THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

ORATION OF GEORGE BANCROFT IN UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, APRIL 25, 1865.

Our grief and horror at the crime which has clothed the Continent in mourning, find no adequate expression in words and no relief in tears. The President of the United States of America has fallen by the hands of an assassin. Neither the office with which the was invested by the approved choice of a mighty people, nor the most simple-hearted kindliness of nature, could save him from the fiendish passions of releatless fanaticism. The wailings of the millions attend his remains as they are borne in solemn procession mains as they are come in solemn procession over our great rivers, along the sea-side, be-yond the mountains, across the prairie, to their final resting place in the valley of the Mississippi. The echoes of his funeral knell vibrate though the world, and the friends of freedom of event tongue induin event align over our great rivers, along the sea-side, be-sond the mountains, across the prairie, to their final resting place in the valley of the Mississippi. The echoes of his funeral knell vibrate though the world, and the friends of freedom of every tongue and in every elime tatives had authority, in the exercise of their robust to be near, and everywhere the respective Legis-latures had authority, in the exercise of their robust to be near to be mountain the friends of the mountain. Too few days have possed are his mourners. Too few days have passed away since Abraham Lincoln stood in the flush of vigorous manhood to permit any attempt at an analysis of his character or an

exposition of his career. We find it hard to believe that his large we find it hard to beneve that his large eyes, which in their softness and beauty ex-pressed nothing but benevolence and gentle-ness, are closed in death; we almost look for the pleasant smile that brought out more the pleasant since that prought out more vividly the earnest cast of his features, which were serious even to sadness. A few years ago he was a village attorney, engaged in the support of a rising family, unknown to fame, scarcely named beyond his neighborhood; his administration made him the most conspicuous man in his country, and drew on him first the astonished gaze, and then the respect and admiration of the world. Those who come after us will decide how much of the wonderful results of his public career is due to his own good common sense, his shrewd sagacity, readiness of wit, quick interpretation of the public mind, his rare combination of fixedness and pliancy, his steady tendency of purpose; how much to the American people, who, as he walked with them, side by side, inspired bim with their own wisdom and anony and how which to own wisdom and energy; and how much to the over-ruling laws of the moral world, by which the selfishness of evil is made to defeat itself

But, after every allowance, it will remain that members of the Government which pre-Republic on a solid foundation ; that traitors Riepublic on a solid foundation; that traitors had seized public forts and arsenals, and he recovered them for the United States, to whom they belonged; that the Capital, which he found the abode of 'slaves, is now the home only of the free; that the boundless making domain which was constided at and in public domain which was grasped at, and, in a great measure, held for the diffusion of slavery, is now irrevocably devoted to freedom: that then men talked a jargon of a balance of power in a republic between slave States and free States, and now the foolish words are blown away forever by the breath of Maryland, Missouri, and Tennessee; that a terrible cloud of political heresy rose from the abyss threatening to hide the light of the sun, and under its darkness a rebellion was rising into indefinable proportions; now the atmosphere is purer than ever before, and the

his pleasure, with gifts or freedom; but when at peace he withdraws from the invaded country, he must take his aiders and com-forters with him; or if he leaves them be-hind many the provent to enform he THE DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. hind, where he has no court to enforce his jurisdiction. So it is with us; the United States have courts of their own, that must punish the guilt of treason and vindicate the reedom of persons whom the fact of rebel-

lion has set free. Nor may it be said that, because slavery existed in most of the States when the Union was formed, it cannot rightfully be interfered with now. A change has taken place such as Madison foresaw, and for which he point-ed out the remedy. The Constitutions of States had been transformed before the plot-ters of freason carried them away into rebel-lion... When the Federal Constitution was formed general emancipation was thought to be near, and everywhere the respective Legis-latures had authority, in the exercise of their ordinary functions, to do away with slavery; since that time the attemnt has been made xisted in most of the States when the Union ordinary functions, to do away with slavery; since that time the attempt has been made in what are called Slave States to make the condition of slavery perpetual; and events have proved with the clearness of demonstration, that a Constitution which seeks to continue a caste of hereditary bondmen through endless generations, is inconsistent with the

existence of republican institutions. So, then, the new President and the people of the United states must insist that the proclamation of freedom shall stand as a reality. And, moreover, the people must never cease te insist that the Constitution shall be so amended as utterly to prohibit slavery on any part of our soil forevermore. Alas I that a State in our vicinity should withhold its assent to this last beneficent measure; its refusal was an encouragement to our enemies equal to the gain of a pitched battle, and delays the only hopeful method of pacification. The the only hopeful method of pacification: removal of the cause of the rebellion is not only demanded by justice: it is the policy of mergy, making room for a wider elemency; it is the part of order against a chaos of controversy; its success brings with it true reconcilement, a lasting peace, a continuous growth of confidence through an assimilation of the social condition.

Here is the fitting expression of the mourn-ing of to-day. And let no lover of his coun-try say that this warning is uncalled for. The try say that this warning is uncalled for. The cry is delusive that slavery is dead. Even now it is nerving itself for a fresh struggle for continuance. The last winds from the South waft to us the sad intelligence that a man who had surrounded himself with the glory ments, who but a week ago was named with s ments, who but a week ago was named with affectionate pride among the greatest bene-factors of his country, and the ablest Generals of all time, has usurped more than the whole power of the Executive, and under the name of peace has revived slavery, and given se-ewrite and nolitical nower to traitors from the or peace has revived slavery, and given's eurity and political power to traitors from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. Why could he not remember the dying advice of Washington, never to draw the sword but for selfdefence or the rights of his country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till its work should

ple with one united voice condemn, no great-evil will tollow save the shadow on his own fame. The individual, even in the greatness of military glory, sinks into insignificance be-fore the resistless movements in the history of man. No one can turn back or stay the march of Providence. No sentiment of de-spair may mix with our sorrow. We owe it is cast into another mould, and the gigantic system of wrong, which had been the work of more than two centuries, is dashed down, we hope, forever. And as to himself personally, he was then scoffed at by the proud as unfit for his station, and now, against the usage of later years, and in spite of numerous competitors, he was the unbiased and the indoubted choice of the American people for a second term of service. Through all the mod business of treason, he retained the sweetness of, a most placable disposition; and the slaughter of myriads of the best on the battle-field, and the more ter-rible destruction of enr men in captivity by the slow torture of exposure and starvation, had never been able to provoke him into spondency have been unknown. In serene majesty the country rises in the beauty and strength and hope of youth, and proves to the world the quiet energy and the durability

country, he must take his aiders and com-forters with him; or if he leaves them be-hind, where he has no court to enforce his cecrees, he can give them no security, unless it be by the stipulations of a treaty. In a civil war it is altogether different. There, when rebellion is crushed, the old Govern-ment is restored, and its courts resume their jurisdiction. So it is with us; the United States have courts of their own, that must the whole people. From mane to the south-west boundary on the Pacific it makes us one. The country may have needed an imperisha-ble grief to touch its inmost feeling. The grave that receives the remains of Lincoln,

receives the martyr to the Union ; the monu

FIRST-C. Rural Economy.

A HUGE AND TRUE GRAPE STORY. The Marietta Intelligencer republishes the account made two years ago of the great success of Mr. C. M. Glidden, of Ironton, Ohio, in grape culture. Having ourselves seen his vines in full bearing, and heard hi own account and its confirmation sby h neighbors, we are prepared to believe an vouch for the truth of the following fact About the last of August, 1858, t Ohio Farmer, at Cleveland, had a let from Clermont county, stating, as somethi uncommon, that a lady there had a Cat ba vine running upon her house, will had upon it that summer, "197 bunches grapes, all sound." The Mahoning Con Register beat that statement, a Mr. Si having an Isabella vine with upon it " naving an isabella vine with upon it bunches of large size"—one bunch " taining 86 grapes." To beat this last gentlemen, went to Mr. Glidden's yu vines in Ironton, and on an Isabella tria on the northeastern side of his counted 1019 bunches of grapes. then became tired of counting, and that they "already had more than an would believe," quit. The vine had

it exactly 1229 bunches. Mr. Glidden had another vine which second season from the planting of the had 408 bunches of fine grapes. In he challenged the world in a wager of to beat him in producing grapes of the quantity or quality. At that the vine, four years old, had on 1548, bu and four vines two years old had bunches, and made 30 gallons of with 'In 1859' he planted an Isabe which made the second season 594

be accomplianed f And yet from this bad act, which the peo-ple with one united voice condemn, no great wine ; and in the third season (180 with one united voice condemn, no great wine contained 2800 bunches A vine trained on the northeasterly his house made 43 gallons of wine in for which he got \$80. He made th son 435 gallons from asquare rod of

To that Union Abraham Lincoln has fallen | trenches being about the same distance bea martyr. His death, which was meant to tween; posts about seven feet high. Iron sever it beyond repair, binds it more closely rods, round, one-fourth of an inch in dia. rods, round, one-fourth of an inch in diameter, run through the posts and along the top, about 15 inches apart, forming the sides and top of the arbor. The vines run across the arbor on the top about six or seven inches apart. In bearing, the blue sky overhead is scarcely to be seen for the bunches of blue grapes. As the sun sets and shines in on the sides of the arbor, mist can be seen falling from the vines almost like rain. 8. No mother ever nursed her child with

more unwearying and tender care than does TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Mr. Glidden his grapes. But they repay all time, all care bestowed. 9. Mr. Glidden's grapes never blight or in never fail 1-Cincinnati Gazette. CAPITAL.

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had never been able to provoke him into harboring one vengeful feeling or one purpose of cruelty.

now snall the nation most completely snow its sorrow at Mr. Lincoln's death? How shall it best honor its memory? There call be but one answer. He was struck down when he How shall the nation most completely show was highest in its service, and in strict conwas highest in its service, and in carrying formity with duty was engaged in carrying out principles affecting its life, its good name, and its relations to the cause of freedom and the progress of mankind. Grief must take the progress of mankind. Grief front is to be cause of formation and breathe itself forth the character of action, and breathe itself forth the character of action, and breatherisen to all in the assertion of the policy to which he fell a sacrifice. The standard which he held in his hand must be uplifted again, higher and his band must be uplifted again, higher and his hand his hand must be carried more firmly than before, and must be carried

on to triumph. Above everything else his proclamation of the first day of January, 1863, declaring throughout the parts of the country in rebel-throughout the parts of the country in rebellion the freedom of all persons who have been held as slaves, must be affirmed and maintained. Events, as they roll onward, have removed every doubt of the legality and binding force of that proclamation. The country and the Rebel Government have cause every one born on their soil, with the few exceptions of the children of travellers and transient residents, owes them a primary, allegiance. Every one so born has been counted among those represented in Congress; every slave has ever been represented in Congress-imperfectly and wrongly it may be-but still has been counted and represented. The slave born on our soil owed allegi-ance to the General Government. It may in time past have been a qualified allegiance, manifested through his master, as the allegiacce of a ward through its guardian, or of an

infant through its parent. But when the master became false to his But when the master became faise to his allegiance, the slave stood face to face with his country, and his allegiance, which may before have been a qualified one, became direct and immediate. His chains fell off, and he stood at once in the presence of the nation, bound like the rest of us to its public deforce. Mr Lincoln's proclemation did but dansm the treason of the ford of the manor deprived him of his serfs; the spurious feu-dalism that existed among us differs in many respects from the feudalism of the middle ages, but so far the precedent runs parallel then, for treason the master now, loses his then, for treason the master now, loses his slaves. In the middle ages the sovereign ap-nointed another lord over the series and the land which they cultivated; in our day, the sovereign makes them masters of their own

The objection disappears before analysis. In a war between independent powers the inva-ding foreigner invites to his standard all who will give him aid, whether bond or free, and will give him aid, whether bond or free, and the rewards them; according to his ability and cation of the Union.

All the worn-out aristocracies of Europe saw in the spurious feudalism of slavehold-

discuss the respective advantages of oligarby an ever decreasing number of the few, the United States must live to control the deci-

sion by their quiet and unobrusive example. the season. Ston by their quiet and unootrusive example. It has often and truly been observed that the trust and affection of the masses gathers naturally around an individual; if the in-quiry is made whether the man so trusted and showed show alisit from the particular and beloved shall elicit from the reason of stable manure, to the depth of 19 the the people enduring institutions of their own, inches; (mixing in lime to a consider or shall sequester political powers for a superintending dynasty, the United States and quantity, and sand enough to country and the hence. Government have or shall sequester political powers for a su-each laid claim to the public service of the slave, and yet but one of the two can have a rightful claim to such service. That right-ful claim belongs to the United States, be-ful claim belongs to the United States, be-or Julius Cæsar, of Washington or Napoleon, mind that there were twelve Cæsars, most of them the opprobrium of the human race, and to contrast with them the line of American

presidents. The duty of the hour is incomplete, our mourning is insincere, if, while we express unwavering trust in the great principles that underlie our Government, we do not also give our support to the man to whom the people have entrusted its administration.

Andrew Johnson is now, by the Constitu-tion, the President of the United States, and he stands before the world as the most con-

spicuous representative of the industrial classes. Left an orphan at four years old, classes. Left an orpnan at four years old, poverty and toil were his steps to honor. His youth was not passed in the halls of col-leges; neverthèless, he has received a thorough political education in statesmanand he stood at once in the presence of the nation, bound like the rest of us to its public defence. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation did but take matice of the already existing right of the bondman to freedom. The treason of the master made it a public crime for the slave to continue his obedience: the treason of a master made it a public crime for the slave to continue his obedience; the treason of a State set free the collective bondmen of that State. This doctrine is supported by the analogy of precedents. In the times of feu-analogy of precedents. In the times of feu-dalism the treason of the lord of the manor dalism the treason of the lord of the manor gress. Then at the Capital, when Senators, unrebuked by the Government, sent word by telegram to seize forts and arsenals, he alone from that Southern region told them what ages; put so har the present case; for treason the master | the Government did not dare to tell them, with the present case; for treason the master | the Government did not dare to tell them, that they were traitors, and deserved the punishment of treason. Undismayed by a perpetual purpose of public enemies to take his life, bearing up against the still greater trial of the persecution of his wife and clil-dren, in due time he went back to his State, sovereign makes them masters of their own persons, lords over themselves. It has been said that we are at war, and that emancipation is not a belligerent right. The determined to restore it to the Union, or die with the American flag for his winding sheet. that emancipation is not a competence right. With the American may for his winding-sheet. The objection disappears before analysis. In And now, at the call of the United States,

we were going to Mr. Buchannon Tell Robert that grape story." had only begun the story when channon said : " I am prepared it all, for I have just received a

his vines." But every one desires to know Glidden has managed his grapes such wonderful crops. We quote

Intelligencer : HOW HE DOES IT.

Mr. Glidden lets his vines gro all the wood he can coax them to then he "feeds" them to make duce fruit-feeds them every d

His ground is the hard clay Ohio river bottom.

1. He makes it as rich as possible rous. His ground gives to the

like a sponge. 2. He digs trenches three feet deep by three and a half throwing the prepared earth on and sets in the trench the posts and sets in the trench the posts and bor. In the bottom of the trench is bones from the slaughter hous, to depth of five or six inches; upd the

he packs solid about 18 or stable manure, upon the top of white puts the prepared earth, taken from top of the trench in digging, a the from the bottom is spread over the st

of the ground. 3. He sets his plants.

never digs the ground, but feed" in a top dressing. 4. In the case of bearing day when it does not rain, the day when it does not rain, the mon face of the ground is freely spin used face of the ground is freely spin used water, from the time the graper whit until ripe. All the summer michie are fed with lime-water, about the HOUSE AND SIGN a bucket full of lime to 80 gallons of and all the soapsuds and all the dish from the kitchen is fed to the vines. heavy bunches are tied up with ty

longer than eight or ten inchestand and Scouring Establishment.

