# SOUTHERN RESTORATION.

## Extracts from Speeches of Hannibal Hamlin, Senator Sherman and General Butler.

## Their Views of the Constitutional Amendment and the Powers of Congress.

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### Ex-Vice President Hamlin's Views.

Hannibal Hamlin delivered a speech at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on the 3d inst., from which we make the following extracts:—

We have now arrived at that point when we—yes, we, the loyal people of this country—are to determine upon what terms and upon what conditions those who sought to destroy this government shall be restored to participation in it. I believe, my friends, you will sympathize with me when I say that at the earliest moment practicable we will welcome back all the States of this Union. I wish the time was come when they could resume their former position. But we dare not—I use the words carefully—we dare not welcome them back upon any other terms than those that will guarantee equality of rights to every man. In the name of the three hundred thousand men who went down to patriotic and honorable graves; by all the obligations that we owe to the loyal men of the South who stood by our country in the hour of trial, through every consideration that can guide us as statesmen, we dare not bring the rebel States back until we are satisfied that this dreadful struggle shall not again be hurled upon those who are to come after us. I wish it were now. I am tired of these long and constant struggles. I would welcome them with open arms, and in the language of that great and good man—ay, the man who in your hearts holds a place hardly second to that of Washington—I would speak to them and I would treat them "with charity for all, and with malice toward none." * * * *

Mr. Hamlin then went into a long and able discussion of the principles involved in the constitutional amendment and the necessity for some plan of that kind. Coming from Congress, it represented the will of the people. The cry of radicalism would not turn them away. The States were not in a condition to be received—on that the evidence was ample and clear—and they submitted certain amendments to the constitution, and this is the issue upon which we are to decide. The first section embodies the civil rights bill, which says that every child born under our flag shall be an American citizen. * * * I am desirous, and I trust that all of us are, that this conflict shall be ended. We wish that it might be so to-day, but not until we can have such guarantees as will satisfy us, justly and properly, if it be until the last syllable of recorded time—until then we do not want the States back again.

### Extracts from a Speech of Senator Sherman.

Senator Sherman delivered a speech at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 28, 1866, in which the following passages occurred:—

We adopted the constitutional amendment reported first by the Committee of Reconstruction, considerably modified by the Senate of the United States, and it has finally passed. What are the features of that amendment? Everything that was radical which he objected to—I believe the President does not like that name—was stricken out. The first section was an embodiment of the Civil Rights bill, namely—that every body—man, woman and child—without regard to color, should have equal rights before the law; that is all there is in it; that everybody born in this country or naturalized by our laws should stand equal before the laws—should have the right to go from county to county and from State to State, to make contracts, to sue and be sued, to contract and be contracted with. That is the sum and substance of the first clause. * * * *

What is the second clause? A white man in South Carolina has twice the political power of a man here, but unless all the States have come to a common basis of representation, the white man in South Carolina will have as much power as three white men in Cincinnati. And why? Because there are 450,000 negroes and 300,000 whites in South Carolina. Under the present constitution, as it was when slavery existed, they had five members; under the constitution as it exists now, slavery being abolished they have seven. Three hundred thousand population in the State of South Carolina have seven members, while it takes eight hundred and odd thousands in Ohio to have seven members. Are you willing that that should be so? (Cries of "No, no.") Let me appeal to any democrat, should one be present, if this is not one of those inequalities which we are bound to remedy? And how is it to be remedied? There was the great nut we had to crack, the most difficult one of the whole. There was one way proposed, that we should provide that all should vote. The result would be that the negro would vote loyal and the white rebel. That would not suit our democratic friends. We knew also that after all, at the bottom of the heart of almost every man, there is a strong prejudice of race; it has existed from time immemorial. We knew also that every State had claimed the power to fix the elective franchise, and we knew, as we could not change it without the constitutional amendment, it would not do to allow negroes to vote. We first proposed that representation should be placed upon the basis of the number of voters, so that a voter in Ohio would have the same power as one in South Carolina. There was one difficulty about that, because in some States they allow unnaturalized citizens to vote, while here he must be a resident for five years. We could not adopt a uniform rule, and we had to abandon the voting basis. We then said to all the States, representation shall be based upon population; every State shall determine who shall vote; but if any State, for any reason, excludes any portion of its population from the elective franchise, ratable deduction shall be made from their representation. * * * * The third clause simply provides that a rebel, who has once perjured himself, shall not have an opportunity of doing it again. It was was proposed in Congress to prevent any person who had taken a part in the rebellion from voting; but we felt that that would disfranchise a great number of rebels, and that would be wrong; then, that all who had held office should be disfranchised, and that would be wrong, as it would include nearly the whole population. We thought we would give the young men of the Southern States a fair chance against the old broken down Jeff Davis politicians, in the new race of political life. There are about twenty thousand in the Southern States who could not hold office, and that is the worst punishment you can inflict upon them. * * * *

The fourth clause of the amendment is to prevent their assuming the rebel debt. I am afraid to trust my democratic friends; for the time might come when a corrupt Congress, or a bad Congress, or a copperhead Congress, might assume the whole debt; might pay for all the slaves, and we want to put into the constitution of the United States a guarantee against this. And this is not an idle danger, because there are three thousand millions of this rebel debt. If the simple holding of a convention, or silver marriage feast, raised the price of rebel bonds three and a half per cent what might be the effect upon it of a golden wedding feast? While we are dealing with such people it is best to put into the bond a stipulation that this rebel debt shall not be paid. They have only agreed that they will not assume the rebel debt; but they have not agreed that we should not pay it. I did not care about a constitutional guarantee, but since we were disposing of the rebel debt we thought we would give greater security to the national debt, for I know the American people will not repudiate an honorable obligation, especially when it was contracted to save the Union. These are the constitutional amendments; this is the result of the wisdom of Congress; and this is the ground of all the controversy between the President and Congress. These are all the measures passed by Congress to which the President has objected—every one. Here is the action of Congress; and I ask you, my countrymen, is there any thing in that which you can not, in your soul, approve and endorse? Is it not in itself moderate, conservative, forbearing, kind, liberal and generous to those whipped rebels? They talk about radicals; why, we defeated every radical proposition in it. In that, perhaps, we did wrong. I have no doubt that is the sentiment of many; but so anxious were we to avoid any controversy, and to plant all amendments upon such foundation that all just and honorable men would accept them as fair and manly sentiments, that we gave up every disputed point, and only demanded protection to every loyal man South, equal representation for ourselves and security against those modified rebels.

### Extracts from the Speech of General Butler.

Major General B. F. Butler addressed a large gathering at Toledo, O., October 1, upon the political topics of the day, at great length. In the course of his remarks, after treating of the provisions of the constitutional amendment at great length, he expressed his opinion as follows:—

And now I have stated all that Congress required to bring these men into the Union. I have stated to you further, that there were two things which I did not agree to, because I insisted that they did not go far enough. I speak now for no party platform, but I speak for my individual opinion, which I hope I never shall wish to conceal. Before these men are taken back, it seems to me that we should tell them, in some form, that no men who voluntarily bore arms for the purpose of breaking up this government should ever have office or vote under the government. * * * *

I approach with some dread—some fear, perhaps, but not enough to deter me—another subject. I told you that there was another portion of the constitutional amendment with which I did not agree. Mark you, I pledge nobody to the platform which I now enunciate, except myself and those that think as I do. In putting the proposition of representation Congress said to the South, "If you will agree that negroes shall vote when they are fit for it, then when they do vote they shall be counted in your representation." This was a sort of bribe to allow the negro to vote. Now, I am not in favor of negro suffrage or any other suffrage but impartial suffrage. In order that I may be understood allow me to state my position. I believe that in the loyal States, without naming them, Congress can not interfere with the right of suffrage, except in two particulars. If any State makes a law which excludes a majority of her citizens from the right of suffrage, that law can be dealt with by Congress, because it abridges the true idea of American freedom—the right of a citizen to make his own laws and elect his own rulers—and conflicts with the constitutional requirement that a State shall have a republican form of government. If a majority of the citizens of a State were disfranchised that government would be an oligarchy and not a democracy. Let me illustrate. Suppose that the State of Rhode Island should pass a law that nobody should vote in that State who did not own two hundred acres of land. You see that long before a majority of the citizens could qualify themselves the land would be used up. Now, then, I think that Congress would come in in that instance and say:—You have made an oligarchy and not a democracy, and we will regulate that, because you deprive American citizens of the privilege of voting. But you see that would be an equal qualification—every man who could attain to it would have the right to vote—but it would not be a just qualification, because the majority of the citizens could not attain to it. Now, then, I propose rather that the qualification of suffrage must be in every State a just qualification, something which every man can attain to. In the olden time, down to 1835, in North Carolina, every black man and every white man voted equally, provided he owned fifty acres of land—and there was land enough there for everybody to own fifty acres, and a great deal more, and not be very rich at that. But if the States say that nobody shall vote who has not blue eyes, as everybody can't have blue eyes, it may disfranchise a majority. That's a qualification to which men cannot attain. If reading and writing are required that may be very well, because everybody can attain to that. Indeed, it all comes back to the great fundamental truth, which was enunciated by Lincoln better than it was enunciated by any other man. The Declaration of Independence tried its hand at it, and it has been put in various forms. One form is, that all men are born free and equal. That requires a good deal of explanation. Men are not born equal. They are physically, intellectually and morally unequal. But the proposition which all can understand is the proposition of Abraham Lincoln, that every man has the right to be the equal of every other man if he can. That is all I claim. Now, if a black man can be my equal I am a coward if I prevent him from becoming so by law. Whenever you hear a man prating about negro equality, and afraid of negro equality, it is because he has a little doubt in his own mind whether a negro is not the better man of the two. Nobody pretends that Congress shall interfere with the States in the Union, but I do claim that Congress has a right to fix the rules and regulations by which the camps of paroled prisoners of war shall be governed. Therefore I would say to each Southern State, fix your standard where you please, provided it be a standard to which every man can attain. But, however much we may dispute about that, my friends, there is another proposition upon which I take my stand, where I am immovable, because I stand with one of your distinguished fellow citizens, General Steedman, who insists that every man that fights should vote. I hear some gentleman in the crowd asking me where he is. You know him, and he cannot be in but one place now on that question. I agree with him upon this subject. I have had some little experience, and I want to say to you, my fellow citizens of Ohio, that I would rather have a shiny faced black man standing with a minnie rifle pointing towards my enemy than a lean, lank rebel with a rifle pointing at me. I insist as my personal platform, that whoever has fought for the country shall have a right to help govern that country. I reject with unutterable loathing and scorn the doctrine that this is a white man's government. I insist that it is a white hearted man's government.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

### Letter from George W. Paschal, of Texas.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1866.

I think the country will have reason to be thankful that you became the advocate of the proposed fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, at the very time and in the very manner you did. The time was the most propitious, for the peace of the country demanded the influence of your paper; the manner is the whole energy of the HERALD.

I am, as you may know, a man of Southern birth, rearing, education and fortunes. But I claim to love my whole country more than any section or political association. And while, as a Union man, who opposed the mad heresy of secession and all its dire consequences, I cannot profess to speak the sentiments of the politicians who have for a long time controlled the Southern masses, yet I do claim to be a representative of the practical, thinking, patriotic citizens, who desire reunion for the sake of enduring peace and harmony.

About the first clause of the proposed Congressional amendment, which declares the status of citizenship, there are many misconceptions. The President, in his veto of the Civil Rights bill, did not escape the prevailing confusion of ideas. The enunciations in the Dred Scott decision that Africans who are the descendants of slaves may be made citizens of States, and yet not citizens of the body politic, within the meaning of the federal constitution, may be sound; and it may also be true that they are not embraced by the naturalization laws in force, without the consequence that Congress might not have provided for the naturalization of the half a million of colored people in the United States. But while slavery was the rule as to the four millions of this class, and freedom the exception, it might have been bad policy (indeed it would have been unwise) to confer the inestimable blessing of national citizenship upon the free, whose residence among the slaves could scarcely be tolerated. But the reason ceasing, the laws ought also to cease. Secession staked slavery upon the gauge of battle. It lost; and when the insurgents surrendered their arms, they also surrendered the institution. President Lincoln had proclaimed the freedom of the negroes. President Johnson required all men within those States to swear to support these proclamations as a condition precedent to pardon. At this point of history, the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States was pending. President Johnson required the State conventions to adopt free State constitutions, and also that the Legislatures of their creation should ratify this amendment. It is useless to inquire whether a majority of the people of the seceded States voluntarily acquiesced in this or not. The whole history of the rebellion proves that the destruction of negro slavery was the bitterest pill which the slaveholders could have been called upon to swallow. They had willingly given their sons to conscription, and consigned them to their graves in a desperate cause; they had surrendered their other chattels to impressment; but they had kept the negroes at a safe distance, and exempted the masters who held any considerable numbers from the burdens of conscription. The institution had, in fact, been defended as the chief corner stone of the Confederacy. But great revolutions had already transpired. Missouri and Maryland, by regular conventions had abolished slavery; the State of West Virginia had been created and recognized by the government at Washington; Unionist conventions had adopted free State constitutions for Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. These are the only governments yet in existence in these States. In the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, President Johnson went through the machinery of provisional governments, through the agencies of which he has reorganized the States. We look in vain for direct authority in the constitution of the United States for any and all of this action. The President only claims it as an exercise of the war power. The country generally acquiesced, so far as the conditional pardon of the inhabitants and the forcible destruction of slavery went. But while the right of the President to impose these conditions is not seriously controverted by the party with whom he now differs, that the States thus rehabilitated are, *ipso facto*, entitled to full membership in the Union, without further conditions, is strongly denied. So far as the rebellious States are concerned, the question is not what conditions shall be imposed; for as to that they have no choice; but the question is who shall impose them? I have already remarked that the President imposed the most distasteful, and, as the South believed, the most onerous which could be exacted, when he demanded organic recognitions of the destruction of slavery. Had he, at the same time, demanded all which the Civil Rights bill declares, and which the first section of the amendment proposes to make permanent, there would have been no complaint. For every reasonable mind must admit that so great a revolution in society as the manumission of four millions of slaves rendered it necessary that their relations to the government should be defined. Public law recognizes but three classes of men: native born citizens or subjects, denizens or aliens. There was authority for denying to the negro every one of these classifications. Citizenship had been conferred upon whole classes by treaty, as in the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, by annexation as in Texas, by conquest as California. There is no express constitutional power for either of these acts, but they resulted from the necessity of the case. So, after so great a revolution, the power to declare four and a half millions of freemen citizens cannot be denied, the necessity is apparent from the fact that no government can permit one-eighth part of its population to remain without the corresponding obligations of allegiance and protection. Therefore I cannot doubt but Congress had the right to pass the Civil Rights bill, and that the law itself was a necessary and proper sequence of the thirteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States and of the great events which preceded its ratification. So one law often creates the necessity for another. As there have been expressed doubts about the means by which the law is to be enforced, and uncertainty as to its durability, an organic declaration of the principle seems to be demanded. No one will deny that whatever right the constitution guarantees to the citizen it ought to be enforced by appropriate means. And this brings me to say, that the amendment in regard to the basis of representation follows as a corollary. I have always maintained that to the States, as States, belonged the right to determine who of its inhabitants should be allowed to vote, whether they were citizens or aliens. The principle is settled by a long line of precedents. Yet it would seem to follow legitimately that in a country where all the magistrates are elected, all who are subject to the laws ought to have a voice in the choice of public servants. And certainly in a union of States which have created a common government there ought to be some common and equal principle of representation. No State can, with justice, refuse to count four-sevenths of its population in making up its State Legislature, and yet demand that this same four-sevenths shall be counted in making up the National Legislature; and yet that the male inhabitants shall not vote in one case or the other. This, in arranging an original compact, would be unjust, and hence two-fifths of that class of "other persons" were excluded while they were slaves. And now that they are free the country is forced to look at the other obligations which their manumission created. Among these are the duties of their protection and the protection of the no inconsiderable class of whites who adhered to the Union cause; the security of the public debt created by the rebellion; humane provisions for the disabled heroes who lost limbs and strength for the Union; the protection of the public treasury against the enormous debt created by the enemies of the government, and against compensation for those very four millions of people made free by the revolution. It cannot be expected that the victorious conquerors will consent that the change shall add eleven representatives to the very States which engaged in the rebellion, when one-third of the whole of their population are denied all voice in the selection. Had the manumission been peaceful and voluntary, the concession could hardly have been expected; but when it comes with so many antagonistic obligations, which the government must protect, it is absurd to demand it. And whether it be just or unjust, it is so impossible of attainment that no reasonable man will contend for it. The great masses of the people have determined that they will not allow it. Therefore I think it better to yield, leaving the question as to who in those States shall vote an open and by no means a settled question. And here we must look at facts just as they are. In Tennessee, a State reorganized under President Johnson while Provisional Governor; in Maryland, West Virginia, and Missouri, those whites who participated in the rebellion are denied the right of suffrage. Even Governor Brownlow concedes that this was done by a minority in Tennessee, possibly by majorities in the other States. The massacre in New Orleans was doubtless caused by the belief that the Convention intended to attempt the same thing in that State. You have already seen men of no small influence proclaim themselves in favor of universal suffrage, upon the ground of its necessity. And whoever believes that those men, who are as completely excluded from political power as the rebels are in Missouri and Tennessee, have not the sympathy of the great Northern masses may undeceive themselves by travelling with them. The most violent secessionists, therefore, had better reflect upon the danger of leaving these agitating questions open. It is a habit with the South to attach too great importance to Presidential power. Upon that rock have they twice split. With the present issues the result of the next Presidential election can easily be foreseen. We have all seen, within a few years, how States are dissolved and made. With a President and Congress favorable to the loyal, and a people bitterly opposed to those who engaged in the rebellion, means could easily be found to enfranchise the blacks and disfranchise the rebels. Nothing but the bayonet could avert this, and in the excitement of a struggle half the Southern bayonets could be found to favor it. Mixing up the other questions of national credit and national safety, the factionist rebels would be left wholly without support. Did I entertain what might be called just resentment against those from whom I have suffered, I would not utter these warnings, for I see the drift of events as clearly as I foresaw the consequences of secession. But I wish no punishment which falls alike upon the just and unjust. And this brings me to the other section, against which so much complaint is made—that of disqualifying for office all who, having taken the oath of office, afterwards engaged in the rebellion. Here again we must look at facts. President Johnson determined this principle when he proclaimed the State governments in the hands of rebels at an end, and recognized minority governments in the hands of loyal men as valid. He meant by his amnesty oath and his pardon warrants, that all who had participated in the rebellion were traitors; and as such that they had forfeited the rights of citizenship. No one who denies that the Union had been dissolved and a new nation created, so as to make the seceded States, foreign powers and alien enemies, questions the correctness of his judgment. The only doubt is as to his power of indiscriminate pardons before conviction. The tremendous weight of surrounding circumstances are against his power. And if the secession theory be sound, then the pardons were simply nullities, because unnecessary; and all the consequences of conquered provinces subject to the will of Congress follow. But whatever may be the correct theory, if President Johnson goes down upon his policy, the power of Congress to deal with the whole subject matter will be maintained. The very companionship of the rebel leaders would alone turn the scale. Then it is inevitable that this condition must be accepted, or more onerous will be imposed. The disqualification does not fall upon willing whites only. It involves many who accepted trifling offices, employed substitutes or otherwise engaged in aiding a cause which swept them along. And it does not touch many who did much in behalf of secession and then escaped actual service. But the power of relief is in Congress. As to the supposition that Southern governments could not be carried on without the aid of the old office holders, I have simply to say, that the people could find better magistrates without them. Mankind will say that the trusted public servants who went to work to destroy a great and good government should not be again permitted to exercise office under it. Had they remained in the back ground during the work of reconstruction, greater confidence in Southern sincerity would have been felt and our difficulties would have been lessened. The question of the public debt has been incidentally touched. It is palpable that the people will not pause until that principle is made organic. Alone it would carry all the rest through. The Southern States, as States, have repudiated the Confederate debt. That is only for the State governments; and it is not binding upon Congress. The people will not trust to future venality, that which may now be settled permanently. I own that these amendments are not all that I would desire. But they give to Congress sufficient power for universal protection; they look to a final settlement, without which the Southern prosperity can never be revived. They demand nothing individually or collectively for the Southern people or Southern States which does not fall upon all alike. Looking at the whole ground, the only possible way seems to be the best—act promptly and earnestly; accept the amendment in good faith, and start upon the great race for the future. There are many men in influential positions who know that all my exertions were given to prevent the quarrel between the President and Congress. I said that it placed the loyal element of the South between the upper and nether millstone; that it pointed the public mind to the wrong scapegoats; that it deluded the rebels themselves and inspired them to overt acts, and that it would render the President powerless for good. He seemed to me to depart from his own theories and to attempt the fatal error of building up a new party with incongruous principles. Your own course and that of some other contemporaries render the President's further advance impossible. He is left no choice but to return and do the only practicable thing to be done.

## THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

### The Feeling of the South—Interesting Letter from a Louisiana Planter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Lamentable as the occurrence of the late civil war has been, on account of the thousands of precious lives sacrificed in a revolutionary movement organized by the Southern people for mistaken purposes, great and everlasting good must result from the ability displayed by the government of the United States in maintaining the integrity of the American Union against one of the most powerful rebellions recorded in history. The result has been, at home and abroad, to inspire confidence in the stability of republican forms of government.

Will the American people, so soon after a triumphant vindication of republican institutions, when we should all look upon the result of the issues involved in the late struggle as a wise dispensation of Providence, intended to settle forever all those vexed questions which were constantly distracting the public mind, and to seal, with the kindred blood of the nation, the indissolubility and perpetuity of the American Union—will the American people, I say, forgetful of the past, stake the very existence of the government upon the fate of another revolution, by listening to the voice of prejudice and passion, in opposition to their own dictates of reason?

The country has had enough of war; we of the South have felt severely its pangs; we have paid dearly for our obstinacy in adhering too tenaciously, through a sentiment of pride and passion, to an institution the duration of which was fixed beyond the control of man. We have been made, in the hands of an all wise Providence, instrumental in deciding the fate of an institution which was not only a social evil, but an obstacle to the development and progress of the country. We bow in humble submission to that decree, believing it to be a thousand times better for us that the integrity of the Union should have been vindicated than that any particular interest should have triumphed at the expense of the unity of this great nation. It has been justly considered by our wisest statesmen "the most evil of all projects and the most rash of all attempts to rend in pieces in order to preserve our liberties and promote our happiness." Such should be and I doubt not is the prevailing sentiment among the great masses of the American people. The political gamblers who, in order to perpetuate or arrive at power advocate extreme measures by misrepresenting public opinion, are the brewers of mischief. It was this class of men who, under the administration of James Buchanan—extreme men of the democratic party, wishing to perpetuate the power in their hands, opposed by radicals of the republican party anxious to ride into power—precipitated the country into that bloody revolution from which some of them have reaped wealth, while the people have suffered ruin and desolation. The last revolution was the result of misrepresentations made by the radical leaders of the democratic party South to the people, who were devoted in their allegiance to the Union and constitution. As soon as the result of the election of 1860 was known these prophets of discord, with the view of perpetuating the power they held, magnified the groundless apprehensions which existed in the minds of the Southern people with an innumerable catalogue of appalling evils should they peaceably submit to the administration of Abraham Lincoln. The masses of the Southern people were slow to listen to such representations. They knew that however hostile the President and the party he represented might be to their interests, that he was powerless for evil. They had full confidence in the majority of the Northern people and in the powers of the constitution to vindicate their rights. It was in view of this fact that the party who had failed to "fire the Southern heart" struck the first blow at Sumter and precipitated, *nolens volens*, the whole country into the most bloody revolution that has ever been recorded in history. As the war progressed the emancipation proclamation was issued. This added partial strength to the disunion element at the South, as it corroborated their predictions to the people. As a war policy, although one whose interests were gravely affected by it, I am candid in acknowledging that no measure adopted by the government contributed as much to crush the rebellion. While the act of secession compelled the friends of the South, at the North, to side with their opponents to maintain the integrity of the Union, the emancipation proclamation compelled certain Union men of the South, in order to vindicate their rights to property guaranteed to them under the constitution to side with the disunion party. The difference between the two elements at the South was: the Union element was always willing to compromise the questions involved and return to their allegiance, the secessionists *per se* who controlled the destinies of the South were opposed to all compromise. The causes which precipitated the country into the bloody revolution from which we have just emerged are again at work; the public mind is excited by misrepresentations made by politicians with the view of perpetuating the power which they hold. An assumption of the control of the local governments South by a class of Southern men—many of them skulkers from the cause they pretended to advocate, and some entirely obnoxious to the conservative elements of both sections, because of the conspicuous part they played in the late rebellion—has caused great distrust in the minds of the conservative men North. Acts of disturbance which occur at the South are represented to the people of the Northern States, by the radicals of that section, as outrages perpetrated by the entire people, headed by these men of obnoxious antecedents, against the loyal people of the country. Had the extremists of the South remained in obscurity, as modesty should have dictated, no unjust accusations would be brought against our people as a whole, and no apprehensions as to their loyalty would have been excited among the conservative people at the North.

The extremists of both sections, who precipitated the country into the late revolution, are the only obstacles in the way of an immediate restoration of friendly feeling. Had that element at the South been withheld from political interference the patriotism of President Johnson in his efforts to restore the Union as it was would never have been suspected. It is this fact alone, connected with a few acts of local disturbance, which has created the unfortunate division which now exists among the Northern people. God grant that confidence may be restored. If not, our liberties are in danger. In order to perpetuate our republican institutions and to save the country from further bloodshed there is but one remedy: to discard all those men, North and South, who by their antecedents were instrumental in bringing about the late civil war; to centre upon those whose course during the rebellion was beyond suspicion, whose patriotism cannot be questioned by the American people, and who, while exponents of no political party, enjoy the confidence of the conservative masses of both sections.

After the American Revolution there was but one man who stood "first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen." It was the illustrious statesman and soldier who fought the Revolution to a successful termination. After the termination of a contest far more momentous than that which established our independence, it is natural for the American people to search out those who, by military genius or their successful statesmanship, have prevented the dismemberment of the greatest nation of the earth. These are the men who should be elevated to stations of trust and honor. Nor is it difficult for the country to find them; and as in the day when this country took her place among the nations of the earth, we have one who, however reluctant he may be to abandon the quiet and honorable position to which he has justly been assigned, however incompatible it may be with his tastes and inclinations, when he is called upon by the unanimous voice of his countrymen to preserve their liberties, will not shrink from the responsibilities of the position.

A LOUISIANIAN.

## PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSIONS.

The American Board of Protestant Episcopal Missions met again yesterday in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street.

MISSIONS IN GREECE.

The Rev. Dr. LEEDS brought under the notice of the Board the mission at Athens, Greece, and moved a resolution to the effect that the Board had learned with satisfaction the progress made in that mission, and that they do all they could to enlarge its usefulness.

Judge HUNTINGDON, of Connecticut, read some extracts from the prospectus of the school of Mrs. Hill, wife of Dr. Hill, who was head of the mission at Athens. She had, she stated, been for thirty-five years devoted to the training of girls without cessation and in consequence was a good deal broken in health. There seemed to in need of some new arrangement, and it appeared that in what she said she embraced the whole of her labors at the school in Athens. She spoke of two Greek ladies to assist her in carrying out the work. They proposed to carry out, under her superintendence, that daily work which, until that time, she had carried out alone. He believed these were the two ladies referred to in the report of the Foreign Committee. She referred to her whole labors in Athens, such as it had been and such as it was to be. The prospectus stated what the school was; the instruction given in all departments by the most approved teachers. Religious instruction in the holy catechism would be conducted by a clergyman of the Eastern orthodox church, as heretofore under her own supervision. She spoke of the division of the infant school, and the preparatory school, in which were taught geography, penmanship, design, French, history, sacred history, bookkeeping, &c. In carrying out the above course of study the most approved text books were always used. There were also specified hours for conversation in foreign languages. She then came to the religious recitations, which were conducted by a well instructed priest of the Eastern orthodox church. The pupils went regularly to the holy parish church. In her school she declared to the Greek pupils that instructions were conducted in accordance with the Greek orthodox church. It struck him (Judge Huntingdon) that, under these circumstances, the Board ought to pause. He had no question in his mind that Dr. Hill's school afforded great advantage to Greece and promoted a desire for education. Looking at what might be done with regard to the missions in China, Africa and Japan, and especially in their own country, he thought they might as well let this Greek mission stand where it was.

A member of the Board said that this was an extra work in which Mrs. Hill was engaged, and in which she thought she might extend her usefulness. Whether she was mistaken or not was another question; they needed efforts for other places. With Africa and China he had the deepest sympathy; and of course for the missions in America he would use all his personal influence and give whatever subscriptions he could afford. They had to see that the Word of God was circulated. They should extend those missions and take advantage of the position of their missionaries, and of the influence they had among the Greeks, to be used to the best advantage. They might rest content with what Dr. and Mrs. Hill had done under the circumstances. If they erred at all it was an error of judgment. The speaker referred to Miss Calliopi, assistant of Mrs. Hill, as a worthy, modest, Christian woman, of evangelical spirit, and said that those two ladies were doing all they could to promote the reformed religion.

Judge HUNTINGDON observed that he had never seen more devotion in the church than he had seen among Catholic women, who were devoted to the Virgin to the fullest extent. They wore crosses next their skin, so as to constantly irritate them, yet in their lives there could not be purer women. There could be no doubt that those two women who assisted Mrs. Hill were devoted to the Greek church, in which there were corruptions to which he could not agree. The habit of eulogizing such persons in carrying out such education as they were bound to give was not, to his mind, the proper line of argument.

Mr. RUGGLES remarked that he thought this matter belonged to the Foreign Committee, and that he thought it would not be wise to press for an immediate decision. The matter was in the hands of the Foreign Committee. They would weigh all the evidence, and decide on the policy of reinforcing the mission. That Board well knew that a great movement was now on foot throughout the whole world. It was a most sublime movement, having for its object the union of the ancient orthodox church with their church. No movement deserved more deliberate consideration. The great difficulty in the question was to come in contact with the ancient orthodox church. The only point of contact at present was Greece. Their countrymen had been received with open arms in Russia, where they had received a warm welcome. They had been well received by the heads of the Greek church in that country. There might possibly be union between the two churches, or at least fraternity. There was a good deal to be learned on that question, but the subject was in good hands. He (Mr. Ruggles) was not there to decide occult questions of theology, and the Board would not expect him to understand those questions; but he was bound to know the necessity of a conjunction of the two great continental Powers of the globe, and if they could be made much more cemented by bringing the two churches into contact. America and Russia were the great colossi. Much of what was spoken in America was published in thirty days from the time it was uttered in the *Moscow Journal*. They should not say a word offensive to, or reflecting on the Greek church. If they discontinued this Greek mission, it would look like a reflection on the Greek church.

Considerable discussion followed, and after a variety of opinions had been uttered and suggestions made, the feeling of the board in favor of the mission was very generally expressed.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S COMMISSION OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The first annual report of this commission was brought up and read. It gave a history of the formation of the commission in October, 1865. The object of the commission is to bring religious instruction to three millions of blacks. The report says:—

It was resolved to open schools and appoint teachers in Richmond and in Newbern. Richmond was selected on account of a favorable opening which was presented by the earnest request of the Rev. T. G. Dashiell, rector of the colored Episcopal congregation in that city, and the offer of his church. Newbern was designated, having been named by Bishop Atkinson as a favorable place in which to begin our work in that diocese. In consequence of information laid before the chairman touching the condition of the freedmen in Norfolk, the Rev. M. E. Willing, who had sojourned for a time in that city, and there exercised his ministry, and who had peculiar facilities for the task, was sent thither towards the close of the year to make special inquiry into the state of religion, and to make preparation for the establishment of schools should there a favorable opening be presented. The result of his inquiries was the immediate commencement of a school in the Baptist colored church, which was gladly leased by the trustees for that purpose, gratuitously, in which there were at once entered a number of scholars, and which has since gone on encouragingly. The Bishop of the diocese—Dr. Johns—and the clergy of Norfolk have given their consent to this work, and are disposed to further it as far as in their power. The attention of the committee having been directed to the Colored Orphans' Home in Memphis, established by Mrs. Canfield, of Ohio, a communicant of the church, and which is an institution of high character, it was resolved to aid in its support, and a donation was made to the estimable lady who is at its head. In a few months schools were established in Petersburg, Va.; in Wilmington and Raleigh, N. C., and in Sumter and Winnsboro, S. C.; in every case with the approval and co-operation of the Bishop of the diocese and the Rector of the parish. At the request of Bishop Smith, a school was opened in Louisville, Ky., under the supervision of a colored female teacher, who was thought to possess peculiar fitness for the work, and was highly recommended. The venerable Dr. Lacey, for some time connected with the Diocese of New York, had, previous to the existence of the commission, established a school for freedmen at Okolona, Miss., hoping to see it developed, under the fostering care of the church, into a high school or college for the training of colored teachers. His application for a small stipend was most promptly and cheerfully met by the committee, who have since been pleased to hear of the warm approval of the bishop of the diocese. In the month of August Dr. Lacey was called to his rest, ripe in years and rich in faith and good works, and the school has passed into the care of Mrs. Lacey and family, who enjoy the confidence of the Committee as most thoroughly competent to conduct it. Recently a school has been established at Taicott, Halifax county, Virginia, under the charge of the Rev. John T. Clarke, who, with the most praiseworthy zeal and devotion has relinquished his parish at that place to devote himself to the humble work of imparting religious and secular instruction to the freedmen. The number of teachers now in the field is twenty-three; the number of scholars in day and night schools, sixteen hundred. At every station we have a Sunday school; and in four places there are regularly organized congregations of freedmen. The requisite books and school apparatus are supplied by the Committee. To enter upon and occupy the fields opened to our church in connection with the freedmen, the Commission should receive at the very least one hundred thousand dollars in the next twelve months, and could use with great advantage twice or thrice that sum. When our commission began its work on behalf of the freedmen only four of the Southern dioceses, viz:—North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, had resumed their former relation to the Church in the United States, and but few of the Southern bishops and clergy had signified their purpose to engage in the instruction of the freedmen, or expressed a desire for our assistance and coöperation. Now, the state of affairs is very different. The remaining dioceses, viz.:—Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, have also returned, so that "Jerusalem is a city at unity with itself," and the bishops, clergy and laity, in convention assembled, have in almost every instance resolved to meet their responsibilities as members of the household of faith, in connection with the freedmen; have appointed committees or boards of missions to take charge of the work among them, and have asked the coöperation and assistance of this Commission, as the representative and agent of the general Church. Thus the field of our operations is not only greatly increased, but the facilities for doing our work are also greatly multiplied. The freedmen, through no fault of their own, are the occasion of political enmity and strife, and in the war of parties their best interests are in danger of being forgotten or neglected. Every Christian should rise above the din and confusion which political issues engender, and contemplate these helpless, dependent and unoffending people as they are, and set before him the one simple, paramount obligation to instruct and enlighten them in secular and spiritual learning. This our Commission seeks to do. Without education, and above all, without the knowledge of God in Christ, they must perish from the face of the earth, or drag out a miserable existence, sinking lower and lower in degradation and depravity. They are men, and as men we should regard them, holding forth the word of life, and extending to them the privileges of the Christian Church. Our work is plain before us:—to send to these freedmen the missionary and the teacher, who shall instruct them in the things that shall make for their everlasting peace, knowing that "he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's freeman; likewise also he that is called, being free, is Christ's servant."

THE DIOCESE OF COLORADO.

The BISHOP OF COLORADO read a long and interesting account, derived from personal experience and travel, of the present condition of the Episcopal Church in Colorado. He reviewed the spiritual, social, agricultural and other aspects of that State, and in conclusion said he would require $40,000 for the establishment of schools and churches, and earnest, determined missionaries to spread the word of God among the people of that portion of the far West.

Hon. MR. RUGGLES, in a highly eulogistic speech, in the course of which he adverted to the immense mineral wealth the country would yet derive from Colorado, moved that five thousand copies of the report be printed for circulation.

This motion gave rise to considerable discussion. Finally it was agreed to submit the matter to the Episcopal members of the Board, and consult them as to the propriety of publishing the reports of the bishops of Colorado, Nebraska, Africa, &c.

ADDRESS OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

Colonel LOWRY, an English officer, was introduced as being attached to the British military service in Canada. The Colonel designated the Chairman as "My Lord," and went on to say that he took the deepest interest in missionary work. America and England were two great and distinct nations, but they had a common faith and a common church. In America there was a great field for missionary labor.

The proceedings were brought to a close at a late hour, the members of the Board joining in prayer.

## METHODIST CENTENARY MEETING.

Another centenary meeting was held last evening in the Norfolk street Methodist Episcopal church, of which Rev. Charles E. Harris is pastor. The exercises were commenced by singing the hymn beginning with the verse:—

On all the earth Thy spirit shower;
The earth in righteousness renew;
Thy kingdom come and hell's o'erpower,
And to Thy sceptre all subdue.

A prayer by Mr. Hodge followed, after which Rev. Wm. B. Corbett addressed the meeting, giving a brief account of the early days of Methodism in Philadelphia, at the time the British held possession of that city.

Rev. JOHN FALKNER addressed the meeting, stating that Methodism now comprised a little more than one-seventh of the Protestant population of this continent. These numbers had been attracted to the church during the past one hundred years. When it was remembered that Strawbridge and Embury commenced their ministrations to a congregation of five or six persons, and the present proportions of Methodism are considered, a feeling of surprise is excited at its rapid growth. It has grown because they preached and sang of full salvation, and exerted an earnest, hearty sympathy in the interests of the soul.

The meeting was addressed by several other Methodist clergymen, but as their remarks touched upon subjects already fully reported in previous meetings no further notice of them is necessary.

After singing, prayer and a collection for centenary objects the meeting closed.

## COURTESIES TO FRENCH OFFICERS.

OUR NEW LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

### Reception of the Admiral and Officers of His Imperial Majesty's Frigate Themis on Board the United States Frigate Sabine, in New London Harbor, Conn.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 3, 1866.

One of the most pleasant as well as interesting entertainments has been given to the French officers that it has ever been my fortune to be present at. Commander Lowry and the officers of the Sabine deserve much credit for thus taking care of the guests of the country. Some six days ago the French frigate Themis, bearing the flag of Admiral Didelot, who commands the French fleet in the American waters, came into this harbor for the purpose of repairing machinery, which had been broken down during the passage from Sydney, C. B. I. Since their arrival the citizens and American officers have done all in their power to make their visit agreeable, which object has been accomplished in a highly satisfactory manner. Invitations for two hundred and fifty were issued. Refreshments for over two hundred were served, not including any of the ship's officers, or those of the French frigate. The excellent band of the Sabine discoursed sweet music, and all went merry as a marriage bell. The programme was gotten up in a most elegant style, comprising a list of twenty-two dances. On the first page were remarks flattering to our foreign guests, and tending to promote good feeling. On the last page was a ship-of-war in gilt. It is well to state that these were printed on board the Sabine. The decks of a man-of-war have seldom, if ever, witnessed such an array of beauty as was present last night. The spardeck was enclosed from mainmast and waist gangways clear aft to the taffrail; flags of all nations were arranged under the canvas canopy and festooned up on the inside of the bulwarks; wreaths of evergreen and trees, arranged as only sailors can arrange them, made the appearance ten times more pleasing to the eye than it otherwise would have been; the brass work of the ship shone like fire; the decks were as white as alabaster and everything wore an aspect of cleanliness; the *tout ensemble* was perfect in the extreme. The day for wide quarterdecks, such as a sailing frigate would necessarily have on account of the required breadth of beam, has now gone by, and narrow steamers with narrow decks and a horrid smell of burned oil tend to mar the pleasure of a ball afloat. None of these annoyances are present in the Sabine. We noticed at one end of the enclosure a large wreath of flowers around the letter "N," having for a background the French flag; whileover the taffrail, on a background of Star and Stripes, was a monogram "U. S." All guns from this deck were removed to the forward part of the ship to make room for dancing, except a one hundred pounder Parrott rifle, which was probably left as a reminder. This was polished to a degree which surpassed anything we ever saw before in the way of gunnery. All seemed merry, and with the little bright eyed messenger boys, each carrying a lantern, as the guests came over the side, seemed to enter into the festivities with a spirit of innocent happiness that at the offset made all feel as though they were exceedingly welcome.

On the gundeck, where the refreshments were served, all the guns were left in position, but dressed with flags and bunting very tastily. The cabin and wardroom were thrown open to the guests. The city of Norwich, Conn., was very creditably represented by twenty of its beautiful ladies, whose pleasing faces added much to render the affair magnificent. With kind and generous hosts, elegant ladies, beautiful and splendidly prepared refreshments and superb music, where is the person that could not have enjoyed such an occasion at such a place. The purpose for which this hospitality was extended by the officers of the Sabine seemed to be more than realized by the apparent enjoyment of the recipients.

## A FEROCIOUS MONSTER—HALF HORSE, HALF OX.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, Sept. 29.]

During last week an animal was brought to this city from the northern part of this State, the like of which was never before seen, we venture to assert. A year ago we learned from several reliable gentlemen who had seen it that such a monster was extant, though rather too diminutive to attract much notice, and that should it live to attain full size, would be a marvel of ugliness and ferocity. About the middle of the present month its keepers concluded that it had attained a growth sufficient to astonish any community in which it should be exhibited, and it was brought to this city, to remain, as was supposed, till after the State fair, but its extreme viciousness rendered it unsafe and improper to allow it to stay here, as well as dangerous to the crowds that will be in town during the coming week.

A gentleman who saw it while here describes it as follows:—The general characteristics and features of the horse are closely blended with those of the ox in this strange and remarkable beast. The head and neck are broad and heavy, giving it the fierce disposition of the buffalo rather than the quiet and docile character of the ox, while a mane reaching from the forehead to the shoulder and sweeping to the knees adds to the general appearance of ferocity. The horns are heavy at the base, but very short and remarkably polished and pointed. The eye is dull, but suggests things unutterable—an expression of latent power and devilishness which the general appearance of the animal confirm. The muzzle is black and ugly, the wide nostril arguing a large breathing apparatus and unconquerable endurance. The jaw is heavy and prominent, the forehead full but rather square. The depth of shoulder is very great, the fore legs short and large, the foot broad and deeply cleft. But here the bovine resemblance ceases altogether, and the equine characteristics begin. The body is slight and rounded closely covered by a glossy coat of fine short hair, a long flowing tail nearly reaches the ground. The hinder legs are smooth and lithe as those of a race horse, and the hoofs rather slight but well formed, contrasting strangely with the heavy legs and cleft hoofs of the forward part of the animal. Its gait, too, is a ludicrous cross between that of the two brutes of whose nature it seems to partake. While the motions of the forward part of the body are slow, awkward and shambling, those of the hinder are extremely graceful and agile. Altogether it is one of the most wonderful curiosities to be found in the animal kingdom. Who will give it a name?

# JEFF DAVIS.

## His Counsel Again Visits Him—His Release Looked For—The State of His Health—Correspondence in Relation to His Trial—The Situation of His Family in Canada.

&c. &c. &c.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 5, 1866.

Mr. Charles O'Conor was among this morning's arrivals from Baltimore. The object of his visit, of course, was to see Jeff Davis, and its purport and object, like his previous visits, were purely professional and private.

To predicate any probable results of the visit would be only launching into an uncertain and boundless sea of speculation. Taken in connection with the failure of the United States Court to meet in Richmond this month and Mr. O'Conor's recent interviews with the President and the Attorney General, there can be no doubt of the gravest importance attaching to the visit and its probable vital bearing upon the release of Mr. Davis, through bail or parole or writ of habeas corpus. For Mr. O'Conor it must be said, upon this subject, and everything in fact pertaining to Mr. Davis, except the simple matter of his health, he maintains a most guarded and, doubtless, discreet reticence.

Touching Mr. Davis' health, however, he does not hesitate to say that his protracted imprisonment has been and is slowly but surely, wearing his life away, till now there is but little of strength and vitality left in him. He reports him as possessing the same inflexibility of will and *mens conscia recti* he has evidenced from the outset of his imprisonment.

Mr. O'Conor left on this evening's steamer. He goes direct to New York.

### The Trial of Jeff Davis—Interesting Correspondence.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2, 1866.

The counsel of Mr. Davis, now in attendance at Richmond, deem it their duty to lay before the public the following brief statement of facts.

WILLIAM B. REED,
J. RANDOLPH TUCKER,
RO. OULD.

On Tuesday, June 5, there was a formal session of the Circuit Court of the United States at Richmond, Judge Underwood presiding. Grand Jurymen were sworn and other judicial formalities observed. Mr. Davis' counsel were present, ready and anxious to proceed to trial. On motion of the District Attorney the Court was regularly adjourned to the 2d of October, the presiding judge using this language:—

"The Chief Justice, who is expected to preside at this trial, has named the first Tuesday of October as the time that will be most convenient to him. When this Court adjourns it will adjourn not until the next term, which is in November, but until the first Tuesday in October next. The motion of the District Attorney is therefore granted. This Court will adjourn, not until November, but until the first Tuesday in October, which time is preferred by the Chief Justice and Attorney General. The case will then, if not before disposed of, be taken up."

In accordance with this order of the court, the undersigned are in attendance here. They find no court, and, except from the information elicited in the following telegraphic correspondence, have no intimations of the intentions of the judge.

RICHMOND, Sept. 29, 1866.

To the Hon. JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, Alexandria:—

As counsel for Mr. Davis we are very anxious to know if you will be in Richmond on Tuesday next, to which day, as you recollect, the Circuit Court of the United States was adjourned. We are in attendance here and are desirous to be apprised of the views of the court. An early answer will much oblige us.

WILLIAM B. REED,
J. R. TUCKER.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 29, 1866.

To Messrs. REED and TUCKER:—

There will be no United States court in Richmond next week.

J. C. UNDERWOOD.

RICHMOND, Sept. 29, 1866.

Your telegram is received. Permit us to renew the inquiry, whether on Tuesday you will be at Richmond, Norfolk or Alexandria? Your answer will much oblige us.

WILLIAM B. REED,
J. R. TUCKER.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 29, 1866.

I will be in Alexandria on Tuesday.

J. C. UNDERWOOD.

### Efforts of the Government to Secure a Trial of Jeff Davis.

A Washington despatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following:—

So far as the administration is concerned, it is understood that an order will be made that Chief Justice Chase, Judge Underwood, the United States District Attorney and the United States Marshal of Virginia, be notified that Davis is held subject to the indictment found in the United States Circuit Court, and that these officers be requested to have the proper writ issued to take the prisoner into custody under the indictment for treason.

### The Davis Family—Its Members—Their Residence in Canada—How they Live, &c.

The Ottawa (Canada West) correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following particulars respecting the family of Jefferson Davis:—

After the late war the Davis family, excepting Mrs. Davis, went to live in Canada, and they still live there. At the head of this family is Mrs. Howell, the mother of Mrs. Davis, and with her is a younger sister of the latter, who is unmarried. The Davis family consists of two boys and one girl, all young, the eldest (a boy) not being over fourteen years of age. With Mrs. Davis there is a young child, not included in the above list.

Mrs. Howell is a tall, stately old lady of about sixty years of age. She has brilliant black eyes, good features, and looks a little sallow, from age. Her hair is gray and still thick, and she wears nothing on her head. This gives her an air of dignity and simplicity. In manner she is very affable and plain. Miss Howell, whose name is Margaret, is a tall young lady of about ... years of age. She has dark eyes, good features, and a clear olive complexion, with dark brown hair. In manner she is pleasing, and there is a strong resemblance between her and her mother. The looks of both ladies are quite Southern.

Master Jefferson Davis is a fine boy of about fourteen years of age. He is tall for his age, and well made, with dark hair, dark eyes and good features. His skin is a rich brown, like that of all his family. He is now at college in Lennoxville, Canada East.

Miss Margaret Davis is a girl of about eight years of age, with eyes black as sloes and brown hair and good features. Her skin is a rich olive, like that of Miss Howell, her aunt. She is now at school in the Convent of "the Sacred Heart," near Montreal.

The last of the family to notice is master William Davis, who goes by the name of "Willy." He is a boy of four years of age, with gray eyes and light hair, and features promising to be aquiline, like those of his father. He is deaf, so that one has to shout to him in speaking.

The first place in Canada that the family went to was Chambly, a small town and military post on the Richelieu river, about twelve miles from Montreal. At that place they lived for some time in a quiet way, almost incognito. They next went to live in Montreal, and there they are now in that city, in which they may see a good deal of life if they are so disposed.

A few visitors came to see the family. They were late officers in the rebel army, one named Colonel Johnson, a second, Colonel Sutherland, and a third, Captain Richardson. All are men of the class of gentlemen in the South, and deported themselves as such in their visits to the family of the fallen chief.

The feeling of all the family was bitterly against the United States government.

One day Miss Howell was found in tears, and her mother told the lady with whom they were living that they had received some bad news. They had learned that they were $5,000 less in funds than they looked for and this had rendered their pecuniary affairs very small. Miss Howell felt this change very much, and for some time did not get over it. Like all women of high spirit, she could not brook the idea of living in indigence—she who had been reared in the lap of luxury. It was certainly a sad misfortune for any lady.

A short time after this the family left the house they were living in, in which the charge for living was small, to go to one where it was still smaller, alleging the poor state of their finances as the cause of the change. They also said they would have to discharge Mary, their servant, in order to economize as much as lay in their power.

The next place to which the family went was a house on Mansfield street, in the upper part of the city, but they did not long stay there, and then went to live in the east end of the city, in a house on the north side of Viger square, formed by Dubord street. Here they live at the present time. The house is a new stone one, and kept in good, neat style, though there is no luxury about it.

The family go to the Church of England. At first they went to the Cathedral, and next to Trinity church, which is on the northwest corner of Viger square, and therefore quite close to the house in which they now dwell. A very good man officiates there—the Rev. Mr. Bancroft, who is a native of one of the Northern States.

In December last Mrs. Howell was daily on the lookout for her son, Jefferson Howell, who was a lieutenant on board the privateer Shenandoah, and when the telegram came telling of his arrest at Portland, the old lady felt very sorrowful. He was coming on to Montreal to join the family circle, and they looked forward to a happy reunion, with him in the midst, to tell of his adventures; but ex-Lieutenant Howell, instead of coming to a new home, was taken to a comfortless prison, there to await the fiat of the law.

Mrs. Howell, in talking of Canada, said she was afraid it would be taken by the United States, or if not taken, annexed. She likes the ideas of caste that prevail in the Province, and thinks that in this the people are like those of the South, who dislike the freedom of manner and equality that is in the North.

So enthusiastic is Miss Howell in war matters that she has with her a rag of a color taken from a United States regiment, the rag stained with blood. This thing, which is a singular one for a young lady to keep, she looks upon with great pride.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

OCT. 5.—The Sally Magee, a British schooner, was seized in May, 1864, while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington. She was condemned as a prize, the amount of which, $84,000, was paid into court to await distribution to the captors. The seamen who were on board the vessel when she was captured now make a claim for wages, and demand that it shall be paid out of the prize money. The Judge reserved his decision.