avowed himself "not in favor of?" what he improperly called "negro citizen-

CITY BULLETIN.

INTERESTING EXERCISES AT THE NORTH-

EEN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN .-A highly interesting interview took place place yesterday, at the Northern Home for Friendless Children, between the inmates of that institution and twelve little singing girls from the Home for Little Wanderer in New York. The visitors were received by the Superintendent, Mr. Hopkins, who, ushered them into the school-room of the institution. The exercises were opened by the singing of a beautiful hymn, in which the New York children sang the first part, and the children of the Home the chorus After the singing of several other pretty hymns, the children were addressed by Rev. C. W. Van Meter in his usual happy style, and the visitors left, highly pleased with what they had seen and heard. The appearance of the children of the Northern Home was creditable in the extreme. They were faultlessly clean, and as well-behaved as the most fastidious could have desired.

as the most lasticious could nave desired. Yesterday, afternoon, Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, Broad and Green streets, was crowded to its utmost capacity with children and adults, who assembled to hear the ad-drees of Mr. Van Meter, and the singing of the little girls from the "Home for Little dress of Mr. Van Meter, and the singing of the little girls from the "Home for Little Wanderers, N. Y. The exercises were of the most interesting character. The chil-dren sang a number of appropriate hymns, after which they retired, while Mr. Van Meter addressed the audience upon the sub-ject of the relief of the poor, neglected chil-dren. His descriptions of some of the inci-dents connected with the history of several ot the little singing girls were deeply affecting and his appeals in their behalf were power-ful and pathetic. At the conclusion of his remarks, a note from the Rev. Mr.Simmons was handed the speaker, informing him that

remarks, a note from the Rev. Mr.Simmons was handed the speaker, informing him that he had resolved to adopt one jof the little Wanderers as his own. The announcement of this fact aroused all the sympathies of the audience, and when the little adopted one was presented to the audience, their pent up feelings found ex-pression in sobs and tears. A collection was taken up, which amounted to several hundred dollars. It will be remembered that Mr. Van Meter and his little singers are to take a prominent part in the exercises are to take a prominent part in the exercises connected with the inauguration of the "Home for Little Wanderers," in this city, at Concert Hall, to-night.

THE LITERARY UNION OF PENNSYL-VANIA will hold a public meeting at the

COOPER & CONARD have, as usual, an imrense and select assortment of Cassimeres, Cloaking Johns, fine Coatings, &c. S, E. corner Ninth and Markei street.

After which AN AMPLE APOLOGY. Snoozington Spooner......Stuart Robson Crushington Clasher.....Owen Marlowe FRUDAT-BENEFT OF EMMA WALLER. MONDAY-CHANFRAU'S "SAM." HOPKINS' HOOP SKIRTS are the best ande, and his assoriment is complete. No. 62 Arch iree.

After which

FINE BLANKETS reduced 30 to 50 per ent J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., Northwest Corner Eighth & Market.

Northwest Corner Lighth & Market, "AND BETTY GIVE THIS CHEEK A LITTLE RED."-We see it stated that when the body of King Loopold, of Belgium; was on exhibition after his death his tace was painted and enameled to improve its appearance. We have no taste for such artificial deco-rations of the dead. The shroud for thous whose souls have gone to the 'spirit land." and for the living, such elegant garments as those made at the Brown Stage C-othing Hall of Rotkhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chevinni street. above Sixth. Chesinut street, above Sixth.

GENTS' HATS,-Gentlemen desirous of wearing a fine Hat combining elegance and durability, will find such at the great Hat Store of this city, which is et which is at

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Under the Continental Hotel. PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD.-Try it, and you will have none other.

SILVER PLATED WARE .-- Patented, Au-SILVER I LATED WARE, -- Filenied, Au gust, 185.- An air-tight ice Pitcher. The trade fur nished with plated ware of all descriptions. FRED'K LEIBFREID, Manufacturer, F. C. MEYER, Superintendent, 233 South Fifth street, Phila.

ROASTED ALMONDS .- The finest Roasted

OASTED ALBOAL onds manufactured, Are those prepared by STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, No. 1210 Market street. J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co. have opened their figured Jaconets and Percales of entirely new and rich designs. J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., Northwest Corner Eighth and Market.

BANCROFT ON LINCOLN .- The great topic BAKCROFT ON LINCOLN, --- The great topic of the cay is the oration in honor of Abraham Lincoin, to be delivered this afternoon by the Hon. George Bancroft, of New York, before the magnates of the nation, in the House of Representatives. It was doubles a very brilliant effort of genius. The most brilliant effort in a business way we Philadelphians know anything of is the remarkable success of W. W. Alter, coal dealer, No. 357 North Ninth street. He has also a branch office at Sixth and Spring Garden sts.

THOSE WHO LOVE fair dealing and good Dry Goods go to COOPER & CONARD, S. E, corner Ninth and Market streets. J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co. are still selling from their immense stock of Cotton Goods favorite brands of Sheeting and Shirting muslins, at the ex-treme low prices. prices. J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., Northwest Corner Eighth and Market.

CHARLES STOKES & Co., first-class Clothiers, No. 824 Chestnut street, under the Continen-tal Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Chestnut this evening we have 'Henry Dunbar," cast to the full strength of the company. At the Arch Mrs. Waller as Iago in "Othello," with able support. At the Walnut Clarke in "The Comedy of Errsrs" and "Dicky's Wooing," together with "The Youth Who Never Saw a Woman." At the American Wallett, the clown, Zanfretti, the dancer, and other attractions. At the large hall in Assembly Building the Peak Family, and in the other hall Signor Blitz and the Sphynx.

REAL ESTATE.

IRECAL ENTAILS: EXECUTORS SALE OF EXECUTORS SALE OF EXECUTORS SALE OF EXECUTORS SALE OF BESONAL PROPERTY. Sale of the Personal Property of William H. Squire, M. D., deceased, Main street, 3 doors above Haines, Germaniown, February 18th, 1856,12 o'clock, M., con-sisting of superior rosewood plano, superior marble top tables, mahogany sideboard, extension dining ta-ble superior wainut sofas, lounge time-pieces; superior mahogany, wainut and maple bedsteads, superior hair spring matress, feather bed, bed clothing, under beds and matress, superior Brussels, ingrain and other carpet, reirigerator, &c., &c. KITUHEN FURNI-TURK in its variety. **AF** Also, 21 Shares Germantown Bank Stock. The Bank Stock will besold at s o'clock. **H. J. SQUIRE**, Exceutor.

WANTS.

WANTED.-A Salesman in a Commission House, where groceries, wines segars, &c., are sold. One acquainted with retail grocers and druggists preferred. Address J. O. P., office of this paper, with references and salary expected. fel2-st*

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MONDAY-CHANFRAU'S "SAM." New American Theatre. GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS, WALNUT street, above Eighth. EVERY EVENING AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTER. POWERFUL ATTRACTION. THE CRIEBERATED W. F. WALLETT. THE CHILD WONDER. MASTER SEIGRIST, only six and a balf years of age. THE SOUTH AMERICAN BROTHERS. MONS. SEIGRIST AND HIS TRAINED DOGS. SPLENDID STUD OF HORSES. AFSEMELY BUILDINGS. MONS. SEIGNST AND HIS I KAINED DOGS. SPLENDID STUD OF HORSES. A FSEMBLY BUILDINGS, A S W. corner of TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE PRAK FAMILY SWISS BELL RINGERS. MONDAY, Feb. 12. AND EVERY EVENING THROUGH THE WEEK. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME! ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME! ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME! ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME! CONTRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME! Saturday Last Grand Matinee. Admission, 35 centa. Secured Seats. 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8. Matinee- Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 2. Istinee- Admission at 2 o'clock. Commence at 2. Matinee- Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 2. Matinee- Matinee. So cents. Children, 16 cents. Matinee- Matinee. Matinee. Matinee. Matinee- Matinee. Matine NITROUS OXIDE MATINEE. DR. COLTON will have the pleasure to give to LADIES (only) a LECTURE with an EXHIBITION of the delightful

LECTURE with an EXHIBITION of the Genguinal effects of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, AT (ONCERT HALL, On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 15. At least twelve ladies will inhale the Gas. At the close teeth will be extracted for several ladies without pain, and the process fully explained. Doors open at 2. To commerce at 3 o'clock. ADMISSION FREE. fel2 31* A MERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

COMBINED EFFORT OF LITERARY SOCIETIES. PUBLIC MEETING

OP THE

"LITERARY UNION OF PENNSYLVANIA," On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1866.

Addresses, Becliations, Tebater, Reading, &c., by S.K. MURDOCH, N. K. RICHARDSON, CHARLES W. BHOOKE, and speakers from the different so-cleties, Music by the Germania Orzhestra, Tickets, So ents: reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at T. B. Pugh's, S. W. corner of Sixth and Chestnut treets.

FOYER OF ACADEMY.

CHAS. H. JARVIS'S THIRD MATINEE.

THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S SIX. TEENTH ANNUAL BALL, in aid of their Poor

THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S SIX. TEENTH ANNUAL BALL, in ald of their Poor to be given at the MUSICAL FUND HALL. On MONDAY HYENING, the Jith of February. A continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore betowed by the public, is, on the present occasion, earnestly solicited. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGAMENTS. ENG. ROUSSEL, President. A. Ardley, M. Bouvier, A. R. Lurand, A. Gardrat, C. Penas. Gardrat, C. Penas. MESCHEDENSEL, M. THE, Secretary. Tickets of admission to be had from any member of the above committee. Music-Hassler's Band. fee-412 MEDITIES OF MYNX. A. SILPY BUILDINGS. A. SHEMBLY BUILDINGS. MENTION BELTYZ. Will introduce every evening this week the marvelous Illusion of THE SPH YNX. THE SPH YNX. Will introduce every evening this week the marvelous Illusion of THE SPH YNX. Which has created an im-mense sensation in Earope and in this country. Commence, evenings at 30 colock. and Wednesday and Saturday atternoons, at 30 colock. A CADEMY OF FINE ARMS.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESTNUT, above CD Tenth street, Open from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. Benj, West's great Picture o CHRIST REJEOTED, Still on exhibition.

Still on exhibition. jei4-th GERMANIA OROHESTRA.-Public Rehearsals every Saturday afternoon at the Munical Fund Hall, at half-past three o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, agent, 1231 Mon-ercy street, between Bace and Vine. cliff jeit-tr

IMPERIAL FRENCH PRUNES.-50 cases in tin canisters and fancy boxes, imported and for sale by JOS. B, BUSSIER & CO 108 South Delaware avenue.