[From Every Saturday.]
THE POLT AND THE PEOPLE. You care not for the splendor and the passion. The march of music and the glow of spreed,
Would rest, not strive, content with this world's fashion, To heights beyond your reach,

"Some must do Earth's real work; we fain would do it: Be duil and humble some, not soar and What part have we with painter or with Things earthly with divine?"

Bo't is to day, so yesterday; to morrow The same tooks lable will be sung again: You dream not that the Artist's school is The Poet's teacher Paxi.

Tis you who gape at heaven, soorn earth Four human nature narrowed to a span: Meaven cannot teach you, if Karth fail to show it, The majesty of Men.

The scaring bird steops lowest; base things and noble, The secreses each and all with human eyes, Cuts desper through life's rock, intent%o The striving and the prize.

You choke life's meaning out, love, tears and laughter,
With vague mad visions of some cold Ideal: He, clooking, trusts or doubts the dread Hereafter. But knows that New is real.

You call his life "calm," spent in Truth's high quarrel, His songs "sweet," that in blood and pain were born : You think not of the brows beneath your Red-blending from the thorn.

You give him preise for some strange star, Across your skies, of alien birth and breath-God gives him life to plunge into and plumb it Even to the dregs of death.

Aye, gives him, over all, his bliss, to And, under all, his gulfs of pain to span— Not more "divine," but most supremely

Poet, We en most intensely Man. THANKSGIVING BERMON OF BEV.

-EDWARD HAWES. The following eloquent and patriotic sermon was preached on Thanksgiving day teenth and Green streets:

by the Rev. Edward Hawes, Pastor of the Central Congregational Church, at Eigh-Rev. xiv. 7.—Fear God and give glory to Without any specific Divine injunction, the parratives of the Bible would teach us the propriety, and remind us of the duty of taking special notice of the acts of God's goodness, of keeping memorials thereof, and of both celebrating His praises ourselves, and inciting others to do like wise. The children of I-rael were commanded to remember and to celebrate the day of their deliverance from the house of bondage. The songs of Moses, and of Deboral and Barak; the setting up of stones, and building of alters, by Joshua and Samuel, all tell of victories achieved, and great national blessings bestowed. How dues David extol Divine power, and vow to God perpetual praise; reminding of His universal Providence, rehearing His wondrous deeds, and calling upon dragons, and all deeps, fire and bail, stormy wind fulfilling His word, mountains, fruitful trees, beasts, creeping things, and flying fowl; all things living, and all inanimate, kings, princes and judges, young men and maidens, old men and children to praise the name of the Lord; for His name alone is excellent; for His glory is above the earth and heaven. By this service of ours to-day we respond to the call to make public acknowledgment of the mere es of God, experienced by us as indivi-duals, and as a people, during the last year. To many of us the associations that cluster about, and the memories awakened by the words Thanksgiving Day are most delightful. It used to be the choicest and most joyous day of the year, whose return, even at the expense of long and difficult journeys, would bring together the widely scattered members of the family circles, and once more visibly unite all the links in the chain

attendance upon the public service, and if on this account, the old meeting house being so lar away, a little waiting for the great event, the dinner, became geedful, even that was not deemed a very heavy cross. And then, what happy companies were gathered about what burdened table. There with gladness, and every tongue was loosed.
Some of the marked characteristics of such occasions are passing away; but the obthanks ought never to cease. It would be well if we might now realize how bese a crime is ingratitude. The using of a mouth always to eat, and never for saying grace; the reaching forth of hands always to grasp; and never lifting them up to bless. We ought to have both an inward sense, and a disposition to make outward acknowledgment of benefits received. We should be grateful for this added measure of life. Are we? For reason sound and regal, are we? For all the varied gentleness of our Father's drolling, are we? For our institutions, laws, see's land religious privileges, which are the truit of the blood of martyrs, the tears and prayers of confessors revenities. and prayers of confessors, revolutions both psaceful and bloody, and all the varied experiments and struggles of the nations of the earth, are we? If not we are not worthy to live in this age and this land. Perthy to dive in this age and this land. Fer-hars, in some of you, an unpleasant sensa-dion was produced by reading the procla-mation issued & Washington. Its first words are, "Almighty God, our Heavenly Bather," and its last. "The divine assurance, that the Lord remaineth a king forever; those that are meek shall be guide in judgment, and such as are gentle shall he teach his way; the Lord shall give strength

of relationship, from the great grandfather down. There was a conscientions and full

fitting, for he daily talked with God in numble prayer, seeking his guidance. But who is he, who, by a visitation of providence, now occupies the place of Chief Magistrate, that he should take these words into his mouth; a man eminent among those who are destitute of moral principle, and whose fod is his policy. Does he recognize at all the true grandeur and majesty of the divine character; and is not his use of sacred terms a mockery? It is a sad thing to confess that our nation has reached a period in which, in Congressional debates, in platform ad-State papers, so much and a proone use of the Eternal name has been made, merely to adorn and point fine sentences, But let us, as we refer to dur dependance upon the infinite one, retain the meaning of words, and then we shall feel their sacred of words, and then we shall seed their sacredness \$180. From whatever course the bidding somes, let us be actually and reverently thankful for the blessings that have entire that have the five of all most factors of the course of the course

to his people, and the Lord shall give to his people the blessing of peace." We had a

President not long ego, coming from whose lips such words would have seemed most fitting, for he daily talked with God in hum-

thy manufact to the Giver of all good—for angries full of the gathered futts of the his repectally as we remember the slow starvation of thousands in Iodia; by starvetion of thousands in lodia; suffer for their crimes. Take the past into strong of threatened pesti-account, and there is nothing strange in their conduct. Thinking that power was let these homes of ours, leaving not within their reach they have tried to grasp

one of them unvisited by the angel of death; for the rewards of mining industry; for the activity of commerce, and for all those great enterprises that bring us in contact with the ends of the earth, and especially, that bi the extreme parts of our land together welching its wenderful and exhaustle as resources, and increasing its wear to and power. We may be proud and gle a brocure of these things, but are we reasted? If really so, then we accept the free that honor is put on us as a nation, in a condance with the sovereign pleasure of the who is king over all. If so, then are recognize the truth that it is he who imparted to more alls foresight and patience, who awakens reudable ambition, who gives the faculty of being skillfel, largeness at comprehension, and an unsubarness of comprehension, and an unsubduable will, in consequence of which, in the line of, marvel ous achievements, there seems to be no such thing as an impossibility. But if we speak of human existence; where was man when the foundations of the earth were laid? Of power? It belongs to God, and the secret of it is indiscoverable. Of thought, of wisdom, of all that makes a man more than an animal. Of these, there is only one source, and they are these, there is only one source, and they are given in such measure and proportion as the Creator deems best. Feeling this there will inevitably be a union with true thanksgiving, of prayer. Then, when our very rejoining makes more extract our pleading, when the greatness of our blassings taggless. when the greatness of our blessings teaches the greatness of our need, and the remembrance of mercies turns our faces towards the giver of them, are we prepared to feel the lorce of the fact that a nation has so much of real life as it has of public virtue; and that its prospect of stability grows more or less bright, just in proportion as it mani-fests reverence for the law of God, and a disposition to work righteousness. How is it with our own nation?

What is the source of our vitality? In What is the source of our vitality? In what soil are the roots of our greatness? Upon what are we depending for future prosperity? To-day is this people both thankful and prayerful? How many in the sill rebellious States will sit rather in sack-cloth and ashes, not having grace enough to mannest a spirit of thankfulness for being humbled, which, if the work had been more thoroughly done would have been for the safety thankfulness. thoroughly done, would have been for them the best blessing. Without doubt, even if this nation shall endure to the end of time. as we trust it will, the great rebellion will prove to have been the pivotal fact in its bistory. With such inevitableness as appears in the quiet, grand working of the laws of nature, all the influences of the pa-t tended toward this conflict; and from this point all our inture is to take shape. It was no ordinary crisis. Such a spectacle the world never saw before. By it was afforded a magnificent opportunity of rectifying mis-takes, of lawfully removing that which had cursed us, of making speech free, and the Bible free, and slaves of passion, of prejudice, of human task-masters all alike free, and of reorganizing the shattered ele-ments of society, so that hence-forth we might be a homogeneous people, having common sympathies and a common sim, when it was seen to be impossible to avoid the strife, when the hour of trial came and the fruits of many generations were to be saved or lost on the field of battle, how inspiring was the response to the earliest note of alarm. The fused indignation of all the people against treason; the shouts of loyal ferver, whose echoes ran from east to west and west to east, across the continent; the deep and sacred love of country that was as a fire in the hearts of men-these we took to be the pledges and tokens of a coming redemption. We were probably too much inclined to think that the end of actual fighting would be the end of all strife. But we have learned that de-cisions reached on battle fields were not final, but only preliminary. Since the sur-rencer of rebel armies and the mustering out of the loyal bosts, our feelings have been those of mingled disappointment, shame and hopeful ess. There is as to the present aspect of a nation affairs, a dark side and a

brighter side.

Look first at the dark side.

could have looked only a little way into the future, by the death of our martyred President, a weight of anguish would have been laid upon us, to heavy to be borne. Most mercifully was the knowledge of the real nature of his successor then hidden from us. As to the man who might have filled a place in the hearts of his countrymen second only to that which Abraham Lincoln will torever occupy, but little need be said. He has spoken for bimself, and of himself, and the historian of these times will doubtless do justice to his selfishness, his arrogance and his perfidy. The first is intense, the next is marvelous, and the last is infamous. He who should stand as the exponent of the very highest truths and noblest idea; who should in every lawful way anticipate the will of those who fought for liberty and saved their country, is now the staff on which every man leans who would gladly trample the old flag under foot. The hopes of such centre in him. They go to him for comfort. They ask him for aid in the accomplishment of nefarious designs. But I have no taste for rehearing the long catalogue of his shameful acts. Before the war closed, it was well said, with respect to pro-minent, intelligent traitors, "those who have fallen into the disloyal state, can now return To come back into the range of its honor and love when the day of trial is over, is imand love when the day of trial is over, is impossible—then it is too late—the gate is shut." That was and is true. There are some men, leaders in the South, who, to the extent of allowing them to enjoy again all the rights of citizens, ought never to be trusted. Not if they promise well? No. Not if they actually repent. True repentance even cannot make void the necessity of inflicting deserved punishment. It is only thus that other rebellious spirits can be warned and law be magnified. But how have these men been treated, and where are they to-day? Are they reaping as they have sown? Any further than their vexation and disappointment are concerned, and the pecuniary ment are concerned, and the pecuniary losses incident to a state of warfare, are they suffering anything for having struck at the life of the Nation, with a full and fierce intent to shatter this republican form of government? of government? Jefferson Davis, with his family, is comfortably keeping house at Fortress Mouroe. The leader of the rebel forces in the field sits as president of a college where young men are being trained for active life in this most critical period of our history. Under such instruction, and as a result of it, what will be the nature of their political ethics—how deep will be their love of country, and what not will be their love of country, and what notions will they entertain as to the sacredness of an oath? How many others fill the highest effices to which they could be elevated by those who fought with and under them, for the destruction of our nationality? Now, 1 cold that the morat sense of this people has been and is being daily outraged, in that these men were not hung or at least, were not expatriated. It is the conviction of the purest, gentlest spirits in the land, that such justice would have been mercy. To a low such men to traverse the land, and by their unlimited freedom of action and of speech, to proclaim that it is not dangerous, or disagraceful even to be a traitor, is itself a folly and a trime. or disegrace in even 10, be a traitor, is used a folly and a crime. By no principle can it be right that such a thing should be. The pardons granted have not been based on any confession of sin. Unrepentant rebels have been soothed and petted, and the honor have been southed such than armhas been sought of walking with them acmin-in-acm. And the result of all this, has been just what might have been ex-

pect d. These very men were utterly sur-prised by he unparalleled leniency shown them, and it would have been entirely un-natural if they had asked to be made to

Remaining unpunished they have grown bold and insolent. By a great amount of indubitable testimony it is shown that throughout the South their influence is antagonistic to the Union people and Union sentiment. It was said of a little was possed of a little was possed of a little was possed on the said of the war Southern papers testified that the institution of slavery is a tower of strength, particularly in the said of the war Southern papers testified that the institution of slavery is a tower of strength, particularly in the said of the war Southern papers testified that the institution of slavery is a tower of strength, particularly in the said of the war Southern papers testified that the institution of slavery is a tower of strength, particularly in the said of the war Southern papers testified that the institution of slavery is a tower of strength, particularly in the present crisis, and really one of the war Southern papers testified that the institution of slavery is a tower of strength, particularly in the present crisis, and really one of the war Southern papers testified that the institution of slavery is a tower of strength, particularly in the present crisis, and really one of the war Southern papers to and Union sentiment. It was asked of a prominent officer, who appeared before the Reconstruction Committee, "Suppose the military power of the Government is withdrawn from the rebel States, so that they would apparently have perfect liberty to would apparently have perfect liberty to second from the Union, would they or not again attempt to set up the so-called Confederate Government?" His answer was, "I think this: that if they thought they could succeed by tearing down the United States flag to-morrow they would do it." A Virginia Judge testified, "It would be perfectly idde to think of calling a jury in my State that would converte man of treasure. State that would convict a man of treason. They regard every man who has committed they regard every man who has committed treason with more favor than any man who has remained loyal to the government." Even the Vice-President of the Confederate states, regards the conclusion as too humbling, that by a treasonable withdrawal from Congress, he has forfeited any civil or political rights or privileges; does not allow at all the necessity of providing adequate safe-guards for the fature, before restoring the insurrectionary States. viding adequate safe guards for the fature, hefore restoring the insurrectionary States to a participation in the direction of public saffairs, and with the greatest assurance asserts, that their simple abandonment of the attempt to secede, left them immediately in their former practical relations with the federal government. A man walking by your side, with murder in his heart, litts his weapon against you, the falling blow is arrested, and his purpose for the present defeated; therefore he is to be trusted, and resumes at once his former for the present deleated; merelore ne is to be trusted, and resumes at once his former relations with you. We need not wonder at any mental blindness, or any warping of judgement, after that. The permitted inculcation of such a theory of government which amounts simply to this, that it may if possible preserve its own existence, but having subdued, has no right to punish its ene-mies, has borne itsown fruit—namely, massacres, burnings, whippings, the crushing out of all loyal sentiment, and the ostra-cising of all loyal people. The state of af-fairs in the South has been growing worse and worse. The old bitterness is increased, and old prijudice intensified. There is sortow and sname because failure, and no hearty submission.

But there is brighter side. Disappointment has not killed hope. The darkness has not shut cut all light. We have in the first piace to thank God for such a Congress as we had. It stood between us and the pit into which the President would have had the people ail follow himself. Perhaps by his unseemly eagerness to gain the favor of those whom he had so bitterly de-nounced, some of the members of Congress were sharled into the manifestation of an apparent fizzedness of purpose to save some of the blessings laid by the war at our feet. But there were more, constituting a noble band, in whom we trusted, and were not deceived, who, if they did not accomplish all that some desire, did at least prevent the consummation of evils that were projected. Their stability against the pres sure brought to bear upon them; their patience under insuits, and the moderation of their counsels, as expressive of a dis-passionate judgment, are worthy of all consideration. They deserve the gratitude of their countrymen, and honor from the lovers of liberty the world over. The future will take care of their fame.

Again, I may mention another cause thankfulness. I do not refer to the tour itself, but to its effects. It was a singular of one whose name will never be written very high among the truly great of this land. A singular journey, in that the President on his way talked very much about a certain living politician, and generally forgot to refer to the dead one, at whose grave he was going to weep. Long ago it was et the dead bury their dead." Did our Chief Magistrate know that he was fast losing the confidence and respect of the people, and that so far as being recognized one of the restorers of the Republic is concerned, he was dead. And did he thick that he was obeying the Divine injunction? He certainly helped defeat his own plans. He convinced many who had not been assured of it before, that he was not a fit representative of the best spirit of this age, and could not safely be allowed to mould the destinies of the people. While we blush at the remembrance of the exhibition made of himself, by him who occupies the highest place in one of the mightiest nations of the earth, still in view

of the result we are glad. We are profoundly, grateful, also, for the issue of the recent elections. In response to the anxious call, "Will ye not sustain my policy?" the answer has come from the people with a volume of tone, as when in the Alps, an avalanche thunders down the mountain-side, or as when the waters of the bread sea roll in, and beat upon their rocky barriers—four hundred thousand times. No. Will he who sits in the White House hear, and take heed; or will be continue to resist and defy a will thus expressed? If votes mean anything, the voice of the nation is that Congress shall make laws, and the President must execute them; that the rebellious States are not yet entitled to participate in the law-making power of the Government; that, having failed to perform their duties, and having voluntarily relinquished their rights under the Constitution, their conquerors have the right to impose cortain conditions, and to demand specific guarantees, and that these should be such as to leave as little doubt as possible re as to leave as little doubt as possible re specting future prosperity. The supposition that the North is disposed to oppress the South is most clearly absurd. Had revenge-inl feeling existed it would have appeared before this time. There has been shown a wonderful magnanimity and forbearance towards those who engaged actively in the rebellion. And if the strictness of the terms to be made with them increases they may find in their own conductation. fird in their own conduct; since their armies surrendered, the reason. We desire to have that done which shall be the best thing for the whole country. They do not have such a desire. We sympathize with the Soulb inits devastated condition. But would not the South rejoice if some foreign foe might devestate the North? We want to be proud of the privilege of saying that we are Americans; they, that they are Georgians, or Alabamians, or Mississippians. We have more of the spirit of nationality; they, still of sectionalism. It is folly to ignore these facts. They show what one great need is, namely, that the men of the South be caused to feel that it is their the South be caused to feel that it is their privilege to be primarily citizens of a country, and secondarily, citizens of a State. We want now a grand march of sublime ideas that shall bear down every surviving traitor, and by which all scheming politicians shall be both puzzled and terrified. This is not a time for plotting and making compremises, but for keeping step with the providences of God. This war must be reprovidences of God. This war must be remembered as being distinct in its nature from all others. By what is done now we must put the brand of everlasting infamy on this unprovoked assault on the nation's life. We must keep the memory of the fallen sacred. There is mourning in the South as well as in the North; but though our hearts overflow with pity, we have no right to lessen the bitterness of that mourning by a tacit false admission that the rebel soldiers who sleep now in their graves

"For God, for Truth, for Freedom's sake, Content the bitter cop to take Have sufferther in fearless faith, Bow'd down their noble souls to death,"

were made by their deeds as noble as the leyal. Let i go down to posterity, even to

inefficiable difference between those who fiercely strove to tear down their country's

farner and those who, rallying for its de-

effective weapons employed against the Union by the South. The idea was that the blacks could carry on the agricultural pur-suits, and feed the whites in the army, and sui's, and feed the whites in the army, and leading men there declare that the enlistment of negro troops by the United States was the turning point in the rebellion. In the winter of 1864, 8,000 colored soldiers made a successful charge upon some rebel works in front of Richmend. *'A few moments affer," said the commanding General. "I found as I guided my horse less he ral, "I found as I guided my horse lest he should tread on those sacred bodies, that in that pool of carnage lay 546 dead bodies of my colored soldiers, with their faces upturned to heaven in the sunlight, and I swore an oath that 'my right hand should forget her cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I ever failed to insist mon insite to the roof of the color of the roof o to insist upon justice to the race of those men who had laid down their lives fighting for the maintenance and support of a country which had been to them only one of bondage and slavery, but which should have been one of freedom and right." Is there a man who, under like circumstances, could have failed to make such a vow? But there is a principle of justice and of right on which, without the inspiration of such a scene, we should all plant ourselves. It seems to me that just as God held us face to face with the duty of emancipation, and troubled us by defeats till it was perfirmed, so now is He holding us face to face with the duty of granting equal rights, and till this is done we shall see no good prospect of permanent restoration and peace. The Southern States, advised by their Governors southern States, advised by their Governors and chief men, and instigated thereto by the course of the President, have pretty generally decided not to accept the Constitutional Amendment. Let this put an end to half-way measures. Let us not be so needlessly dull of comprehension, as not to perceive that there can be no safe and just reorganization of society in the South paless constitution of society in the South paless. zation of society in the South unless every loyal citizen there has a share in the mak-irg and execution of the laws, Let Congress, about to assemble, say that in no State where its jurisdiction in this matter extends, shall a black man be prevented from voting for any reason that would not equally prevent a white man. Let us do cur part in making such a voice from the North heard, as to impel our representatives to this height of achievement.

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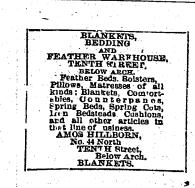
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FRIDAY EVENING. December 7th, 1866,

ZAMPA.

Opera in three reas. Music by Herold.

SATURDAY, Decomber sih,
GRAND MATINER,
Admission-ON: DULLAB (with reserved seats) to ell parts of the house THF DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. It THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. It

15 TO I. - A CADEMY OF MUSICSEASON OF EIGHT NIGHTS. J. GRAU

DEBUT OF MAD. ADELAIDE RISTURY.

ON MONDAY EVENING. DEC. 10th.

SUBSCE PILON. Persons desirous to subscribe for the cultic season are nowed to call or address oy letter on Morday and Tuesday. December 3d as 14th at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. N. 104P M. To differ speculations, no more than six lickels will be son to any person whatever. The regular sale for the first night will commence on Wednerds Subscriptions for eight nights. \$16.

A: E.W. (HESTNUT FIREST THE TRE

NEW CHESTNUT FIREST THE TRE
Loors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises

THIS EVENING.

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SIXTH NIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOHN E. McDONOUGH,

THE LUNG STRIKE.

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To conclude with the favorite tarce.

FIGETUNE'S FROLIC.

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GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.

THE (aturday) EVENING, Dec 1st. 1856,

THE GREAT ARTISTS.

MR. AND MRS. EOWARD PAUL,

In their grand eduration ment,

Inc'udios, the Street Drama of

THE COCEAN OF LIFE;

OR, EVERY INCH A SAILOR.

Mat Meritich. Mr. F. Mordannt.

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MR J. R. CLARKE AT HOME.
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Poole's celebrated Comedy of
PAUL PRY.

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MR. J. S. CLARKE
First time here the great Domestic Urama of
THE GULDEN FARMER
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\$150. Matime Wednesday and Saturday aft. remoons
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At 30'clock. no3) 44

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EVERY NIGHT
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First Concert will take place.

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IN THE FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Thursday, December 13, 1866

At four clock.

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South of the street of the street of the street below the control of the west site of Twentieth street. S. M. GUMMAY & SONS, 508

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Also, first-class brown stone HUU-E on SPRUCE street, west of Seventeenth.
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