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, on that bad-earned 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 reclamations, now owned to have been just, their Secretary answered that they could not change their laws ad infinitum.

Relations 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 peers of Britain, like Halifax in the days of James II., or Granville, an Argyll, or a Houghton in ours; and we cannot be indifferent to a country that produces statesmen like Cobden and Bright; but produces statesmen for peace was the working-the best lever anchor of peace was the working-class of England, who suffered most from our civil war, but who, while they broke their diminished bread in sorrow, always encouraged us to persevere.

France and the Monroe Doctrine.

The act of recognizing the Rebel belligerents was concerted with France; France, so beloved in America, on whom 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 literature, as well as for the bravery and generous impulses of her sons; France, which for centuries had been moving steadily in its own way toward intellectual and political freedom. The policy regarding further colonization of America by European powers, known commonly as the doctrine of Monroe, had its origin in France; and if it takes any man's 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. It is emphatically the policy of France, to which, with transient deviations, the Bourbons, the First Napoleon, the House of Orleans, have ever adhered.

The Emperor Napoleon and Mexico.

The late President was perpetually harassed by rumors that the Emperor Napoleon the Third desired formally to recognize the States in rebellion as an independent 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 ministry 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 50 years of civil war under which she had languished, was due to the bigoted system which was the legacy of monarchy, just as here the inheritance of Slavery kept alive political strife, and culminated in civil war. As with us there could be no more 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, and was establishing the best government even known in that region, and giving promise to the nation of order, peace and prosperity, word was brought us, in a 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 secondary empire for the house of Hapsburg. 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 coffee, sugars, products of our North-West; nor in tropical products, with Cuba; nor could it, under a disputed dynasty, attract capital, or create public works, or develop mines; or borrow money, so that the imperial system of Mexico, which was forced at once to recognize the wisdom of the policy of the republic in adopting it, could prove only an unremunerating debt on the French treasury, for the support of an Austrain adventurer.

The Perpetuity of Republican Institutions.

Meanwhile, a new series of momentous questions grows up, and forces 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 prevent a peaceful resort to the ballot-box? What force shall it attach to int.revening legislation? What validity to debts contracted for its overthrow? These momentous questions are by the invasion of Mexico thrown up for solution. A free State once truly constituted, should be as undying as its people; the Republic of Mexico must rise again.

The Pope of Rome and the Rebellion.

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

The People of America.

When it came home to the consciousness of the Americans that the war they were waging was a war for the liberty of all the nations in the world, for freedom itself, they thanked God for the severity of the trial to which it put their sincerity, and nerved themselves for their duty with an inexorable will. The President was led along by the greatness of their self-sacrificing example; and, as a child, in a dark night, on a rugged way, 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 impotency 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, drawing 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 impressed 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 various terms of service, about 2,500,000 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, 165,000 men were recruited into service. Once, within four weeks, Ohio organized and placed in the field 42 regiments of infantry—nearly 36,00 0 men; and Ohio was like other States in the East and in the West. The well mounted cavalry numbered 84,000; 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 out of many, an army 23,000 strong, with its artillery, trains, baggage, and animals, were moved by rail from the Potomac to the Tennessee, 1,200 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 625 battles and severe skirmishes blood flowed like water. It streamed over the grassy plains; it stained the rocks; the undergrowth of the forests was red with it; and the armies marched on with majestic anger from one conflict to another, knowing that they were fighting for God and liberty. The organization of the medical department met its infinitely multiplied duties with exactness and dispatch. At the news of a battle the best, at peoples 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. Beside the large supply of religious teachers by the public, the congregations spared to their brothers in the field the ablest ministers. The Christian Commission, which expended $5,500,000, sent 4,000 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 seemed unheard-of dimensions. The Sanitary Commission, which had 7,000 societies, distributed, under the direction of an unpaid board, spontaneous contributions to the amount of $15,000,000 in supplies or money—$1,500,000 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 Mississippi, which could not be divided, and the range of mountains which carried the stronghold of the free through Western Virginia and Kentucky and Tennessee to the highlands 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 rain resistance, Lincoln, who had tried to solve the question by gradual emancipation, by colonization, and by compensation, 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 3,000,000 of slaves, reached Europe, Lord Russell, a countryman of Milton and Wilberforce, eagerly put himself forward to speak of it in the name of mankind, saying: "It is of a very strange nature;" "a measure of war of a very questionable kind;" an act "of vengeance on the slave-owner" that does no more than "profess to emancipate slaves where the United States authorities cannot make emancipation a reality." Now, there was no part of the country embraced in the proclamation where the United States could not and did not make emancipation a reality. Those who saw Lincoln most frequently, had never before heard him speak with bitterness of any human being, but he did not conceal how keenly he felt that he had been wronged by Lord Russell. And he wrote, in reply to another caviller: "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 consummation."

Russia and China.

The proclamation accomplished its end, for, during the war, our armies came into military possession of every State in rebellion. There, too, was rolled forth the new power that comes from the simultaneous diffusion of thought and feeling among the nations of mankind. The sympathy of the millions throughout the world was given spontaneously. The best writers of Europe waked the conscience of the thoughtful, till the intelligent moral sentiment of the Old 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 raising 20,000,000 of bondmen into freeholders, and thus assuring the growth and culture of a Russian people, remained our unwavering 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 peoples of the world for anxious spectators. Its cares weighed heavily on Lincoln, and his face was plowed with the furrows of thought and sadness. With matchless patience, with the spirit of revenge, toward none, free from the spirit of revenge, he waited for a time when peace might be given us on the best terms, and when, at last, the victory made 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 grand battles of Mill Spring, which gave us Nashville, 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 foretold the issue. Still more, the self-regeneration of Missouri, the heart of the continent; of Maryland, whose sons never heard the midnight bells chime so sweetly as when they rang out to earth and heaven that, by the voice of her own people, she took her place among the free; of Tennessee, which passed through fire and blood, through sorrows and the shadow of death to work out her own deliverance, and by the faithfulness of her own sons to renew her youth like the eagle—proved that victory was deserved, and would be worth all that it cost. If words of mercy, uttered as they were by Lincoln on the waters of Virginia, were definitely 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 than this man, Lincoln? His countrymen had shown their love by choosing him to a second term of service. The raging war that had divided the country had billed; and private grief was hushed by the grindeur 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 than was felt among the 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 of the height of his fame, to which his humility of the assassin; and the only triumph awarded him was the march to the grave.

The Greatness of Man.

This is no time to say that human glory is but dust and ashes, that human hopes are no more than shows in pursuit of shadows. 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 impulses that he has power to subject interested passions to love of country, and personal ambition to the accomplishment of man. Notwithstanding 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 in battle—Lyon, McPherson, Reynolds, Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Foote, Ward, with their compeers—and fell in the service, did not die in vain; they and the myriads of nameless martyrs, and he, the chief martyr, died willing, "that the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The Just Died for the Unjust.

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

Character of Lincoln.

In his character Lincoln was strength and through an American. He is the first native of the region west of the Alleghenies to attain to the highest station; and how happy it is that the man who was brought forward as the natural 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 integrity, 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 executive ability. He reasoned clearly, his reflective judgment was good, and his purposes were fixed; but, like the Hamlet of his only book, his will was partly in action; and for this reason, and not from humility or tenderness of feeling, he sometimes deplored that the duty which devolved on him lied not fallen to the lot of another. He was skilful in analysis; discerned with precision the central idea on which a question turned, and knew how to disengage it and present it by sketches in a few homely, strong old English words that would be intelligible to all. He delighted to express his opinions by apothegm, illustrate 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 expressed no opinion that went beyond the Jefferson proviso of 1784. Like Jefferson and Lafayette, he had faith in the institutions of the people, and read them with rare sagacity. He knew how to bide his time, and was less apt to be in advance of public opinion than to lag behind. He never sought to electrify the public by taking an advanced position with a banner of opinion; but rather studied to move forward compactly, exposing no detachment in front or rear; so that the course of his administration might have been mistaken by the calculating policy of a shrewd and watchful politician, had there not been behind it a fixedness of principle which from the first determined his purpose and grew more intense with every year, consuming his life by its energy. Yet his sensibilities were not acute, he had no vividness of imagination to picture to his mind the horrors of the battle-field, or the suffering 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 to those who he felt, in fact, to the people, and to the Ruler of the Nations. 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 overawed him. In judging of character he 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 followed the manifest preference of Congress.

A good President will secure unity to his administration by his own superiority to all the various departments. Lincoln, who accepted advice readily, was never governed by any member of his Cabinet, and could not be moved from a purpose deliberately formed; but his supervision of affairs was unsteady and incomplete, and sometimes, by a sudden interference transcending the usual forms, he rather confused than advanced the public business. If he ever failed in the scrupulous regard due to the Constitutional rights of Congress, it was so evidently without design that no conflict could ensue, or evil precedent be established. Truth he would receive from any one, but when impressed by others, he did not receive their opinions till by reflection he had made them thoroughly his own.

It was the nature of Lincoln to forgive.—When hostilities ceased, he who had always stood ready to fire the flag with every one of its stars in the field, was eager to receive back his returning countrymen, and meditated "some new announcement to the South." The amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery had his most earnest and unwearied support. During the rage of war 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 in," 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 citizenship;" 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 the condition of its recognition.

The last day of his life beamed with sunshine, as he sent by the Speaker of this House his friendly greeting to the men of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Slope; as he contemplated the return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to peaceful 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 the thoughts for his country, he was removed from the toils and temptations of his life and was at peace.

Palmerston and Lincoln.

Hardly had the late President been consigned to the grave, when the Prime Minister of England died, full of years and honors. Palmerston traced his lineage to the time of the Conqueror; Lincoln went back only to his grandfather.—Palmerston received his education from the best scholars of Harrow, Edinburgh and Cambridge; Lincoln's early teachers were the silent forest, the prairie, the river and the stars. Palmerston was in public life for sixty years; Lincoln for but a tenth of that time. Palmerston was a 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 country to any one people, but rather caused uneasiness and dislike; Lincoln left America more beloved than ever by all the people of Europe.—Palmerston was self-possessed and adroit in reconciling the conflicting claims of the factions of the aristocracy; Lincoln, frank and ingenuous, knew how to poise himself on the conflicting opinions of the people. Palmerston was capable of insolence toward the weak, quick to the sense of honor, not heedful of right; Lincoln rejected counsel given only as a matter of policy, and was incapable of being wilfully unjust. Palmerston, essentially superficial, delighted in banter, and never knew how to divert grave opposition by playful levity; Lincoln was a man of infinite jest on his lips, 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 humanity, but the house of Commons. Lincoln took to heart the eternal truths of liberty, obeyed them as the commands of Providence, and accepted the human race as the judge of his fidelity. Palmerston did nothing that will endure; his great achievement, the separation of Belgium, places that little kingdom where it must gravitate to France; Lincoln's work will stand all time cannot overthrow. Palmerston is a shining example of the highest a cultivated aristocracy; Lincoln shows its genuine fruits of institutions where the laboring man shares and assists to form the great laws and destiny of his country. Palmerston sleeps buried in Westminster Abbey by the order of the Queen, and followed by the British aristocracy to his grave, which after a few years will hardly be noticed by the side of the graves of Fox and Chatham; Lincoln was followed by the sorrow of his country across the continent to his resting place in the heart of the Mississippi Valley, to be remembered through all time by his countrymen, and by all the peoples of the world.

Conclusion.

As the sun of all, the hand of Lincoln, raised the flag; the American people was the force of the war; and therefore the result is a new era of republicanism. The disturbances in the country grew not out of anything Republican, but out of slavery, which is a part of the system of monarchy wrong; and the expulsion of this domestic monarchy opens to the renovated nation a career of unthought-of dignity and glory. Henceforth our country had 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 one party of union and freedom. The States which would have left us are not brought back a conquered States, for then we should hold them only so long as that can; they are maintained; they come to their rightful place under the Constitution as original, necessary and inseparable members of the State.

We build monuments to the dead, but no monuments of victory. We respect the example of the Romans, who never, even in conquered lands, raised emblems of triumph. And our Generals are not to be classed 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, now that a people begins to live according to the laws of reason, and republicanism is intrenched in a continent.

Reception of the Oration.

The orator was frequently interrupted by applause, especially in those parts which were phasized, and in which, while speaking of Great Britain he said: "Let a bill of reform remove the worn-out government of a class and infuse new life into the British Constitution by confiding rightful powers to the people; 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 the civil war, but who, while they broke their diminished bread in sorrow, always encouraged us to persevere." The orator's contrast of Palmerston with Lincoln—"the former, after a few years, hardly to be noticed by the side of the grave of Fox and Chatham; but the latter to be remembered through all time by his countrymen and by all the peoples of the world"—was received with manifestations of delight. Sir Frederick Bruce being an attentive listener, but the applause was more prolonged and emphatic when Mr. Bancroft exclaimed, "The Republic of Mexico must rise again!" Those parts of the address referring to the Emancipation Proclamation and the utterances of President Lincoln in that connection in favor of freedom, were received with earnest responses by the vast assembly; as was the clause referring to the unswerving friendship of Russia and the act of China, in closing her ports against the war ships and privateers of the seditious. Mr. Stockel, the Russian Minister, was evidently pleased by the compliment to his own Government. The other foreign minister preserved an appearance of stern gravity. The allusion to Mr. Lincoln's wish only three days before his death that "the elective franchise were conferred on the very intelligent of the colored men, and on those of them who served our cause as soldiers; but that this should be done by the States themselves, and that he never harbored the thought of exacting it from a new government as the condition of its recognition," was greeted with applause; as was also the remark that in appointing the head of the armies he followed the manifest preference of Congress. Many eyes were at this point directed toward Gen. Grant.

On the conclusion of the oration, which occupied more than two hours and a half in the delivery, there was a spontaneous outburst of applause, clapping of hands, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Every sentiment seemed to find a prompt response on the part of the auditory.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866.

THE FREEDMEN'S BILL—THE VETO MESSAGE.

Regret and indignation were commingled in the minds of Union men, and those solicitous for the welfare of the country, when they learned this week, that the President had sent back to the United States Senate with his veto, the amendment to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, originated by Mr. Trumbull of Illinois, to protect the loyal refugees and freedmen in the rebellious States. This act of President Johnson is anomalous, which we remember that in his message delivered to Congress at the commencement of the session, he declared that the members would but fulfil their duty as legislators, by according equal and exact justice to all men, especial privileges to none. The only object or design of the bill submitted by Mr. Trumbull, and which passed by a two-thirds' vote in both Houses in January, embracing every friend of the President, who were on intimate terms with him and who it was supposed reflected his views, was to secure these rights to all men, and it may well surprise the originator, as it certainly does the country, that a bill designed for such a purpose, should be returned by President Johnson, with a statement that it is unconstitutional and inconsistent with the actual condition of the country.

The bill which has just been vetoed, and defeated finally in the Senate, did not propose as some suppose, to materially enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau as it already exists. It is an entire misapprehension to suppose that such was the object of the bill, or that such would be its effect. It proposed little more than to give the sanction of law to what is already done without any statute or provision. Under the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau as it exists, courts are held by it throughout the entire region of country embraced by it. This is done under the military authority of the United States, as laws in the rebellious States incompatible with that authority, are at this time set aside. It was not proposed that this Bureau should be a permanent institution. It was declared that the law should operate until otherwise provided by law. It was designed to provide not for four millions of emancipated slaves or for refugees, but only for the indigent, and for those unable to take care of themselves, and only until they could become self supporting. It was not originated exclusively for the blacks, but it was intended to protect all Union men, who were liable to be persecuted and driven out. Settlers from the North, including discharged soldiers who located there, have been protected by it. What the Freedmen's Bureau has accomplished in this direction the records show. There has been saved to the Government millions of money by the establishment of a system through which employment has been found for the Freedmen. They have been made self-supporting who otherwise would have been entirely dependent upon the bounty of the Government for support. Not alone the comparatively few indigent blacks in the South have been provided for, it is a fact which the records prove, that more white refugees have received support and supplies from the Government through the Freedmen's Bureau, than blacks have.

In regard to the cost of the Bureau Gen. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner for Tennessee, testifies that its effect was to decrease the cost of supporting both freedmen and refugees. It reduced the amount which had been distributed by army commissioners, and actually decreased the expenses which the dictates of humanity in the army had occasioned. Besides, the Bureau well repays the country in the security it gives to labor in the South, and in the increased product of cotton, valued this year at one hundred millions of dollars, and during the coming year at double that sum, if this bill had been permitted to go into operation—or twenty dollars' product to one of expense, while the system would secure peace, and harmonize the conflicting interests now at work in the South. The testimony of Union men who live in the South, assures us that this would be the effect of a continuance of the Bureau.

The President's objection that the bill would create a multiplicity of officers throughout the South, is we fear, the result of a misunderstanding of the bill on that point, or a perversion of its meaning. Officers need only be appointed in those sections where the presence of the Bureau is necessary, and we believe that under its effective operations matters would progress so favorably throughout the entire South, that but comparatively few districts would require their presence at all. There is no force in the objection.

If the Freedmen's Bureau had not existed in the South, limited as its powers are, since the war closed, the Freedmen would have been massacred by thousands; Union men would have been driven almost entirely out of that section; the lands would have remained uncultivated, and a reign of terrorism would have ensued. As it is, Gen. Thomas reports many murders of blacks, and white Unionists, and says that the presence of a military force will be necessary in the rebellious States for an indefinite period of time. The Freedmen's Bureau has protected not only the blacks but the whites, among whom are many Northerners, who have gone there to settle, and invest capital to build up the South again. Such has been, and is the Freedmen's Bureau. Now, this veto of President Johnson will be understood by all that is brutal and ruffianly at the South as giving license to any abuse and oppression of the blacks and Union men, that white malignity and rancorous hate can devise. It will be understood as a proclamation of license to wreak their malice or their lust upon the hapless and betrayed blacks and white Unionists. There are thousands of innocent persons now living whom this veto consigns to a painful death before the close of the current year. The wrongs and misery that will flow from this act, taking it alone in a humanitarian point of view, will yet show the President that he has committed a great error.

The President's argument that the bill is unconstitutional is puerile, for if the objection, the absence of representation of States affected by its provisions, be valid, Congress never had a right to pass a law levying direct taxes upon those States; and had no right to declare those States in rebellion, or to pass a law to blockade their ports. This argument holds good as far as the executive acts during the war, connected with the South, are concerned. They must be in the President's view, equally unconstitutional and illegal. This position of the President is not unlike that of James Buchanan, who at the beginning of the war declared that secession was clearly wrong, but that he had no constitutional power to prevent it.

The policy shadowed forth in the veto message of this bill, will not receive the support of the Union party. For months there has been suspense in regard to which side the President would take. He was solicited before the New York and Pennsylvania elections last year to declare in favor of the Union tickets and against the Copperheads. He refused. But the people decided those elections, as they can again, without him. By his lenient dealing with Davis and the other leading traitors, treason everywhere was encouraged and took new heart. On this point Col. Forney in writing to the Press from Washington, says:

> It was as common to ridicule and execrate the radicals in the South, as it was to outrage and cheat the negroes. Delegations of the leaders of the Democratic party paid regular court, and were received almost in state at the Presidential mansion.—From Pennsylvania as well as from other States, Cramer and Wallace—the slanderers of Andrew Johnson in 1862, who led the Copperheads in the Legislature when they refused to allow him to speak in the Legislative halls; from New York we had such men as John Van Buren, who was almost a guest, and the daily confident of the President; and from the South the persons regularly admitted and attentively heard, were the desperate leaders of the previous rebellion.—Meanwhile, the Union members of Congress watched these extraordinary proceedings with undissembled sorrow. Unwilling to believe that the men who had sought the life of the Republic, rejoiced in the defeat of our armies, denounced the execution of the assassins of Abraham Lincoln in the name of the President, and Johnson with indescribable obloquy, were believed, much less confided in, they called upon the President, and remonstrated with him in the most friendly and fraternal spirit. Mortified beyond measure at the vacillating and listening to the Copperheads of the North and the traitors of the South, humiliated by his ill-directed, incoherent and Delphic utterances as he received and answered all sorts of deputations, they sought in every instance, to suppress their apprehensions, to impute what he had done to patriotic motives, and render impossible the condition of things which, it now appears, has been for months carefully, seductively and treacherously prepared for his feet. Not a single word was contemplated by these faithful Representatives that did not find its source or encouragement in the pledges and assurances of Andrew Johnson himself.

Amid the dangers which now threaten us by the apparent abandonment by the President and a few Republican Senators in Congress of the principles held by the great Union party of the country, the loyal millions of the Republic should stand firm, and steadily uphold the hands of their representatives in Congress. They should declare in unmistakable terms, in favor of every essential amendment to the National Constitution; of full and ample protection to the Freedmen of the South; of the political and civil elevation of the resident colored race of the District of Columbia; and against the reorganization in every insurgent section of the recent rebels; against the expulsion or discouragement of free emigration to the South; against a system of wide and merciless proscription of independent, earnest men; against the pardon and restoration to civil rights of the leading traitors whose hands are red with the blood of our brothers; and fight to the bitter end, against the elevation to power of the Copperhead party.

The Union party of this country carried it safely through a terrible four years' war; the bones of its slaughtered braves lie inferred in every Southern State, and it defended the man who now trifles with its principles when he was slandered as was thought, unjustly. It must close on the ranks shoulder to shoulder, and raising aloft the banner of Human Progress, Human Freedom and Equal Rights, press on to new victories in the cause. With the good old motto, SIC SEMPERANDUM DE REPUBLICA ever uppermost in the mind, the Right must win.

In speaking of the present duty of the members of the Union party, "Occasional" well observes:

> They must abandon all aspirations for place; and the compensation for this sacrifice, if it be one, will be in the fact that it is far better to be in a position of honorable independence than to be assisted to place in Government with those who have steadily plotted for its downfall. But they will no, have long to wait. These are days let us hope, of purifying trial. No matter how the clouds may gather, that our surround us, and how novel and weighty the duties demanding our conscientious energies, both are to be preferred to that agonizing suspense which has heretofore been simply advantageous to the Copperheads and traitors, and damaging to the permanent interests of the country.

REPRESENTATIVE CROSLAND has furnished us with the outlines of his bill for the appointment of mine inspectors, which we will give in our next. It is an important measure, and much care should be taken to have a perfectly unobjectionable Act passed. From a glance at Mr. Crosland's bill, we think that it will need some amending before it can be considered entirely right. We fully appreciate the necessity of having in the Coal Region competent inspectors of mines, to protect life and property from the dangers incident to the business.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1866.—Feb	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
24 SATURDAY	6 42.5	46	Full M. 7 2 43 mn'g
25 SUNDAY	6 41.5	48	Last Q. 15 5 6 ev'ng
26 MONDAY	6 39.5	49	New M. 21 11 52 ev'ng
27 TUESDAY	6 38.5	50	
28 WEDNESDAY	6 37.5	51	
1 THURSDAY	6 35.5	53	
2 FRIDAY	6 34.5	53	

To-morrow.—Eighth Sunday of the year, and second in Lent. Day's length, 11 hours and 4 minutes.

J. P. Smith, a butcher, of Columbia county died suddenly on Wednesday night, of last week at Boyer's Hotel, Mahanoy City. Cause, apoplexy.

The Union men swept Ashland on Friday of last week, at the Borough election, electing all their candidates from Chief Burgess down. Good for Ashland. She knows her true interest.

French Decorated Ware.—Mr. T. C. Boyd, of Tamaqua, has left at our Store, specimens of Fancy Decorated French China Ware, which is gotten up beautifully, and which he states he can furnish from 25 to 33 per cent less than City prices. Any design desired can be placed upon any article that may be ordered from him. He furnishes all kinds of China Ware at very low rates.

Temperance.—A meeting of Pottsville Division, No. 52, S. of T., will be held at its hall on Monday evening next. Full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

The Carnival at the Skating Park, which was announced for Wednesday evening last, did not come off in consequence of the unfavorable condition of the weather. It will be held as soon as fine weather will permit. Due notice will be given in the papers.

Resignation.—Rev. Mr. Gieser, pastor of the Lutheran Church in Mahanoy City, has resigned his position. The *Gazette* says that Mr. Gieser has labored most industriously for the welfare of the church under his charge, there, and will continue to serve its interests in the capacity of agent, to procure funds necessary for the completion of the church building.

Washington's Birthday.—Thursday last, the anniversary of the birth of the immortal Washington, was more generally observed in Pottsville than during many previous years. The weather was Springlike, and tempted many pronumenaders to our principal thoroughfare, Centre street. Flags were displayed throughout the Borough; places of business were closed, and the day was kept as it should be, as a holiday.

The new morning paper company composed of stalwart miners, and organized about two months since in Girardville, this County, reached this Borough; were received by a committe of citizens, headed by the Pottsville Band, and escorted to the Union Hotel, where they partook of a repast. The company numbered forty-eight men, dressed in the United States uniform, and armed with the Springfield musket. They presented a soldierlike appearance, and deserve commendation for their marching and other evolutions. The name of the company is "Girard Union Guards." The officers are, Captain, John Cohoon; 1st Lieutenant, Philip Mongold; 2d Lieutenant, Robert Green. At 2 o'clock they sat down to a dinner given them by Messrs. Garretson and Beatty, in whose employ most of the men are at Girardville. It was served up at the Union Hotel in friend Lindermuth's best style.—Speeches were delivered by Col. Green and Col. Wetherill, which with some excellent songs by the members of the Guards, caused the time to pass by very pleasantly. In the evening the visitors returned home well pleased we trust, with their reception and entertainment in Pottsville.

During the afternoon that efficient and excellent fire company, the "Good Intent," practised their engine at Centre and Mahantango streets, and throw a stream over the pole, which is about a hundred feet in height. This engine is a very good machine, but still we cannot help believing that the size of the Borough, and the value of property here warrant the purchasing of a steam fire engine. We also believe that it is imperatively needed at those points in the Borough, where there is an inadequate head of water. The late fire in Market street proved that even half the water used in the supply of water at CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE, free of charge, was discovered by a nervous sufferer, after considerable quackery. By enclosing postpaid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author. NATHAN HAYES, M. D. Fed. Sq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

London	Gray	Hair Color	The Only	Restorer
London		Hair Color		Restorer
London	Hair	Hair Color	Infallible	Restorer
London		Hair Color		Restorer
London	Changed	Hair Color	Hair	Restorer
London		Hair Color		Restorer
London	without	Hair Color	Restora-	Restorer
London		Hair Color	tive.	Restorer
London	Dyeing	Hair Color		Restorer

It is the only known restorer of color and perfect hair dressing combined. Delicately perfumed.

London	Does	Hair Color	Removes	Restorer
London		Hair Color		Restorer
London	not	Hair Color	all	Restorer
London		Hair Color		Restorer
London	Stain	Hair Color	Dandruff,	Restorer
London		Hair Color		Restorer
London	or Soil	Hair Color	and	Restorer
London		Hair Color		Restorer
London	Anything.	Hair Color	Itchine.	Restorer

MAKES THE HAIR SOFT AND PLIABLE, AND DELIGHTFUL.—KEEPS THE SCALP CLEAN, COOL AND HEALTHY.

London		Hair Color		Restorer
London	Cures all	Hair Color	It will	Restorer
London		Hair Color		Restorer
London	Diseases	Hair Color	prevent	Restorer
London		Hair Color		Restorer
London	of the	Hair Color	the hair	Restorer
London		Hair Color		Restorer
London	Scalp.	Hair Color	from	Restorer
London		Hair Color		Restorer
London		Hair Color	Falling.	Restorer

No washing or preparation before or after its use; applied to the hair once a month.

BALDNESS.—It will positively stop the Hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cases where the follicles are left.

Only 75 cents a bottle; six bottles, $4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNES, 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada., and all the leading Druggists and Fancy-goods dealers. Sold at HENRY SAYLOR'S Drug Store, Pottsville.

Feb 10, '66.—6m.

**MISS A.