American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For distributing the American Presbyterian in the Army, &c. A. E. Butler, Jacksonville, Oregon, \$7 00 A friend in Philadelphia, . . For A. B. C. F. M.

Assembly's Church, Washington, 150 00

DAY OF NATIONAL HUMILIATION. The President of the United States, by the following Proclamation, has appointed a Day of Humiliation and Mourning on account of the death of President

Lincoln :--By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my direction, the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public on the 17th of April, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th Bishop. of April, on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States. and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; and whereas our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away; and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation; now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of Senators and Representatives in Congress, communicated to me by a resolution adopted at the National Capital, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, to be observed, wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and I recommend my fellow-citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Al mighty God, in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues, and sorrow for his sudden and violent

In virtue whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States

Done at the city of Washington, the 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America the 89th.

Andrew Johnson. By the President,

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROCLAMATION -THE DAY CHANGED .- In view of representations coming from those Christian bodies who attach importance to church | They have also an invested fund of festival days, that Ascension Day—a day \$5000 left by Robert Hamilton, who devoted to rejoicing-occurs on the 25th, the President has considerately issued a supplementary proclamation, designating ministry. Applications should be ad-Thursday, the first day of June, for the dressed to the Trustees of the First Procreligious services in reference to the public bereavement.

THE EPISCOPAL RECORDER ON THE ASSASSINATION.

hour of dark suspense when the country | Presbytery had a feeble church. was agitated with rumors of peace on less than radical terms, and we felt the of our vigorous Michigan Presbyteries. a Narrative of 1814. Niff giving way on the part of so many of At its annual meeting recently held in Dogs. course, we found in it a supporting symus in other quarters where we had calculated on a nerve adequate to the emergency. For these reasons, out of nunational duty, as conferred upon us by this dark Providence, we select the late number of the Recorder :-

"We do trust that this spirit in which the rebellion was conceived and born, will, at length, be comprehended by all our citizens. If the bitter speeches and writings, in which language has been tortured to give out keener expressions of hatred than it is fitted to convey-if the slow murder of our prisoners by the thousands has not awakened some or them to a conviction of the essentially devil-ish spirit in which this rebellion has originated and been conducted, we cannot but think that this unprovoked murder of our Chief Magistrate, will reveal it to them in its real hideousness. Whether it be the work of a few individual wretches, or whether they are the agents of many others, it is in either case, but putting in practice what has long been preached. It is but the Richmond Sentinel turned into a bowie knife, and the Examiner into a revolver; and then wielded by a literal instead of a literary and theoretical assassin.

What lessons are we taught by this hour? Is it meaningless? Have we not been too boastful, as a nation, in our success; too selfproud and self-confident? Then, again, have we treated the freedman as we ought to have We snatched him from slavery; did we give him any thing more than the name of liberty? We acknowledge that forging his fetters brought upon us the war; have we not replaced his old fetters by new ones, forged in our own midst? Let us have clean skirts in this matter. Let us do the negro justice, else God's judgments be visited upon us still more heavily. Let us, as a nation, seek to know the Divine will, and knowing, perform it, putting aside all the blind prejudices of the past.

REV. MR. HAMMOND has been holding children's meetings in Calvary and Clinton Street Presbyterian Churches, and Wagner Institute, during the past this should increase the interest of the week. An open air meeting of great interest and solemnity was held in South Broad Street, on Sabbath afternoon, and other important services, including one in the Academy of Music, were in contemplation.

Aews of our Churches.

SPARTA, N. J.—A pleasant spiritual interest has pervaded the church in this place. (Rev. F. E. M. Bacheler's,) for a long time past. Ten persons were received to the communion, on profession of their faith, on the 9th ult. Six others had been received a short time before.

ACCESSIONS TO GREEN HILL CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA.—We learn that this church, (Rev. F. L. Robbins') at its communion last month, received to its sermon was preached by the pastor—an membership between thirty and forty new-members—a large proportion of upon Exodus xx. 26. The building oc-

ORDINATION.—At the late meeting of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, Mr. James M. Anderson, Licentiate, Presi dent of the Ohio Female Collage, was ordained to the work of the ministry. Prof. Allen, of Lane Seminary, preached the sermon, and Prof. Evans, of the same institution, delivered the charge to the

IRVINGTON, N. Y. - The church in this place, late the pastoral charge of bers, more than one-half of Rev. Charles A. McHarg, who was compelled, by ill health, to withdraw from t, has in prospect the settlement of another pastor, Rev. John De Witt, who has accepted their call, and whose labors are expected to commence early in the present month.

THE PRESBYTERY OF RIPLEY has lected Rev. J. W. West and Ruling Elder J. N. Salibury, M. D., Commissioners to the Assembly, and Rev. D. Gould and Ruling Elder D. B. Evans, Alternates. Fraternal arrangements in relation to feeble churches were proposed to the Chilicothe Presbytery, O. S., and take place at San Leands, May also the Presbytery of the United Pres-

Edward Wells, Esq., elder, as the Com-missioners to the General Assembly. of the war will be followed by su Rev. Harvey Smith and Peter Roe, influx of the Southern Presbyteria elder, alternates. The Presbytery dis-ment [into the O. S. church, w solved the pastoral relation of Rev. J. T. Ostrom with the congregation of New if not impossible. The Presbyter Windsor; also ordained Clarence Eddy, not however speculate as to wh and installed him pastor of the congre- of a unity would exist in the con gation of Canterbury.—Evan.

Onio.—These churches are now vacant. pared to receive the influx of the and wish to secure a pastor. They have said element. an excellent parsonage and garden. was an elder there, the interest of which is appropriated to the support of the

PRESBYTERY OF FRANKLIN .- The an- by Gail Hamilton. Autocrat nual meeting of this Ohio Presbytery Breakfast Table. was held April 4. The Commissioners elected to the Assembly are—Principals. Rev. Homer McVay and Ruling Elder The Recorder is the Philadelphia John McElroy; Alternates, Rev. F. A. paper of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Griswold, and Ruling Elder B. Dicken- Little Kate and Jolly Jim. In all the great issues involved in our son. Courtesies, by delegates were in- ham. long national struggle, both the formal terchanged with the Columbus Presby- From the Presbyterian P and the more real and underlying ones, tery, O. S., and proposals were made to Committee:- The Sunday-sch it took its stand promptly and right the latter for some equitable fraternal Family, and the Church; by We have a vivid remembrance of the arrangement in localities where each Hawks, Cleveland, Ohio.

PRESBYTERY OF MONROE.—This is one | Wm. H. Goodrich. The Youn our religious papers, how we read in the Monroe, Rev. S. E. Wishard and Ruling Recorder manly utterances of fidelity to Elder Samuel Hart were elected Comthe principles of national and eternal missioners to the General Assembly. righteousness. In our own well-resolved Their alternates are Rev. W. S. Taylor and Ruling Elder Van Horn. The stated pathy which then seemed fast failing preaching of the gospel is enjoyed in fourteen of the sixteen churches belonging to the Presbytery, but we regret to learn that only five of them have constimerous and well uttered views of the tutionally settled pastors. The religious religious press concerning the present interest in the church in Monroe, heretofore noticed in our paper, still exists to church. It was addressed b some extent, and several other churches of several denominations following paragraphs from articles in a have enjoyed more or less blessing fol. among whom was the Epise

lowing the week of prayer. PRESENTERY OF GALENA AND BELVI- was formed, based upon t DERE.—From the Narrative of the State of Religion, made out at the recent meeting, we take the following matters of special interest :- "The churches of authority, and the only Lawrence, Galena, and Belvidere in par- sufficient rule of faith and ticular, have been made glad by 'times lief in God the Father, the of refreshing from the presence of the Holy Spirit, and that Je Lord.' In the last named church they God, and that the Holy S have enjoyed tokens of the presence and trusting for redemption grace of the Spirit unprecented in their | Saviour, and being all ren history. In the course of a series of same Holy Spirit; belief in meetings, commencing with the Week | ing punishment of finally if of Prayer and continuing about eight ners, and the eternal salva weeks, sixty-seven persons were brought | faithful in Christ Jesus to the Saviour and have made a public substantially the same life profession of their faith. Of the number, faith, and prayer." The thirty-three were heads of families. Association, as expressed Several of them are among the most tution, is to promote Chris twenty persons were hopefully converted. | tions. About one-half the number were heads of families. One thing worthy of notice in the report from these churches is. that full communion with God's people were missions have contributed to the in 1864, after earnest discussion and the large majority of those brought in to the children of believing parents, and had can Board one thousand dollar stigation, had seen best to make the received baptism and early Christian hoping that others would add "irrevocably permanet," they nurture. Some of them expressly attribite sums till \$300,000 would all have done so then, and that they buted their conversion, under God, to up. We are happy to say that not do it—that the Plan was shorn these early influences followed up by thousand has been just added by this feature—implies that on the country, would have a salutary effect in the prayers of believing friends. All in Pennsylvania. church in her baptized youth, and stimulate the various agencies for their im-

provement." YORK.—The congregation of Rev. Dr. Which shall appear next week.

new and beautiful church edifice, on the CHURCH EXTENSION AND GENERAL to be adapted to fresh exigencies in the CHARACTER AND DEATH OF ABRAstreet. The dedication services were appointed for the last Sabbath morning, and the pastor was announced as the preacher for the occasion.

erected for the West Presbyterian Church | were two questions in regard to the sub-(Rev. T. S. Hasting's), took place on ject of Church Erection. Sabbath morning, the 23d ult. Rev. Drs. Hatfield and H. M. Field, and Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, Jr., participated with the pastor in the exercises. The able and interesting discourse founded established style of architecture, take for its leading idea the Italian Gothi It is a fine structure, and well adapted to its use. The church, originally kee as Carmine street, is one of those w have grown into vast proportion by the force of wealth, but by an working element within, attended rich measures of Divine influence its organization in 1829, it has came in on the first public profession of

SAN JOSE, CAL, PRESBYTERY. Presbytery met at Oakland, Marci and was enlarged by the reception minister, Rev. W. W. Martin, fo Presbytery of Sierra Nevada, churches hitherto independent San Jose, and the other at San Arrangements were made for lation of Mr. Martin, (placen and for the ordination Ma ander, a licentiate of Mau The Presbytery memorialized the byterian church on the ground.

THE PRESENTERY OF NORTH RIVER, at their recent meeting in Canterbury, appointed Rev. L. P. Ledoux, D.D., and less the consolidation be effected. pose, as to render the union under ted body, on the assumption that HANGING ROCK AND PINE GROVE, jority of the O. S. part is, by its

BOOKS RECEIVED.

From Lippincott & Co.:-Me Instruction. By James P. Wick From Smith, English & Co Young Student.

From Ticknor & Fields :- Ou byterian Church, Hanging Rock, Ohio. Folks, for May. Skirmishes and S

> From W. H. Appleton: Life of Sherman.

From R. Carter & Bros. Church Lectures. Christian

Blessed; a Christmas Message

CHRISTIAN UNITY-Cincing sponded to the appeal for movement among evangelical not for immediate organic un voluntary associations to tween all such churches the Spirit A large and spirit was held in that city, for the on the 20th ult, presided of Dr. Thompson, of the N. S. McIlvaine. A permament declaration of faith and pr "Belief in the Holy Scriptu inspiration of God, posses

this city, last Monday.

HARRISBURG PRESBYTERY. an interesting report of the proof this body, at its late meeting Prentiss have erected for themselves a pastor of the church of York."

[The first of this series of articles will be found on an inside page.] EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN PRESBY-

The dedication of the new edifice TERIAN: We stated last week that there

I. Has the Assembly any right to change the character of the Plan? and II, is it expedient? We have already spoken of the legal

right. We will now inquire as to the constitutional right. Does the plan itself, or past acts of the General Assembly, irrenew-members—a large proportion of them men. A deep religious interest is also manifest in the Sabbath School.

Opply arron — At the late meeting. It would seem that a plan adopted after "earnest and protracted discussion," after "patient and thorough investigations of the Committee proposing the plan, and the careful considering the plan of distribution might be changed; in answer to which it was resolved by the Assembly, "that the plan contains no conditions not necessary in fulfilment of the prophecy, "when mercy and truth meet together, righteousness and peace kiss each other." Exalted by the careful considering the plan of distribution might be changed; in answer to which it was resolved by the Assembly, "that the plan contains no conditions not necessary in fulfilment of the prophecy, "when mercy and truth meet together, righteousness and peace kiss each other." Exalted by the care, when the words of a grimmer prophet are fulfilled: "Our feasts are turned into mourning of an only son, and the end thereof the pun, and the careful considering ich iof it by the Assembly at its adoption," not it of no doubt as to its capability by right to be changed in its character, and Fund." that if the "doctrine of permanency" as a "fixed and irrevocable feature" were to be found anywhere asserting its right it would be in the Plan itself. To this Plan we go. But no such word as "permanent," "irrrevocable," or any such idea can be found in it at all as to its mode of operation. But just the opposite. This may startle some who have heard so much about the "great idea,"

and "doctrine of Permanency." The first article of the Plan (and this is the only article, with the last, that has been quoted to show its rrevocable permanency") says :-- "This Fund having been committed to the General Assembly as a Special Trust, no part of it as now established, nor any additions which may hereafter be made to it, shall ever be used for any other purpose than that of aiding feeble congregations in recting houses of worship." The last 16th) article affirms that "the first article shall admit of no alteration or mendment, and that no change shall be nade in any other part of the Plan exept by an affirmative vote of two-thirds the General Assembly."

There is, therefore, nothing in the lan obliging the Assembly never to hange the method or permanent characer of that Fund, whether of "the 100,000" or "additions which may ereafter be made to it."

The Plan simply affirms—(1) that nis money shall be used for a specific urpose, viz.: "ciding feeble congregaons in erecting houses of worship. 2) That this is the only thing about plan that "shall admit of no alteraon or amendment," and (3), that all ther articles and features of the Plan ay be altered by "a vote of two-thirds "the General Assembly." The 14th article of the Plan espe-

ally determines in what manner the oney shall be used for this purpose. requires that the money loaned or onated shall all be paid back under gal obligation, it is true; and that "the mount loaned to any congregation shall ever exceed the sum of \$500, nor shall be amount given to any congregation in any case more than \$200." But the Special Committee and the March 17th 1863 in which this passage of so altered as to read, instead \$500, best material I ever saw." 50; instead of \$200, \$300." And if cording to the Plan, to make the loans e cent or nothing, and the donations ore or less, as two-thirds of the Assemmay deem best; and to withdraw bond and mortgage for the security the repayment of donations; or to rese the obligations of the congregations take up a collection for this purpose. We do not ask whether this is expeent, but whether the Assembly has the ht. The trouble with those who empt to prove the "unalterable pernency," seems to us to be, that they ve taken the first article which speaks poly of the object for which the money ll be used, and they have affirmed t this article determines the manner mode of the administration of the nd which is explicitly stated in arti-14th, and which is changeable by a thirds vote of the Assembly.

thirds vote of the Assembly.

Chirchus, so far as the Plan is concerned,

"great idea," and "doctrine of irrethe able permanency" falls to the ground.

son for such an omission. And there AMERICAN BOARD.—Sayoral fri Strong presumption, that if the Assemstion of possible change to the de- public conscience the world over.

oments of time and to the wisdom of ng Assemblies, according to the rtant principle—to use the words

development of a new and enlarging

(2) That such a course is wise, no one can dispute, except those who believe in the infallibility and unerring foresight of the General Assembly.

Is it to be supposed that because, at the time of raising the money and since that time, a majority of the Assembly has considered the unchangeable nature of the Fund an important feature, as most useful—that, therefore, the Assembly is unalterably committed to this opinion for all time to come? Has a General Assembly never changed its mind? And will it never again?

to the permanance and perpetuity of the

contains conditions necessary to the permanence of the Fund? Evidently because it is not true, and they, therefore, used the singular, not to say inaccurate language above; for there "are"
some "conditions of the Plan which are

"conditions of the Plan which are
some "conditions of the Plan which are "the hour."

"which follows a first outburst of ambushed evil as yes to expert the unmoved stability of affairs, but the mourning continues, and we gather now to learn from each others' hearts the lesson of the hour. not necessary to the permanency of the the hour. Fund." The Special Committee who reported at Dayton, also imply and affirm that the General Assembly has the constitutional right to change the Plan. See pages 7, 8 and 9.-

We can on quote the following:-"If indeed there shall be for a series of years constant accumulation, then will it be incumbent on the Assembly to mature some plan by which the Fund shall be made to accomplish a larger amount of

Whether there be any moral right to give away to feeble Churches any "part of this Fund," we will consider in another article April 25, 1865.

FRESH DEVELOPMENTS OF SOUTH-ERN BARBARITY.

One by one, new evidences are creeping forth from the captured archives of the rebellion that it lay in the very nature of such a satanic enterprise to transture of such a satanic enterprise to transform all active participators in it from men to savage fiends. It has been a somewhat favorite idea with many of our northern friends, that there remained the saturation of the saturatio our northern friends, that there remained among them, men in whom all the nobleness of humanity was not crushed out—men who, it is true, were laboring under a deplorable delusion, but who were nevertheless magnanimous, high-minded, and thought it a thousand times, for it is too remarkable a quality, ever to be passed in silence. It ment; it not only essayed to speak the truth, but it succeeded in speaking the truth. Its statements were free from perplexing adumbras, and from Janus-faced meanings, You could always tell what Abraham Liucoln meant to say. And he not only spoke but acted honestly chivalrous. Among this supposed class, none stood higher than Judge Ould, who so long held close communion with our authorities, under flag of truce, as Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. Rev. Mr. Craighead of The Evangelist, in a long and interesting narrative of his

th the Special Committee and the March 17th, 1863, in which this passage ocrustees of the Fund recommend to the curs: The arrangement I have made works ssembly, "that article 14th of the Plan largely in our favor. We get rid of a set of

express purpose of making them useless to the Union armies when exchanged, and receiving in their stead an equal number of well-nourished and fat rebels, in the best possible condition for campaign service. It is in the miliar title which embalms his honesty, that this chivalric Ould exults, and the tenor of his congratulations is unmistakeably an encouragement to pursue mutiny or Ashantee ferocity excel this?

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED.

The tendency of public opinion to a dangerous leniency in the treatment of world. Almost simultaneously, the law- and to the pulsations of the American heart. able permanency" talls to the ground.
But we are told, and no one wishes makers in three European countries have with a sacred welcome only second to the voice But we are told, and no one wishes decided upon the abolition of capital of God.

The three countries are Accompanies. deny it, that the General Assembly punishment. The three countries are punishment. The three countries are the Kingdom of Italy, and the Duchies of Wurtemberg and Weimar, in Germany.

We notice that the discussion of the sub-Now, in regard to these utterances of ject is going on in some of the religious t Assemblies, we remark (1) It journals of England, by whom it is approminent citizens of the place—men of by meetings, publication; and meetings inasmuch as some have parently regarded as an open question that the place—men of by meetings, publication; and read this "destrine of permanenes". It is one of the prominent citizens of the place—men of by meetings, publications and med this "doctrine of permanency" It is one of the ominous signs of the the meetings commenced with the Week takes the office of permanence in the meetings commenced with the Week takes the office of permanence in the plan so that the Assemble of the Divine method in the plan so that the Divine method in the plan so that the Divine method in the plan so that the plan so the plan so that the plan so the plan so the plan so the the meetings commenced with the Week takes the office of permantar Pre did not fix this in the Plan so that of the Divine purity and hatred which encouraged crime. But so he was! and of unrighteousness, to tone up the minds now that his work is described. of Prayer. Believers experienced a large | Its other offices are filled to cler could be no mistake as to this revival of strength, and upwards of and laymen from ten different der revocable feature:" and that on the and consciences of men against the der without satisfaction the board of strength. revocable feature;" and that on the and consciences of men against the de-A meeting for this object was er hand, we find provision in the Plan moralizing influences of the materialistic its change. There was some cogent and pantheistic philosophies of the time. Let us unceasingly pray that our new President may have grace to discharge the stern duties of his station, and of the hour, without yielding a hair to the licentious tendencies of the time. The spectacle of a rigid administration of justice to those who so richly deserve it in this ble it was thought best to leave the checking crime, and in toning up the

College Union.—The union between Washington and Jefferson Colleges, Pa., has been accomplished, and a Board of Trustees for the Special Committee—"of having united College chosen. According to the prescribed pledge given, the Rev. Dr. Beatty, of Steubenville. Ohio. has paid \$50,000 to the

HAM LINCOLN.

A DISCOURSE PREACHED BY REV. HENRY FOW-LER, PASTOR OF THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AUBURN, NEW YORK.

"And the angel of the Lord called unto Abraham out of Heaven the second time."-GENESIS XXII. 15.

In the midst of unequalled rejoicings, we are called to unequalled sorrow. The certainty of peace was revealed to us as a bright vision; peace won by victories, not bought by conditions; peace the seal of an indissoluble Union, not the treacherous truce of independent sover-eignties; peace the virtuous bride of liberty; not the mistress of oppression; peace,

"Whole as the marble, founded as the rock,

lan contains no conditions not necessary to the permanence of the Fund? Evidently pecause it is not true, and they, there-

Our grief is both national and personal.
When the President of these United States was murdered, the shot was aimed at our Country. The Republic shivered with the shock; each The Republic shivered with the snock; each.
American seemed called to avenge the blood;
for, when Abraham Lincoln fell, "then you and I and all of us fell down, whilst bloody treason flourished over us."

But our grief has its tenderer as well as its na-

sterner aspect, its personal as well as sterner aspect, its personal as well as its national elements. The Filial has taken possession of our souls. Not only had the President's administration constructed, in the heart of the nation, the confidence which upbuilds between honest citizens, but his character had won the neculiar trust felt by the son for a wise and good honest citizens, but his character had won the peculiar trust felt by the son for a wise and good father. We were not afraid to ask his reasons, and we were willing that he should act without giving reasons. We received his explanations, and with faith alike unquestioning, we accepted his reticence. His wisdom seemed to us great, but not remote; his greatness upbore all the nation with him as one family. He was

great, but not remote; his greatness upbore all the nation with him as one family. He was, and always will be—"Father Abraham." In discussing his character, I do not dwell upon the attainment of the Presidential chair, from humblest beginnings, because in this Abraham Lincoln is not remarkable. It is our Institutions which are remarkable. Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, Millard Fillmore, and now Andrew Johnson, have become Presidents though beginning life in straitened circumstansay. And he not only spoke, but acted honestly. His words and his deeds were one. The grand unity of truth wrought them into its clear conunity of truth wrought them into its clear consistency. Few men have lived who held over the people, by simple integrity, such prevailing power, or demonstrated to the world with such conclusiveness, the transcendent scope of uprightness. While conceding that in common life, "honesty is the best policy," some have imagined that on the broader field of State or National politics, success best could be attained in a long and interesting narrative of his observations during a recent visit to Richmond, relates the following:

'In the building formerly used by General Winder, the rebel Superintendent of prisons, among other documents was a letter written devices: he was not wearying himself with anxieties about the consistency of his record; he trusted the Truth, and she took care of him. His way out of political labyrinths was short. Thus it was that in the lists of diplomacy the President was never ensuared, confused, or doubled on. He was more than a match for professional partisans, and for Southern leaders 50; instead of \$200, \$500. The "arrangement" referred to is the trained in the dialectics of the Conclave. I do not affirm that honesty was the only source of this superiority; we must give full credit to it. sterling sense; but honesty was the main, as it was the moral, head of that fountain of power which enabled Abraham Lincoln to govern the Republic in these years of trial. A trait as difficult of retention as of attainment, it was held

> With this upright speech was united the hearing ear. The President listened to all comers. He exercised a patient absorption. His long-suffering was never exhausted. With equipoise it. Can the records of the Hindoo applicant, but to each statement of all applimutiny or Ashantee ferocity excel this?
> And yet men of this stripe prate of their immunities under the terms of surrender, expect to cheat the gallows, and even to resume their standing and insolence in the country. Well we shall see.
>
> cants. He entertained and considered many sides. Coming into the Presidential chair without investiture of a clique, he held himself untrammelled by exclusiveness or even partisanship. He was accessible to any and all the people; border State men, peace men, war men, conservatives, radicals, religious men, practical men, theorists, were received and their arguments weighed. His greatness lay in this all-comprehensive receptivity. He belittheir arguments weigned. His greatness lay in this all-comprehensive receptivity. He belit-tled nothing, ignored nothing; he had that "wisdom from above which is easy to be entreated, gentle, without partiality, and without hypocrisy." No ruler has lived who kept his high crimes is manifesting itself in the old ear closer to the motions of the popular thought,

> > tion. He sought to reprieve rather than to condemn. Mercy overruled justice. He was the father rather than the judge of the people. He went to meet the prodigal while he was yet a great way off, sometimes while unrepentant. We have blamed him for this. We have without satisfaction, the handwriting of history, as it inscribes MERCY in crowning letters above the record of his life. No man living could have won, or would have won, from the American people easier terms for traitors. To gratify his purpose of mercy we would have sacrified our sense of mercy we would have sacrified our sense of justice; and rebellion revealed the depths of its malignity when it called Abraham Lincoln a tyrant, and the height of its folly when it slew him. Tyrant? Yes! as Moses was a tyrant to the Israelites; as David was a man of Reliel to the cursiin Chimain and was a man of Belial to the cursing Shimei; as Paul was a revolutionist to the Ephesians; aye, as Jesus was a wine-bibber and a publican to scribes and pharisces.

In thus analyzing the moral qualities of the President, I have touched upon the intellectual characteristics, for moral and intellectual, in his nature, interwove their threads as warp and woof. His mind was honest as his heart. It received and discerned the truth. It never failed, however slowly, at last to grasp and hold the essence of the thing. Laying off on either of applying the immutable princifund of the new institution—a noble, generous our religion, sufficiently pliable gift.—Presbyterian.