The Mew Gra. B. F. WHITTEMORE, Editor. TUESDAY MORNINGOCT. 17, 1865

Valedictory.

Having accomplished the object for which we assumed the chair editorial, and fully esmblished the purposes of our advent by the introduction of an organ completely devoted and dedicated to the "Restoration, Reconstruction and Union of the States," we now pay our parting salute to those who have encouraged us in the efforts we have expended by their material and friendly aid. We assure them all that our acquaintance has been of the most satisfactory nature, and while we withdraw from their presence in a public capacity we shall ever hold in remembrance the early patrons of THE NEW ERA, which has now found its way as far as the momentous questions which concern us in the new era of our Nation. extend.

Starting out unknown, we have become well known. To each point of the compass our weekly issues have been sent, and returning mails have brought acknowledgements of our welcome everywhere

We have been plain in our dealings, matterof-fact in our columns, and striven to counsel and instruct in the blunt language of sober earnestness, believing what we have said, and saying what we believed, allowing nothing but the requirements of the hour, the "logic of events," to move us. We have told some stern truths, unfolded some unpleasant scenes, and, it may be, provoked some harsh feelings ; nevertheless we were, as the subjects of duty, ound only to answer to its dictates, and therefore could not fawn upon any.

We have been rejoiced, also, in privilege of beginning our career as a journalist, when the State of South Carolina repenting of the past, cautious of its present, and peful of its future, was seeking the oppornity to show how far it had been governed by the wrong and would be actuated by the ght. We have seen the State pass into its ional sphere out of a chaotic or anomaous confusion ; it has, in its delegated capacity, assembled and proclaimed the changes in its constitutional relations; it is now moving step by step into the sure restoration of all its er privileges besause nobler prerogatives; the new era's dawn is the bright hope of its nstructed policies, and perfect reconciliation with the promises that await a country united and cemented by the indivisible bonds of a common destiny.

Even those, who have been uppermost in the assemblies of rabid nullification, secession and rebellion, have "seen the error of their ways" and are turning to the consciousness of mis spent lives. If they are not altogether eligible emselves to the benefits which they advo cate, they are not so bound up in self-adora-

tion or aggrandizement as to forget that others have interests, and that the well-being of the community is of more consequence than individual prejudice gratified, presumption sanctioned or profiit gained. Like true statesmen. like men of a noble spirit, they await the approval of their own acts, the acceptance of their creeds transformed, by those who will not fail to acknowledge their disinterested fealty to the public good.

It has been a source of more than gratifica tion to us to know that all are not apathetic in the great matters of a change in the speculations, theories and conclusions of centuries .-We have been content at the indifference of the indifferent, the say-a-good-deals but do littles : those who incite with words, that's all. We imagine the people of the South have seen,

heard and felt enough of their merit, distinguished influence and responsibility. They wade through seas of blood in visions, but care not to spill much themselves. They believe when the mischief they have wrought

becomes dangerous that "Distance lends enchantment to the view." and prefer to see the slaughter through the elescope inverted.

During all the initial steps of our reconstructive designs we have augured success to our resoluration, from the fact of the absence of that noise and bluster which attends the non-cesentials in their every manifestations .-In our elections, at our Conventions, the sterling citizens have moved with caution, circumspection and defference to the demands of

duty. Old men eloquent in the established doctrines of State policies, fathers in the construction of our vital, institutional and constitutional laws, the thinkers of decades and long accredited actors upon the stage of our political history : with the young men prominent in the defence of their favorite maxims, faithful in the trust of sires, however exercised ; men of the forum and of the field, "eager once in the strife of error, have met and covenanted anew, determining only when of wrong convinced the right to pursue.

We have only to refer to the honorable acts of our late Convention to substantiate our most expectant indulgements in the present condition of things. When representative men like PERRY, ORR, PORTER, INGLIS and DUDLEY take the stand of progressive as well as administrative liberality in the ordinances of the future ;

South Carolina and THE NEW ERA have a when the very framers of seditious instruments istory co-eval in the amended constructions and promulgators of the necessity of disunic unsay their sayings, and undo their doings by bold and fearless denunciations of their own arguments or works, surely we cannot but insympathy brings and insurer. In retiring, then, from our official duties we vite the commendations of all who admire a noble, manly principle, such as will actuate him who finds himself misled and misleading, to acknowledge it. We are among those who appreciate the coming out from among prejudices unfounded, even if it calls for self denial and or, so will he again command their It is the quickest means of exaltation to be humbled especially in the avowals of error. Whatever may be said of the sincerity of Southern men as to their assertions ; whether or not they mean all they profess ; however much there may be a desire on the part of radical or inimical parties, persons or eliques to dispute the loyalty of their words or works, one thing is sure, no one but Southern men can The many friends of Major J. H. Nonwoon maintain their positions; no one can answer for will give him a cordial welcome, while we ex- the future but themselves as to the intent of their lives. They have the fortune or misfortune of their States, localities and persons in their own hands. They are to be the archi- That discord may fiercer rage and freer rave. tects of a nobler policy, prosperity and fame, or the builders of a rule that shall bring about their ruin and desolation. Having begun well they have only to continue in the same line of promise, and when duty is ended, they will have done well. There is much before them in the prospect that are arising, local as well as National .-Soon they are to unite again in the consideration of momentous and world wide themes, in the legislation of which, as a nation, we are to discover whether we have truly estimated the spochs through which we have passed, the oblems that have been presented, the obligaions of the present hour or whether we are worthy of the trust confided to our charge in the destiny that awaits us and the consequent examples we are to set before a quick observing, and imitating world. The present condition of things demand hen, that we sink out of the narrow limits of prescribed sovereignty and stand united upon the broad platform of our Republican declerations. That while we are mindful of the State that reared us we shall remember ou reater devotion to the Government which proects us-the continent that gives us a name and makes us honored among the nations of the earth.

A Certain Class.

There are a certain class of men every where who claim that they know nothing of what ranspiring around them unless it happens jingle with their own notions ; unless it is conrenial to their own way of thinking. If any hing occurs in their very door-yard what they feel a sympathy for, growing out their own measures, projects or de if it give, as it were, the lie to their affirms tions; if it produce results contrary to their prophetic visions, utterances or hopes, you will never know, by their acknowledgments, of the fact. Should you question them upon the phenomenon you will find them losing their senses very fast ; they will not only have bee blind at the time of the "strange event," but will grow dumb while you are dwelling upon and you will be in doubt whether or not they hear before you conclude your investigation It is not an easy matter to convince a mat upon any subject, whatever turn it may as sume, who thinks he has exhausted all its merits, and placed it among his antiquarian con-

The bent of the mind has much to do with the stupidity of some intellects to accept the changes that are wrought in the great revolutions of the world. It makes a large difference with any one whether they are satisfied with what did occur as to what will occur.-We have heard of people and seen those who preferred the days of their fathers so well that they would have been better pleased if times had never changed, if "conditions had never moved."

We presume the Hottentot would be ill ease in refinement, and the Feegee Islander poor appreciator of the code moral. It is not wonderful that a man is governed by the influence of his surroundings, that he forms es timates, makes deductions, assumes positions in accordance with the rules, reasonings and presumptions of his teachers, viz : circumstances as well as men. But, when logic is grown old and in the process of events. facts displace theories ; when the present unfolds a new book to be read, a new calendar to inspect, a something in the way so unlike the do not find at least that they are brought to confront more than a doubt, and if it be an LT's host who, mid fog and slaughter, rushed innovation, to confess it the irresistable approach of power.

There are many, some in most every comm nity, who are always neutral ; who never take any side in the political questions of the day : who disdain to be politicians ; whoseek pot to enter the "muddy pool" of contention in a public debate ; who scorn newspaper articles ; who are in fact "no politicians," yet so full of find the spirits that were nerved to desperate partizan rancour, prejudice and deseit, that, ugh one should a

The Election and the Elected.

To-morrow we shall be called upon to de posit our votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and liepresentatives of the General Assembly of the State. The polls will be open at 9 o'clock A. M., at the separate precincts, and, it is the duty of all who have the interest of the State at heart, if they are not overwhelmned with enthusiasm because of the absence of an excited contest, to swell the number of their ballots as far as they are lawfully entitled to do. No opposition exists against the popular candidates for the chairs Gubernatorial, but, let them have a strong poll, so that they may have the satisfaction of knowing that their course in the late repudiation of ordinances illegal as well as their prowess in the defence of submission to the demands of humanity, the requirements of their country has been approved of by the people. We can have no better leader than Hon. JAMES L. ORR, who has been one of the most fearless pioneers in the emerging of the State from its uncertainty and darkness into the light of present hope and security for the future. The name of W. D.

PORTER is too well known throughout our Commonwealth to require any mention of his neculiar fitness for the honor to be conferred upon him. Let us then, in our suffrages for members of the Assembly be sure and cast them for such men, as having fully comprehended the great issues before us, will take with them acceptable devotion fo the welfare of the Nation as well as the State, so that the action of our legislators may not be hampered with inconsistent obstinates or unreconcileable nonconstructionists. The announcements of the several Candidates in our District are in our columns, they have been in season for a choice to be made. Let us support the right men that "the elected" may be the true exponents of our will and the advocates of a true reform.

"Cedar Creek."

One year ago the 19th of October the bloody, strange and more than triumphant battle of Cedar Creek was fought. The very troops that now garrison this military District did more than all others combined toward turning the past, it does seem strange that sentient beings tide of success which, like a double surprise, rested upon the arm's of the Veterans of EARwith such wild enthusiasm amid the camps of the routed heroes of the Shenandoah. The yells of the then belligerents are in our ears as we write, and we care not to wake their fiendish sounds again.

> The citizens of these Districts many of them were there ; how changed the scene ! The earth has, on its axes, once revolved, and we conflict on that day of carnage and of death,

(FOR THE NEW ERA,) The people of South Carolina are now endeavoring to enter upon a state of reconcili tion, with those whom they have long been anght were their bitterest enemies. To speak andidly, the process is a difficult one, although not impossible ; important duties devolve upon both sections of the country; but we look with confidence to happy events, if those duties are faithfully performed. The war worn Southern soldier was "astonished" when the Generals, GRANT and SHERMAN, immediately after the capitulation, threw off the garb of enemies, and generously tendered them mules, horses, and other means of transportation to the homes from which this unfortunate war had so long expelled them. They were not prepared for any magnanimity whatever ; they had been taught that no virtue could be found in the Northern heart : that it was incanable of a generous emotion; and now, when they saw their former enemies extend to them the hand of friendship and reconciliation, a chord was touched in their hearts, which will ever ibrate in a Southern soldier ; he is generous and impulsive, and not the sooner excited by insult and wrong, than he is by the returning kindness of those whom he has looked upon as his enemies. The tear can start from his eve just as soon as the flash of fiery indignation. and there is no doubt that many a tear of in the Southern ranks, when they felt the kindness of victors, who offered them their sympa-into the war by the stern demands of pow-er-they wanted no war-they were sol-emnly assured that there would be none-that the change of government would be peaceful and quiet-that even the old ladies would not know of its change in twenty years-many were found who volanteered to drink all the blood that would be spilled !. Under representations like these, the masses of the people quiet remedy of Secession was held out to them, as a ready deliverance' only waiting for them to take hold of it, and rise up higher in the scale of National greatness than any other country in the world had ever done. They accepted this horrible alternative, under assurances like these, which they implicitly believ-ed; and when on the first lifting of the curtain, they saw the bristling cannon, and heard the rolling of the drums, they found their own batteries and bayonets behind them, threaten-

ing them with ignominious deaths if they dared to recede from the bloody future. Companies were required to hunt them out in their homes and drag them from their families to the butcher-pens; whilst many of them, under the convenient process of drum-head courts-martial, paid the forfeit with their lives for yearning after those once happy homes again. That they fought like heroes when drawn into the field, is but the instinct of their natures; but hat they longed for the restoration of peace, upon any terms, is a fact too often asserted themselves, when beyond the reach of detective years, to admit of any question what-ever. Many a brave soldier held his place in the ranks, whilst cursing the irresistible edicts of power, which sent him there-boys of six-

orudence or caution, and recklessly venture

their all upon Secession, as their only remedy Now in these feelings the masses of the people

wreck of their fortunes with feelings re

able consideration of their fellow-men

But what shall we say for the hundreds

mforts of life, and scarcely a dollar in the

dition of things been properly represented to them. All classes now see that it is their only haven of rest, and they sincerely desire once more to return to peaceful avocations and sup-port the Union of their forefathers for all time to come. The same generous bearing that swelled their hearts with grateful emotions on swelled their hearts with grateful emotions on the day of the capitulation will continue to produce the like results; and this, under the sure and gradual infinences of time, will at length make us all one people, much wiser, tho' sadder, from the experience of the past. They are now without money, with many pressing wants requiring to be supplied. Cot-ton is the only staple which they can carry into market from this section, with any pros-pect of immediate conversion into a cound currency. For the cultivation of this, system-atic habor will be required, and can now only be expected from these who haft their new condition as an era of profound repose, only condition as an era of profound repose, only to be broken by the demands of apperites that can be resisted no longer. It ought not to be so; but wherever the Northern soldier has been, he must have found that the plantation been, he must have found that the plantations are now in a great degree deserted and unoc-cupied. This is said to be the case in portions of Louisiana, where the new system has had time to be put into successful operation, if it time to be put into successful operation, in it was capable of it. Now, the cotton planter believes that his former operatives are become an army of plunderers, only waiting to rob from others, what their indolence prevents from others, what their indolence prevents them from producing themselves. Cannot the government, in some way, relieve an already impoverished people from this incubus, which so certainly threatens to weigh them down, be-low all hope of remedy! Whether this be done by colonization, or a system of rules and done by coonization, or a system of rules and regulations to create a compulsory industry, to be sustained by the continual presence of the Federal army, is not at all material. We assure the well-wishers of the South, that something must be done, or "peace" has only made our ruin still more intolerable. In confirmation of this, we refer with confidence to the observation of every intelligent gentleman in the Federal army, who has had an opportunity of seeing the effects of immediate pation. By referring to the census of 1850. it can be seen what are the relative proportions of the black and white population in this State, and the argument will become irresistible, "that something must be done." And as incidental to this view of the ques-

tion, may not the South respectfully ask, that the negro troops be withdrawn from amongst the negro troops be windrawn from amongst them. Surcly no one at the North now desires to humiliate still farther a fallen people. We receive the troops of our own color as our friends, and treat them as such. We appreciate the value of their presence amongst us-at this time do desire, and thank them for the substantial assistance they have already afforded us under the peculiar chrcumstances But, does not every one see that the negro sol dier carries his bayonet here only to make the subjection of the Southern man more galling than it would otherwise be; and is it not well known that only the presence of the white soldiery restrains them from excesses that would be shocking to humanity? And is it not well known, that even this presence has failed of that effect, and that their arms have already been turned even against the bosons of those who have fought for their freed Whilst, therefore, we would invite the continned presence of the white race amongst us, fust as long as the condition of the country, a long as the course it, we respectfully sug-

of events ; and, we trust that both may contique improving and improved upon, furnishing to each that support which co-operative hy brings and insures.

neve sought a successor whose ability and ozerience, whose acceptance and extended ace will warrant the highest promise in the future of our successful enterprise. As generous support.

We invite all who have added to the interes of our columns by their contributions and patronage, by their good-will and desire to further an honest motive, to continue their bestowments upon our brother, who will in the next number of THE NEW ERA make his bow editorial.

tend our most earnest speeds to his welfare.

To the gentlemanly publisher and attaches of our office, the associates still of "the coming man," we give a kind adieu.

For those whose names have graced our subscription lists and THE NEW ERA we shall ever feel a strong and abiding interest, a true and devoted attachment. To each, to all, we say farewell.

The Present Condition of Things. We have marked with interest and gratification every sign of returning wisdom in all the ons of the once misguided South .---We have had no disposition to withhold our commendations when we have found evidences of awakened solicitude in hearts converted to the faith of a perfect allegiance to the Government of the United States. Whereas there were many, who, "in honesty" it is claimed believed they were doing only their duty, when they declared themselves separated from the past : whereas they could counsel in the day of their heated imaginings, disaffection, de sertion and disun; on ; may more, conspire with fell intent toward the disruption of a country. which had been the birth-place of all their prosperity, greatness, wealth and honor ; beside the protector of even their unrighteous "rights ;" whereas the results of their wayward beligerency and folly have been as dis heartening as disastrous and full of incalcula ble injury throughout our borders ; yet, when there is a disposition to atone for such unjus-tifiable wrong, to acknowledge the mistake and the eriminality of all its acts, we must admire at least the manhood of such confessions. and accord our confidence as far as the works of the repentant correspond with their profes-

We have not failed to be vigilant in our inion of every element and attribute of noter, of the different expressions and exhibitions of loyalty, as it has been presented to us, sincere and otherwise ; we have noted from time to time the honorableness of motive. of action on the part of "leading men" in leading questions and important measures; for we care little about pretension in the absence of true meaning ; we have had some opportulowing much that was transp ad us, and we are glad to acknowledge that the impulses, the intents and aspirations of these especially in the State of South Car-oline, whose voices have been heard, can only in hope as to the political future of our State) silver and

STATISTICS & Torney

Slove out the course

Relice of Want and Suffering-

Our correspondent whose article upon the Stockade appears in this issue, has put in our hands relies of a barbarous reign, which he found in the prison dens at Florence. While they speak of the skill and adaptability of the poor subjects of want and cruelty, they are the evidence too of the dernier resorts of suffering and we can almost hear the recital of wrongs which the emaciated starving patriots endured.

Their tongues may be silent yet they speak to us from the festering graves where they have been buddled.

The Soldiers Burial Ground.

We are glad to learn that Adit. GREEN of the 29th Maine V. Vols. has commenced the building of a fence around the burial ground of the Seldiers who have died since the garrison was astablished here. He will also cause to be put un neat tablets at the head of the graves with the names of the sleeping warriors thereon. This is as it should be. We cannot guard too well, or honor too much the sacred dust of our countrys defenders.

and all have not the set

ions of their follies to announce their speculawith their former foes in unity. tions or confirmations false, they cannot with The great Desaix of our civil strife as he

hold their flings of inuendo or stay the bent of their negative intolerance.

in the tournament of words ; they are the provokers of frenzied contests ; the "s' boys" of controversy, while they keep at a convenient Perence or rather disconnection with the effects produced.

Like gnats they seek to sting the nostrils of contenders, that they may enjoy uninjured the results. They are "no politicians," but they admire the strife of those they claim no connection with. If there is not subject of discus sion or distraction enough about them, if the mind of the public is not sufficiently agitated, if the animosities of party are not with malice rent, these self-absolved, complacent, justice loving, truth-revering perfectionists, at once in sugar-coated interrogations, stir the ele-

ments

neutrality

We admire consistency ; if there are those who profess a peculiar condition or caste of character which makes them neutrals, let their

In strictest silence dwell.

These over-wise, close-keeping, always-him ing inquisitives, would have the world believe that they possess statistical intelligence that will at least answer all implicative interroga tories : at the same time they bow themselves out of your presence with the profound protestations of indifference, looking over their spectacles to observe the effect of their unequalled effrontry.

Nothing appals them, though they conju things appaling. Like a negation they an arguing always out of their own denials, and would, if possible, convince the world against itself while they turn the wheels of truth, jus tice, progress backward until the reign of delusion, suspicion, confusion should be made in Georgia. supreme. We have this certain class everywhere, like "thorns in the flesh" or publi funguses.

We have on our table the alarm ra tles of his Snakeship, who for sixteen years, has carried his venom and hissed his wrath through our precincts. We have no admira tion for any of the reptile tribe and we say to them all whether they have rattles on their tails or copper in their heads, we wish that ome Saint PATRICK or eanonised patron of all else, but that which is devlish, would banish them hence ;- they have been up and down our land, seeking whom they might devour long enough.

New Orders.

tucky Cavalry.

We have deen frequently applied to f late to know where Harper's Weekly may be obtained, and we therefore notify the public that our enterprising Postmaster Mr. Enwanns deals in all the Standard Bionthlies and Weeklies and that they will no doubt find on his counter such periodicals as they desire.

unselling peace, and dwelling

caught the sound of raging contest, when twenty miles away, as he urged his fiery charger, They are "the setters on" of those who tilt with flying speed to the thick front of battle, did not more surely lead defeat to triumph than despair to hope.

With the electrical presence of a SHERIDAN columns an inspiration that made no deed im ossible but every arm and will a giant grown. On that day the sun of "Confederate" promise set in gloom, and the braves of the Valley gave the signal assurance to the world that the strife was ending. The 19th of October shall be the date historic, when

Mid shout and groan of heroes slain, We saw the dawn of Freedom's reign The graves of the fallen shall be the monu

nents of the future to guide us where victory erched upon our banners and glory upon their

acrifices

Military Items.

The 15th Maine Vols. under command Lt.

Col. B. B. MURRAY, which has been stationed at Georgetown S. C., during the past four months, is to be relieved by three companies realize these apprehensions about their proper ty. Stimulated by what they felt to be a be of the 35th U. S. C. T., under command of Major ARCHIBALD BOGLE.

The 162d New York Vols. is named among the regiments soon to be discharged from ser-

Prominent members of Congress from all the States have protested against the mustering out of the 24 Regiments of Veteran Reserves in a communication to the Secretary of War. They ask that the Volunteer force be first dispensed with if the army is to be reduced to a peace footing. General GRANT is to be consulted on the matter.

Five Regiments of Regular Artillery are to be organised as Heavy Artillery and sent to Gen. Sheridan's Department, also some of the Regular Cavalry now under Gen. Steadmar

By Orders from the Secretary of War there are to be immediately mustered out of the service 25 Regiments of Infantry, 10 Batteries, 10 Regiments of Cavalry and 2 Regiments of Artillery. Fifteen Regiments of Infantry are to be consolidated.

Sad Accident at Florence

On the 9th inst., as the train was appro ing Florence with the 56th N. York Vet. Vols. on board, on their way to Charleston to be mustered out of the service, one of the men fell between the cars which passed over him. completely severing his leg at the ankle. Fears are entertained of his recovery as it is thought he is injured internally.

We have often wondered that the transpor fation of soldiers has not resulted in a greater General Orders No. 43 ; Concerning the re- number of casualties and believe that life has leving of officers and their successors. No. been hazarded too often by the wretched man-44; Relating to the dishonorable dismissal of ner in which they have been carried from place Lt. Col. J. M. DAILT, 14th Pennsylvania Cav- to place. We would not however attach any alry. No. 45; Respecting the dismissal of censure in this case, for we learn that it was Asst. Surgeon CHARDES B. CHAPMAN, 6th Ken- the imprudence of the soldier that caused the

> There is to be a tournament at Sum er on the 19th inst., that will no doubt ecline the one lately held at Statesburg, it taking place on the day of the Eclipse.

Messre, F. F. WARLEY, E. J. LIDE and W E. ZIMMERMAN have withdrawn from the canvass in the coming election in this District.

s of sixty were alike this unequal struggle with death. This fatal gest that in a spirit of magnanimity, we should be spared the presence of those whom we know to be our enemics, and are ready to avail themchange in the condition of the masses was forced upon them, when they had no real hos-tility towards the people of the North; for selves of every opportunity of making our condition more humiliating. In some portions of this State the proprie-tors of estates have been driven from them, they had never felt any sufficient reasons why t should be indulged. Their prosperity in iness was unexampled in history ; and over all this, was the protecting shadow of a govand are exiles from their own firesides, actualernment able to resist aggression from abroad, whilst it secured the humblest citizen from in-sum and oppression at home. They could see no causes for dissatisfaction, but every reason by suffering from want. These are gentlemen, whose nouses have ever been the abodes of an whose nouses have ever been the abodes of an elegant and generous hospitality; who have ever been secure from the pressure of want, until driven from their homes by the fierce for clinging to a government under whose pro tection they had prospered so long. There was another class of the people who held the reins of power, and who thought very differ-ently. They had witnessed the bacchanalian scenes in the capitol at Washington : they had heard the South reviled and abused; and a

contests raging around them, they sought as contests raying around them, they sought as they supposed a temporary shelter in remote parts of the country, to protect their families from violence. These homes and these estates are now held and occupied, either by stran-gers, or by persons of color, to the exclusion of the rightful owners, who are thereby comettled determination avowed to surround the South with a cordon of free States, so that all pelled to find an uncertain subsistence far away from the soil which is justly their own, and the property in slaves, which the Constitution coognized, would untimately be destroyed by around which so many memories of the past will forever cling. Will this condition of pain a piece of Congressional legerdemain, in fraud of the Constitution. Were they to sit there, and wait with patience, for the consummation and sorrow ever make these people better dit-izons well affected towards the government of this wrong? They remembered the stamp act, and the spirit of our forefathers, and were fired with what they considered a just and manly indignation. They took no counsel of that continues this oppression against them? Never! They are honorable men, who will be true to any promises they may make; if they have erred in striking at the Union, they know it : they see their error, and are willing to atone for the past as far as they can, by to atone for the past as far as they can, by pledging an allegiance to the government un-der which they live. When they promise they mean to perform, and are far above any equiv-ocation in this public duty, as they would be in those which are of the most delicate and private nature, and which every gentleman would feel bound by the strongest obligations of homes to perform. If there exiles did not share, for the reason that they did not coming patriotism, they urged upon the masses the absolute necessity of resistance, and in this way an opinion was created that dismion this way an opinion was created the people of was the only safe condition for the people of of honor to perform. If these exiles can be of honor to perform. If these exiles can be trusted, is it not polity that they should be re-stored to their homes, with the least possible delay? Just so long as they are absent, they are tempted by their suffering to every out-burst of indignation to which want can stimu-hate the human passions; whilst if once more at their homes, and their former occupations leaders of public opinion were, entirely mistaken, and none have been so surprised at this discovery as themselves. They acted accord-ing to their honest convictions, and very many of them became willing martiant very many of them became willing martyrs to the cause which they advocated—whilst the survivers are doomed to stand still, and look upon the resumed, they would soon, in the healthful employments of industry, learn to respect the authority where means in the respect the still more distressing by the reflection that they have caused so much distress to others.— The future has no bright spots for them to rest their eyes upon; and in the name of common humanity, we invoke for them the most char authority whose magnanimity had restored them to what their necessities so much requi-red. Protected in this industry by the power of the government, and animated by the dis-play of all those generous principles which win the heart's best affections, the Union would soon find in them some of its most honest and able defenders-no longer enemies, but con-scientious friends, won over by appeals to sends that were the victims of their blind onfidence in others ? Does any one feel towards them any other sentiments than those of the deepest sympathy! There is scarcely a house that is not destitute of the ordinary

able defenders—no longer enemies, but con-scientious friends, won over by appeals to sen-sibilities, ever alive to all that is magnanimous and noble, in governments or individuals. There was a time when our people did not properly apprehend the inestimable value of a government that protocted them, and secured for their enjoyment the fruits of their bonest, industry. They had enjoyed this blessing so long, without interruption, that it seemed to them a mere matter of course; and like a law of nature, not capable of being deranged or lost. That time has now passed by; we have felt what it is to be without a government, and to be exposed to all the outrages which pro-ceed from the uncarbed passions of men. As the way worn traveler flees from the pitiless storm, and seeks shelter under the comforable roof that offers its protection, so does the eit-zen retrace his stops from the wreek around him, to that place where he can find a govern-ment strong enough to secure his rights, and just enough to respect them. Could our an-cestors have spoken from their graves, they would have warned us to beware of the fearful experiment that has desolated our hand. Per-haps that warning would not have been heeded, and their descondants would still have runhed ou, to try for themselves, what they might have supposed that older heeds did not sufficiently understand. Perhaps it was inevitable that the lesson we have issened, sheald have been taught in the impressive manner in which its has been. Perhaps it was inevitable that the lesson. We have issened, sheald have been taught in the impressive manner in which its has been. Perhaps it was the only wry in pockets of any of them, wherewith to buy what they need; their negroes taken from them with every likelihood that they will now become millstones around their necks, and rebecome millstones around their nears, duce them to greater poverty still ; with deso-duce them to greater poverty still ; with desoduce them to greater poverty still; with deso-lation and ruin all around, and a dark and im-penetrable cloud before them, what encourage-ment have they to grapple with the difficulties by which they are surrounded! For four long years their deserted families have suffered at home, whilst they have been dragged to every point where an encounter with death might be invited—like the bait on a hook, they have been offered to every voracious pike which would attempt to devour them—and now, when the exhausted survivors are at length permitted to return to their homes, and are expected to be to return to their homes, and are expected to be reconciled to live as friends with victors, and forget the unpleasant memories of the past, what is the course which prudence would dic-tate, should be pursued towards them ? The Generals, GRANT and SHERMAN have answered this question; they have commenced it, and if properly followed up, the Southern mind will yield to the melting influences of a kind ann generous people. They are now disarmed and exhausted, and ask for peace on the condiand exhausted, and ask for peace on the condi-tions of their restoration to the Federal Union. This is almost the universal sentiment, which s great many have already avowed upon their eaths, whilst many others are only waiting for the opportunity. Amongst these may he found those who were most violently opposed to re-construction, as well as the great erowd who never wished to leave the Union, had the con-

