

Personal Qualities of President Lincoln.

Speech of Hon. Edward Everett At the Grand Banquet Given by the Boston Merchants, in Honor of the Officers of the Keersarge.

At the grand banquet, given by the merchants of Boston, in honor of the officers of the Keersarge, Tuesday evening last, the following was among the regular toasts:

The President of the United States—Called for the second time to the most exalted office in the gift of the people, may he administer the high trust as to receive the support of the whole country, and restore to the Union the blessings of a speedy, honorable and lasting peace.

Hon. Edward Everett was called upon to respond to this sentiment, and on rising to speak was greeted with hearty and prolonged applause.

REMARKS OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am highly complimented by being called upon to respond to the toast in honor of the President of the United States. Having already had an opportunity in Faneuil Hall of paying a grateful tribute of respect to Captain Winslow and his gallant associates, I shall leave this noble topic to the gentlemen who will follow me and who are well able to do it justice, and confine myself to the specific duty which you have assigned me. The toast is certainly one which I am sure will be welcomed by every gentleman at the table, whatever differences of political opinion may prevail here. You pay this mark of respect to the President, not as the successful candidate, after a severely contested election, but as the constitutional head of the Government of the country, the Supreme Executive officer of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and the personal representative of the people in the family of nations. In the honors you pay to the President, you honor yourselves; it is a becoming mark of respect on the part of a people thus to recognize the object of the people's choice.

This mark of respect is never withheld from the Head of Government in England. Not only at home in Great Britain, but in the world-encompassing circuit of her dominions, wherever a festive entertainment is held, the health of the Queen is "in their flowing cups freshly remembered."

It would be unbecoming indeed, if honors cheerfully paid, irrespective of party, to an hereditary sovereign, were withheld from the chief magistrate of a great republic, elevated to that position by the voice of the people. The sovereign, who rules by the right of birth, has come into the world like the meadow of his subject, but a civic act like that of this day week, by which twenty-two millions of freemen, citizens of twenty-two States, established in one great Republican Union, established over a territory as vast as Europe, have assembled on an appointed day, in their respective towns, cities, and villages, after an arduous canvass, with all the excitements of a civil war kindling throughout the country, and without tumult, violence, or the display of military force, have elected the constitutional head of the State, is a spectacle of moral sublimity not surpassed in the annals of the world.

Mr. Chairman, I do not agree with those who maintain that the idea of loyalty has no place in a republic. I regard it, on the contrary, as one of the elements of the patriotic sentiment, which surely ought to prevail with augmented force, on the part of the citizens of a State, where all governments ultimately rest on popular choice. Loyalty, in fact, in its primitive meaning is fealty to the law, and as such surely carries with it, as a necessary consequence, the duty of becoming respectful, in their several degrees, to those who, on behalf of the people, make, administer and execute the law. On any other principle, it would follow that the marks of respect paid to a European king and queen were paid, not to the office, but to the person of the individual. Now though at the present time the throne of England is filled by a sovereign lady, who, by all the womanly not less than all the queenly virtues is enthroned in the hearts of her subjects, Mr. Thackeray's lecture on the four Georges are too well remembered not to prove either that loyalty is not a sentiment which mainly regards the person of the sovereign, or if it is, that public sentiment in England during two successive reigns—to go no further back,—must have been strangely misdirected.

But I would not have it inferred, from these remarks, that the President of the United States, in whose honor you have proposed the toast to which you have called me to respond, is entitled to this mark of respect only in his official capacity. Now that the struggle is past, I am sure that no liberal-minded person, however opposed to him politically (and you know, sir, that I belong to the President's opposition), will be unwilling that, in performing the duty you have devolved upon me, I should say that I recognize in him a full measure of the qualities, which entitled him to the personal respect of the people, who have just given him a proof of their confidence, not extended to any of his predecessors in this generation. It is no small proof of this, that he has passed through the fiery ordeal of the recent canvass, and stood the storm of detraction from hundreds of vigorous and hostile presses, and had so little said against him (I speak now of personal qualities), which deserves even an answer. There is no one of his predecessors, not even Washington, of whom as many and as reproachful things have not been said, unless perhaps it be Mr. Monroe, who had the happiness to fall upon "the era of good feeling," and who was, in no one quality, either as a man or a President, superior to Mr. Lincoln.

The President gave ample proof of his intellectual capacity, when he contested a seat in the Senate of the United States with Judge Douglas. When I sat in the Senate with Judge Douglas, I thought him for business and debate, the equal of the ablest of that body, but his speeches in the senatorial congress, were in no respect superior to Mr. Lincoln's. I believe, therefore, that I am entirely conscientious in discharging of his high trust, and that,

under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, he has administered the Government, with the deepest sense of responsibility to his country and his God. He is eminently kind-hearted. I am sure he spoke the truth, the other day, when he said that he had never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. He is one of the most laborious and indefatigable men in the country, and that he has been able to sustain himself under as great a load of care as was ever laid upon the head or the heart of a living man, is in no small degree owing to the fact that the vindictive and angry passions form no part of his nature, and that a kindly and playful spirit mingles its sweetness with the austere cup of public duty.

It may seem hardly worth while to notice the descriptions, which represent the President as a person of unsmooth appearance and manners. But as Mr. Burke did not think it out of place, in the most magnificent discourse in the English language, to comment on the appearance, manners, and conversation of the exiled French princes, I will take the liberty to say, that on the only social occasion I ever had the honor to be in the company of the President, viz. at the commencement at Gettysburg, he sat at table at the house of my friend David Wills, Esq., by the side of several distinguished persons, ladies and gentlemen, foreigners and Americans, among them the French Minister at Washington, since appointed French Ambassador at Madrid, and the Admiral of the French fleet, and that in gentlemanly appearance, manners and conversation, he was the peer of any man at the table.

The most important objection urged against Mr. Lincoln is that personally he lacks fixedness of purpose, and that his cabinet and administration have wanted unity of counsel. I think I shall offend no candid opponent (I certainly am no partisan myself) if I remind you that precisely the same charge on the same grounds might be brought against Washington and his administration. Under circumstances vastly embarrassing, he placed in his cabinet and kept there as long as they could be induced to stay, the two political leaders (Jefferson and Hamilton) not merely of different wings of the same political connection, but the heads of two radically opposite parties. Mr. Monroe, though elected himself by an almost unanimous vote, allowed his cabinet to contain three rival candidates for the succession who differed radically on almost every political question.—It rarely happens in popular governments, that any other course is practicable in difficult times. In England where the theory and practice of parliamentary government have been maturing for ages, there has seldom been a cabinet, in which the same distance has not existed. It does at the present time in the cabinet of Lord Palmerston.

At any rate, our friends of the party opposed to Mr. Lincoln, at the late election, must exercise some charity towards him in this respect. It was made up of two wings entertaining diametrically opposite views of the policy which ought to be pursued in the present difficult crisis of affairs, and no little strategical skill was required to produce even a show of unity sufficient for the purpose of the election.

But I forbear. The election, in all but its formalities, is decided. It is due to both parties to say that they accept the result, the one its defeat and the other its victory, with moderation and equanimity. It is in this spirit alone that our common country can be carried through its great trial. The last hope of the hostile leaders is in our division. With sure indications of a cordial union on our part, "down their idle weapons will drop," or be wrested from their hands by the indignant and weary masses, whom they have betrayed into this desolating war.

Let us, then, Mr. Chairman, study the things that make for peace, in the first instance with each other as the surest means of an honorable and a lasting peace with our deluded countrymen. It rejoiced my heart the evening, at the opening of the Fair, to be followed on the platform by my life long friend Winthrop, who filled the same place on the unsuccessful electoral ticket, that I do in that which has prevailed, and whose admirable speech commanded the entire sympathy of the audience. A fair appeal has been made to the people, to which they have responded in terms not to be mistaken. Let the successful party continue to abstain from all unkindly exultation, and the defeated from all bitter partisan warfare. General Grant has declared that the late election is worth a pitched battle, not surely because it is a party triumph, but because it is the trumpet tone of the People's voice, affirming the immortal maxim of Gen. Jackson, that the Union must and shall be preserved. Let our brave officers, seamen and soldiers, on the sea, feel that they are striking, not for this or that man, for this or that party, but for the whole country and when our gallant guests, who now honor us with their company, go forth again to other conflicts and other triumphs, let them go with the assurance that they carry with them the hearts of a United People.

Mr. Everett was frequently interrupted during the delivery of his address with demonstrations of approval, and at the mention of President Lincoln's name the audience several times rose and gave cheer upon cheer.

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY NOV. 23, 1864.

Opp. Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

To-morrow, (Thursday) is Thanksgiving day, we hope our people will bear this in mind, and observe it properly.

Gen. McClellan has resigned his position as Major General, in U. S. Army, and it has been bestowed upon Gen. Sheridan—this is as it should be. Recent movements seem to indicate that McClellan will be supported by his party in the New Jersey Legislature, for U. S. Senator; to this we have no objections—let the "Little Giant" show his hand as a statesman.

Our friends are continually inquiring of us how the election has gone—they, of course, know that it has gone all right, but they seem to never tire hearing good news; to all therefore, we wish to say, that Delaware, New Jersey and Kentucky, have gone for McClellan, and that all the rest have gone the other way by various majorities. Official returns come in slowly, and we thought it unnecessary to give further figures until we can lay the official before our readers. Seymour is beaten in New York by about 9,500.—The next Congress will be almost three fourths Republican.

An Amnesty.

In the Pittsburgh Commercial of Monday, we find the following:

While there is nothing positive on which to base it, the belief seems to be general, that the President will, without much delay, make to the rebels an offer of peace. It seems to be understood that some of the leading points in Gen. Butler's late speech will be embraced in it, and that Commissioners, selected from both parties in the late Presidential canvass, will soon be on their way to Richmond bearing the ultimatum of Mr. Lincoln.

For our own part, we have not sufficient evidence to induce us to believe that such an amnesty is to be offered to the "Richmond Authorities." We don't believe that the people ever thought of such a result attending the great victory just achieved over both open and covert treason. It is within our memory that the Commercial became strongly impressed that, as a matter of policy, the Administration should have made an offer of Amnesty before the election, so that we could have the benefit of this special plea before the people. Still the Government preferred abiding by its "To whom it may concern." Mr. Lincoln said that the restoration of the Union, and the destruction of the corner stone of the rebellion—Slavery, should be made the basis of negotiation for adjustment, while "Little Mac" and his Chicago friends declared that the restoration of the Union should be the only condition. Between these two positions the people have decided—and by a voice too emphatic to be misunderstood. We don't believe the Administration would, for a moment, think of compromising away the verdict of the people, thus emphatically expressed. Not because the people wish a protracted war for the purpose of liberating the slave; but because they believe that a lasting peace and a permanent reunion never can be had while Slavery, as the support of an aristocratic cast in society, remains.—And on this point, it will not do to tell us that the Proclamation of January 63, has abolished Slavery, and that the courts will so declare. On this point there is quite a difference of opinion, some holding that the Proclamation is unconstitutional, and therefore void; others that it operates so far as the armies advance and give practical effect to it by actual liberation, while others still insist that it has, from its date, given legal liberty to every slave who was embraced in its provisions—these different opinions will be entertained by Judges, as others! is it right to leave this vexed question in this unsettled way? We think not; and on this point we are pleased to know that the people have spoken—their voice cannot be misunderstood.

Our neighbor of the Commercial, has failed to guess at the Democrats who shall be the bearers of dispatches—whether Seymour, Vallandigham, or Ben Wood—but time will tell. For our own part we don't believe that there will ever be an amnesty offered to the whole people of the South, including their leaders. Jefferson Davis, spent at least eight years of his public life as Secretary of War under the Administration of Pierce, and United States Senator during that of Buchanan, preparing for the destruction of the Union, and the violation of the Constitution, both of which he had sworn to protect and defend! He and those who encouraged him both North and South, are responsible for all the misfortunes which have befallen

our country. Will the people ever agree that he shall come back and take his seat in the Senate of the United States? Certainly not; nor do we believe the Government thinks of such a thing. We have no doubt the people are in favor of an early peace, nor have they any feeling of hatred or revenge towards the masses of the Southern people; they would gladly extend to them the right hand of fellowship, but they would spurn the agency of Jefferson Davis, as a mediator or representative of any kind in this business of reconciliation; his hands are too deeply stained with the blood of the loyal North, and in this we believe the Government shares the sympathy of the people. Mr. Seward, speaking doubtless for the Government, said in his Auburn speech touching this very point, a short time before the election:

"On the other hand, I do expect propositions of peace with a restoration of the Union to come not from the Confederates in authority or through them, but from citizens and States under and behind them. And I expect such propositions from citizens and States to come over the Confederates in power, just so far as those citizens and States shall be delivered by the Federal arms, from the usurpations by which they are now oppressed. All the world knows, that so far as the President is concerned, all such applications will receive just such an answer as it becomes a great, magnanimous and humane people to grant to brethren who have come back from their wanderings, to seek a shelter in the common ark of our national security and happiness."

It was with these sentiments so distinctly avowed, that the people declared their confidence in the wisdom of the Administration unabated, and we feel confident that they are the sentiments of the Government to-day, as they were two months ago. While they are entertained, there is little prospect of a commission being accredited to "His Excellency Jefferson Davis," and his rebel government.

Soldier's Orphans.

It is perhaps not generally known, that last winter, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company donated fifty thousand dollars to the State of Pennsylvania, towards the education and maintenance of the destitute Orphan children of deceased soldiers.

The Legislature authorized the Governor to accept the same, and appropriate it in the manner thought best. He consequently appointed the Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, of Lancaster county, to submit a plan, and superintend said expenditure. Mr. Burrows has appointed a superintending committee in each county, who are requested to receive the applications, if any, from such county, and forward the same to him, with such other information and advice as they may deem proper.—John H. Negley, Esq., Mr. Wm. Campbell, Mrs. Rachel Niblock, Mrs. John N. Purviance, and Mrs. Cyrus E. Anderson, have been selected and requested to act for Butler county.

The committee have had sent to them blank forms for making any applications, which can be procured from either of them, and we have no doubt they will do all in their power to carry out this just, humane, and patriotic object. We have good schools in our county, which if need be, can be used for this noble purpose.

The following is the act of Assembly, and the plan adopted for carrying it into effect, which will more fully explain the object in view, and the manner of making application:

ACT Relating to the Education and Maintenance of Soldiers' Orphans; with the plan for carrying the same into operation.

An Act authorizing the Governor to accept the Donation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be and is hereby authorized to accept the sum of fifty thousand dollars donated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the education and maintenance of destitute Orphan Children of deceased soldiers and sailors; and appropriate the same in such a manner as he may deem best calculated to accomplish the object designed by said donation. The accounts of said disbursements to be settled in the usual manner by the Auditor General, and the Governor to make report of the same to the next Legislature.

HENRY C. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. PENNY, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the sixth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

PLAN FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE ACT FOR THE EDUCATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

I. Of the persons entitled to the benefit of the Act:

These will be—children of either sex under the age of fifteen, resident in Pennsylvania at the time of the application, and dependent upon either public or private charity for support, or on the exertions of a mother or other person destitute of means to afford proper education and maintenance;—of fathers who have been killed, or died of wounds received, or of disease contracted in the service of the United States, whether in volunteer or militia regiments of this State, or in the regular Army or the Naval service of the United States, but who were at the time of entering such service, actual bona fide residents of Pennsylvania.

II. Of admission to the benefits of the Act:

This will be by application by the mother, if living, or if not by the guardian or next friend, in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of orphans, setting forth the name, age, place of nativity and present residence of the child, with the extent of destitution, the name of the father and of his regiment or vessel, his rank and the manner and time of his death,—accompanied by an affidavit to the facts set forth;—to be presented to the Common School Directors of the district in which the orphan resides, for approval or disapproval according to the facts of the case, and if disapproved, to be returned with a statement of the reasons therefor, but if approved to be so certified by the President and Secretary and transmitted to the Superintendent Committee of the proper county, by whom it shall be transmitted to the Superintendent of Orphans, with such suggestions and remarks as shall enable him to make the proper disposition of the case; and issued by him for admission to such school as he shall designate. Orphans under six years of age to be placed in such nearest institution for the more juvenile class as may be proper for and will admit them on terms to be arranged by the Superintendent; and those above that age to be sent to the more advanced schools hereafter described;—but in both cases regard to be had, as far as possible, to the religious denomination or faith of their parents.

III. Of the kind of Education and Maintenance:

The orphans will be clad in a neat plain uniform dress, according to sex, and supplied with comfortable lodgings, a sufficiency of wholesome food, and proper attendance when sick;—they will be physically developed,—the boys by military drill of gymnastic training according to age, and the girls by calisthenic and other suitable exercises;—they will be habituated to industry and the use of tools while at school by the various household and domestic pursuits and mechanical and horticultural employments, suitable to the respective sexes;—they will receive a full course of intellectual culture in the ordinary branches of a useful English education,—having especial reference to fundamental principles and practical results;—and they will be carefully trained in moral and religious principles,—the latter as nearly approached as may be to the known denominational preference of the parents.

IV. Of the schools to be employed under the Act:

For the orphans under six years of age suitable institutions, in any part of the State, that will receive them on proper terms and afford them fitting training and maintenance, will be employed, and they will be placed therein till arrival at the age of six years.

For the orphans over six years of age, one school will be selected when practicable in each of the twelve Normal School Districts, of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the orphans of that age in the proper district, and having the necessary appliances to impart the physical, industrial, intellectual and moral training, necessary to render them intelligent citizens and useful members of society; but if one such institution cannot be secured in each district, a sufficient number of a smaller class will be accepted,—preferring such as will admit the largest number of Orphans and afford the best instructions and accommodations,—the compensation in each case to be such as shall have been previously agreed on between the Institution and the Superintendent, having reference as well to a reasonable economy as to a just remuneration for the services rendered, and to be paid quarterly on the rendition of full and sufficient accounts and vouchers;—clothing, books and medical attendance to be supplied by the State or the several institutions, as the Superintendent shall decide; and all contracts for the education and maintenance of Orphans to terminate for such causes and after such notice as shall be therein specified.

V. Of the control of the Orphans in the schools:

The details of Education and Maintenance will be in the hands of the Principal of each school, subject to the regulations adopted by the Superintendent and the visitation of the proper Superintendent Committee. Each school will keep a record of all applications for apprentices or employes from amongst its Orphan pupils; but none shall be bound or otherwise put out to any employment, without his or her own application and that of the parent, guardian or next friend, and the concurrence of the Superintendent Committee of the proper county. All contracts or apprenticeship or for employment to be obtained therefor, between the Superintendent and Master or employer, and contain a reservation of power to annul the contract in case of failure on the part of the master or employer to fulfill all the stipulations. And the Superintendent will keep a record of the name, master, trade, term and residence of each apprentice or employe thus sent from school.

VI. Of the Fund now at command under the Act:

This is believed to be sufficient to commence this humane, just and patriotic undertaking, but the plan now recommended cannot be kept long enough in operation to produce any useful results, unless sufficient additions be made to it by the public authorities or private liberality, or by agencies similar to that which made the first liberal donation. It is hoped that this will be done, and that the undertaking will be continued till all our destitute Soldiers' Orphans shall be placed in a condition to meet the trials of life, on an equal footing with the children of those for whom their fathers died.

All accounts of the expenditure of the fund will be settled by the Auditor General, in the usual manner.

VII. Of the Administration of the Trust under the Act:

The School Directors seem to be the proper body first to receive and scrutinize the application for admission; representing as they do every part of the district, one member at least will be cognizant of the facts of each case; and their action can take place at their regular meetings without any additional labor to themselves, and to the great convenience of the applicants.

The Superintendent will perform the duties in this plan specified, as well as such others as its full and successful operation shall render necessary and proper. Especially he will visit the schools in which the orphans are placed, as often as consistent with the other duties; and, as the business of the trust will, except that of visitation, be mainly transacted by written correspondence, no office need, for the present at least, be established at Harrisburg. All communications will therefore be addressed to him at Lancaster.

THOS. H. BURROWS, Supt. of Orphans.

Lancaster, Pa., June 29, 1864.

Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD, Nov. 16, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—While sitting in my little log shanty, thinking of the glorious result of the 8th inst., I thought I would like to see the Citizen, to learn how the citizens of my own native county cast their votes on that day, but at the same time, I felt that they would vote as the soldiers and sailors fight—for the Union. It is very encouraging to the soldiers to know that they are sustained by their liberty and Union loving friends at home.—But believing the friends at home are always willing to hear something from the army, and from friends here, I will endeavor to write a short letter and let you know how we are getting along. I would state that the Butler county boys of my own regiment, (155th) are all well and looking well, and in good spirits. I would mention S. B. Gamble, as looking exceedingly robust and hearty, and as brave a boy as treads the soil of Virginia, and the Morrison boys, though small in stature, yet every inch a soldier, always cheerful and ever up to the march in line of duty. I might name others, but will only add, better soldiers are not to be found than the Butler boys, and you may know that they are not demoralized from the way they cast their votes—for the Union. They still love the old flag, and desire the union of all the States. Of course there are a few that would be willing to have peace on any terms, so that they might get out of this, but they are far and few between. I would state we are comfortably located about two miles to the left of where we cut the Waldon railroad, and some two miles from South Side road.—It is astonishing to see the improvements the army makes wherever it goes; it does not take long to clear off the wood-land and get it ready for tilling the soil. But I suppose the Jonnies, as we call them, would much rather we would leave that job undone. Here the hills and rolling land is covered with Pine, but the ravines and hollows have quite a variety of kinds, a good deal of Poplar. Well, the soldiers are building good comfortable shanties, and I think if the army remains here all winter, there will not be a tree to be seen. The country here has not been very thickly settled, although it is so close to Petersburg. I was going to say that I hardly knew how to account for it, but it is very easy to give a reason, that great evil Slavery, has been the cause where it has been, few school houses and churches are to be seen. Well, I hope all the Slave States will see the evil of the institution, and follow the good example of "My Maryland." When we left the Waldon railroad, and made a left flank movement to where we are at present, the country had the appearance of a wilderness, but now it looks like a city. The wood-land cut off, and the soldiers with log houses, and also the Military railroad, has made its appearance, and the cars come running along, that, with the regular routine of military duty, make times lively, and one almost forgets he is soldiering. I might multiply words, and lengthen out this letter, but I will not weary your patience; so I will close by saying, I am, as ever,

Yours, with respects, &c., W.

The Boston Journal tells of a musical prodigy now in that region, a man entirely blind, a graduate of the Ohio Institute for the Blind. His bass notes, it is said, are lower than those of any other man in the world, while he can also sing with perfect ease the highest tenor notes. He plays the cornet beautifully with one hand, and accompanies it with the other on the piano or melodeon. Some gentlemen in Boston have heard him, and state that he has musical powers such as have been rarely, if ever, given to man. He is a man of culture and education, well informed in politics and history of the country, and has an unblemished moral character.

THE CALM.

BY REV. J. F. M'LAUREN.

After a summer storm, the farmer walks out to see what effect it has had on his fields. He finds, perhaps, some of his fences prostrated; and here and there a spot of over-runk wheat "lodged down" and his corn looking a little pumpled and straggly, but no great damage done. An hour's work replaces the rails, the wheat rights itself as soon as the sun dries off its extra load of moisture, the corn rows shortly "dress up," like soldiers in line, and the earth rejoices in the strength, freshness and purity it has received from the lately pouring heavens. Exhilarated and grateful, in the sunshine and calm, Mr. Sparrowgrass cannot but admit to himself, that rain storms, even with the accompaniment of thunder and lightning, are "good things to have in the country."

Our quadrennial election gales have just passed. The questions at issue were of extra importance, the interests involved were weighty and valuable; the feeling elicited was earnest and deep. The opposition of parties was decided; the contest was conducted with the greatest vigor. It was a grand sight to contemplate. The eyes of the civilized world were upon it. The sleek aristocracy of England, who still hold that Republican Government is a mere theory, an experiment, an illusion, had their peculiar "opes" and "hides" about it. The forlorn aristocracy of rebeledom anticipated refreshing scenes of violence and bloodshed, at least a faint counterpart of those which their insane ambition has introduced among themselves. The wicked threatened, perhaps plotted, atrocities; the timorous applauded their occurrence; the prudent contemplated the progress of the recent political contest with the highest thoughts of God and of the people's probity, have been the most assured, and the event has justified their confidence.

The matter is settled. The election is made. And a historic review of the campaign demands the acknowledgment that it was conducted with more quietness and less clamor than we have usually had during the Presidential canvass. Though it was the first we have ever had during the pendency of a war, if we except the inconsiderable and distant Mexican war, and though in this election the war of the rebellion was the essential element of the contest, yet we have passed through the contest smoothly and safely. The interests at stake were too solemn to admit much of pagenantry, and while our brethren were on the bloody field or pining with famine in rebel prisons, our hearts were too heavy for songs.

There was probably less demagogism in this election than in most that have preceded it, and what there was of this selfish impertinence was, in the main, nobly spurned. The people were guided by their own convictions, and with the impulse of a true patriotism, they were enabled to act wisely and strongly. There was, undoubtedly, a corrupt clique of politicians in the North who favored acquiescence in the claims of the Southern conspirators who brought on the rebellion. The conviction of this, in the people's mind, occasioned the defeat of the party, whose once honorable name these politicians had usurped. They seem, indeed, to have had some fears that this conviction existed among those who venerated that name, and this fear suggested the chicanery of their deceptive motto, "The Union at all hazards." This pretense, while a proof of their own duplicity, was a tribute to the good sense and patriotism of the great body of our people. The haze created by the seeming discrepancy between their nominee and those who nominated him, probably misled some honest voters but not enough to compensate for the trick. It is a further tribute to the probity and patriotism of our people, that the most rabid sympathizers with the Rebels, have seldom dared to shock their loyal minds by the advocacy and approval of results which their measures obviously tended.

The election is made. It has been done coolly, quietly, wisely. Gratitude is due to God, both for the result and the process, and the manner of it. It has been blazoned on the banners of both parties, that the Union shall be preserved. Let both join with renewed energy in making good that promise and aspiration word. Let the old feeling of brotherhood, that universally thrilled the loyal heart of the nation in 1861, be restored. Let us unite to support the Government in its one great aim, to suppress the rebellion, and restore the Union. Let us do this, that sweet peace may the sooner smile on our land, that our Southern brethren may be freed from the iron despotism that is consuming them, that our brave defenders may return to their homes.

The last hope of the conspirators was a divided North. A cloud, if not an utter blight, has been put on that hope by the late election. The acquiescence of the people of the United States in the constitutional decision, has never been withheld but once. The guilty few who have deluged our country with blood are the exception—an eternal horror to the world. The eyes of the world are upon us. The graceful subsidence of party excitement, the coalescence of party elements in patriotic purposes, the union of the people after party strife, are things that do not exist and are not understood except among intelligent and free people. The success of party gives no right to indulge provoking boasts, the defeat becomes a triumph by cheerful acquiescence.

A "WHAT-IS-IT?"—A very curious sea monster, indeed, was taken in the harbor of New Bedford, last Friday afternoon. It is now in New Bedford, and its possessors say they will take it to Boston to exhibit at the National Sailors' Fair now in progress there. The fish, the like of which all the old shipmasters in New Bedford say they never saw before, weighs about four hundred pounds, and is thirteen feet in length, of which nine feet taper down to a serpent-like tail. It has the mouth of a shark, with two rows of teeth, a fin on the back, and a full eye like a bullock. In color and motion it resembled a serpent in the water, and it is believed to be the great sea-serpent, whose mysterious visits have periodically created so much excitement along-shore, and which until now has eluded his baffled pursuers.