THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The Episcopal Recorder of the 17th has a good-tempered but decided article on the late Pastoral of Bishop Potter, against affiliation with other denominations. After Even when I have followed my kindred to referring to the fact that the Bishop himself by his own confession was in error in was holy. permitting Greek Priests to officiate in Trinity Church, the article concludes

The Bishop, it is true, has repented. He turns his censures against himself. But he can scarcely be surprised that his exhortations should have little weight with those who think that his repentance needs to be re-pented of, and who consider that to be their duty which he regards to be their transgres-

sion.

The truth is, this is no case of violated law. The Bishop makes no other charge than that it is a case in which that mythical individual, "an unbiassed person," would conclude that there had been the violation of the spirit and intent of the law. It is the conflict of two theological systems central and life-giving power. In the other, truth, and that truth, a free justification by living faith in Christ-or rather, Christ himself, so apprehended by faith—is the source of all spiritual life. In the one, grace and life are regarded as coming to the soul through sacredotal and sacramental agencies. In the other, life is believed to come directly from the Holy Spirit; and the Church, the order, is regarded as primary, essential, and supreme. Hence the affinities of the one are towards Churches where Episcopacy, and ritualism, and sacramentalism prevail, even though the truth, as it is in Jesus, be grossly corrupted; because the life is believed to be dependent on the order and not on the truth. The affinities of the other are towards Churches where the truth, as it is in Jesus, is preserved; even though Episcopacy be lost, because the life is believed to be dependent upon the truth and not upon the order. Now it is these two tendencies in the Church that Bishop Potter's pastoral really contem-plates; and his letter is an attempt to introduce Episcopal authority into what is essentially a question of theology, and not of discipline. Authority has, as yet, no place here, and can have no other operation than to give new activity to these tendencies and systems. We hold no sanguine theories of organic union with other Churches, we do not desire it with Churches that are not Episcopally organized; but we prefer to cultivate a spirit of co-operation and full recognition and heart communion with orthodox bodies, which hold to the truth as it is in Jesus, rather than to seek union or communion with Churches that smother life under forms, and which the salt of Episcopacy has not been able to save from corruption. "If the salt has lost its savor, wherewith shall it

The Independent's leader of the 15th indignantly repels the "insinuation" of the Evangelist that the Boston council is the Evangelist that the Boston council is the sales of the polls. And we are sure they will yet rue the day that they left out from the constituency another class of men who are vastly more fit for the solemn trust of citizenfirst step towards a permanent representative body of Congregationalists. There must be some grounds for this "insinuathrough it is constrained to make the following admission:-

It is not to be denied that there has been, at different times, especially among the clergy, a desire for the establishment of some supervising power having authority to exercise "review and control" over the churches. But, thanks to the tenacity of the churches, But, thanks to the tenacity of the churches, educated to stand up for their original liberties, no such scheme has succeeded, and the churches retain their God given rights, as anosthes anosthes and the days of the Alexandria Constitution is now the only organic law of the State. One clause of this Constitution disqualifies from voting every white male citizen of the State who, since January 1, 1864. has "voluntarily since In the general political life of the world, its successes, to a certain degree, are also our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our political life of the world, its successes, to a certain degree, are also our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our political life of the world, its successes, to a certain degree, are also our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our political life of the world, its successes, to a certain degree, are also our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our political life of the world, its successes, to a certain degree, are also our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our political life of the world, its successes, to a certain degree, are also our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our political life of the world, its successes, to a certain degree, are also our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our political life of the world, its successes, to a certain degree, are also our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our political life of the world, its successes, to a certain degree, are also our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our successes, for it is the same European Powers of our s apostles. . . There was a time when consociation exercised a coercive power, by having the civil power of the State to back it up. But now that the State no longer tries to "run the churches," consociation has no more power than any other council, that is, the power of opinion.

The same paper contains an interesting account of the funeral services observed in Berlin, in honor of President Lincoln. They took place May 2d, in the new and unable to get inside of the church. The King was represented by his adjutant, Major-General von Boyen; Bismark, the Prime Minister, was also present. Dr. Krummacher, the celebrated court-preacher at Potsdam, delivered an address, which is thus spoken of by the correspondent:

Like a very Boanerges he poured forth his righteous indignation against a system which could generate deeds such as have been wrought by the rebels during their four years of warfare. His words came gushing forth like a torrent, that would fain tear away every remnant of that hideous system that debases man into a chattel, and transforms the human heart into the heart of a wild Nor did the speaker fail to recognize that divine hand that chastens in love, and that beneficent Providence that has brought four millions of slaves out from the land of four millions of slaves out from the land of bondage, that has guided our nation on through its terrible struggle, across the red sea of blood, through which it must needs pass, through all those bitter experiences in "the Wilderness," and now, when it has triumphed over its enemies, its leader is permitted but to view the "promised land"—a lead that as in a vision, he had seen, and of land that, as in a vision, he had seen, and of which he had prophesied long years before, a land from North to South, from East to West, united and free. Wherefore this mysterious Providence? Is it that one, possessing the strong and the stern hand of a Joshua. "may go in and possess the land?" Is the voice of the Lord to be now heard, as of old, saying, "Thou shalt make no covenant with

them, nor show mercy unto them?"

Never has Berlin—never has Europe—been so deeply stirred by the death of monarch or statesman. The blow that removed President Lincoln from the midst of his people was a blow at which the whole world shuddered and recoiled. Every item of intelligence pertaining to his life—to its wonderful development and to the cause of human rights, which he so nobly represented, sealing his testimony thereto with his blood have been grasped after, and read with avidity.

Rev. Dr. Field, of the Evangelist, after trying the usual round of summer resorts, settles down upon his old home in Stockbridge, Mass., where he has provided himself with a summer residence. Whereupon he thus discourses in the columns of the

I suppose it is one sign that we are slowly

home. Like a poor dove that has strayed | groes away, he comes fluttering back, and after sailing round and round, at length settles down on the old family nest. Every year I have made a pilgrimage to the old home, and every time it has seemed dearer than before. the grave, still their presence has seemed to hover over the spot, and the very ground

Aews of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

NEW CONSTITUTION IN MISSOURI. The struggle for the adoption of the new Constitution in Missouri is over. The official vote is not in, but the returns are sufficient to remove all apprehension of its defeat. The importance of this triumph to the future character and prosperity of the State may be estimated by the following synopsis of some of its most important provisions:—
_ It declares Missouri a Free State forever

It establishes the equality of all men before the law. It prohibits legislation interfering which are found within the Church. In the one order, and that order Episcopacy, is the of their color. It declares that Missouri shall ever remain a member of the American Union. It excludes from the ballot-box and from office, traitors, rebels, rebel sympa-thizers, guerrilla marauders, bushwhackers, and their aiders and abettors. In like manner it excludes Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty and O. A. K's. In like manner excludes those who enrolled them-selves as disloyal, or as Southern sympaministry, and the sacraments, are the chosen, honored, and divinely appointed agencies to bring the soul directly, through the truth, to the source of all holy life and power. Hence, in the one system truth, and in the other order, is regarded as primary, essential and immigration from Europe, by extending the elective franchise to those persons of foreign birth who have more than one year before an election, declared their intention, according to law, to become citizens of the United States. It forbids private, local and special legislation, which for thirty years has cursed the State, and brings the State under a uniform system of general laws. It prohibits lotteries. It forbids the Legislature making compensation for emancipated slaves. It stops the creation of corporations by special acts, with enormous and dangerous powers, and requires all corporations to be formed under general laws. It prohibits the creation, renewal or extension of the charter of any bank of issue. It protects the interests of the people by imposing upon stockholders individual liability for the debts of corporations. tions. It secures an efficient system of com-mon schools for the free education of the children of the State. It gives increased facilities for its own amendment, and allows the people a direct vote upon every amendment proposed. Such are its provisions. While we congratulate those true men of this splendid State, who by patient continuance, have obtained this great improvement in its political and civil condition, we much doubt whether they will find their account in giving to foreigners mostly uneducated, and creatures of the Romish priesthood, so facile a

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

A Virginia Legislature, under the Union Rose is journed a factor in Poly the one Alexandria Legislature, elected by a mere fraction of the State, and which expires, by its constitutional limitation, with the present month. It is numerically a small affair, summoned by Governor Pierpont to a special session, for or assistance, in any way, to those in rebel-lion against the Government of the United States, for the purpose of promoting the same." Singularly enough, this Constitution provides that it may be amended by a mere legislative enactment, and it is for the purpose of removing this disability that the Governor has called this extra session. In the restoration of the political rights to those spacious Dorothea Church, and were attended by a vast crowd, multitudes being state Constitution is enforced in the election and qualification of officers, it would render organization impracticable in most of the counties of the State. It is folly, he says, to suppose that a State can be governed under a republican form of government, when a large portion of the State—nineteen-twentieths of the people—are disfranchished and cannot hold office. But fortunately, by the terms of the Constitution, the General Assembly has control of this subject." He further says:—"The subject of negro suffrage is exciting great interest at present all over the country. But as neitheir you nor I have control over this subject, it will of course not be a subject of your deliberations. I would recommend the passage of an act to legalize

the marriage of persons of color. At our last accounts, the Legislature had pretty much unanimously passed the proposed repeal through the legislative forms.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL DUPONT. This event, which occurred at the La Pierre House in this city, on the 23d instant, is to the country, the loss of another of its able and heroic defenders during the late struggle. The decisive victory at Port Royal, S. C., November 7, 1861, was perhaps the most brilliant of his achievement. most brilliant of his achievements. He had been, for nearly fifty years a gallant naval officer. His home was in the neighboring State of Delaware, where the Dupont family, of Hugenot stock, has long been distinguished. He was a communicant and active member in the Episcopal Church.

LATE ITEMS. An immense fire occurred in Quebec on June 23d. Nearly two hundred buildings were destroyed.—The Freedmen's Bureau has ordered that in Georgia colored laborers shall receive the following wages: Field hands, males \$7 a month, females \$6; house servants, males \$6 to \$10 a month, females and look to Bazaine for orders. The Mexican servants, males \$6. The Mexican troops are bordering on disorder of the first opportunity. S. Alabama the testimony of colored people be admitted in all the courts.—The Ohio Republican State Convention refused to endorse negro suffrage. Orders have been issued for the arrest of the rebel General Mc Causland, now living in West Virginia. Orders have been issued for the prosecution of Benjamin Wood, of New York, for the recovery of \$25,000 received by him from recovery of \$25,000, received by him from recovery of \$25,000, received by him from Canada. Being rebel property, it belongs to the Government.—The United States is now divided in five grand Military Divisions, as follows: Atlantic, General Meade; Mississippi, General Sherman; Tennessee, General Thomas; Southwest, General Sheridan; Pacific, General Halleck.—General Dix has been in Canada.—The late local election in Norfolk has been carried by the Setion of the Wandering Jew, without home or resting-place." tion in Norfolk has been carried by the Secessionists. A mob also occurred, which perjogging on in life, that when a man gets past cessionists. A mob also occurred, which perforty, he inclines more and more to his early petrated many acts of violence upon the ne-

doned.—Colored persons are allowed by the President to hold political meetings in the South. -- All restrictions on trade west of the Mississippi were removed June 26. —The Atlantic cable will probably be on board the Great Eastern July 4.—General Grant and wife subscribed \$600 to a new Methodist church corner of Spring Garden and 20th Streets in this city, last Sabbath.

FOREIGN.

U. S. 5-20s in Liverpool, June 15, 68-681. Mrs. Lincoln has sent a reply to the letter of condolence of the Empress Eugenie. It was stated that the Emperor of Austria had agreed to reinstate Maximilian in all his

rights in Austria, in the event of his returning from Mexico. The French Government have given orders that the subscription to the medal of Mr.

Lincoln shall meet with no hindrance. RUSSIA.—The sentiments of the Russian journals towards America, in view of our triumph and our afflictions, are not merely courteous, but warmly sympathetic. The St. Petersburgh Journal of April 29th, says:—"The blow which has just struck down President Lincoln, will be felt throughout the whole world, and nowhere will it be felt more keeply than in Passic will it be felt more keenly than in Russia. The sentiments which unite the two nations are so profound, that one cannot suffer with-

expression in the official communications of the Imperial Cabinet, and they will not now be wanting in this sorrowful hour.
Our sympathy was particularly directed to
the eminent personage, President Lincoln. Nowhere had a sincerer interest followed his political career. Nowhere had more justice been rendered to the qualities which he had exhibited in this formidable crisis, in which the immovable firmness of his convictions and the constancy of his faith in the cause of the American Union, made him always equal to every trial, and brought about the final suc-

out the sympathy of the other. These sentiments have more than once found their

"We are persuaded that the American peo-ple will show themselves, as they have al-ways shown themselves, equal to their destiny. We can affirm that nowhere will there be sincerer wishes than in Russia, that the work in which he fell a martyr will be accomplished by the reconciliation of the two members of the American Confederation, and by the return of peace, which is the best pledge of its power and of its prosperity."

The St. Petersburgh News says:—"This act was only wanting in order to end with a most disgusting grims a cause originated in

most disgusting crime a cause originated in

On the fall of Richmond, the News says:—
"Richmond is ours!" This is the shout which, in thundering tones, reaches through-

Homeric struggle, cannot now remain indif-ferent to the brilliant issue of a conflict so

rich in results.
"The great North American Union, whose integrity during the last few verts was subjected to twen wisher of Russia. Its own power and wealth, its freedom from the complications of European politics, its relations to the double-faced policy of the Government of Western Europe—in fine, the absence of all causes for its interests conflicting with those of Russia, constrain us to see in it a great Power arrayed, not against us, but on our side. In the general political life of the the purpose of removing an obstacle out of the road to State reconstruction. The document known as the Alexandria Conworld, its successes, to a certain degree, are also document known as the Alexandria Conworld, its successes, to a certain degree, are also may find a consderable resemblance to those taking place in the United States. The were ordered on a distant march. The A reabolition of seridom with us, answers to the fused to go, many saying that their families abolition of slavery in the United States; our conflict with the Polish nobility to the conflict of the North with the South; and both here and there these great events are bringing about a radical change in the entire social structure. We desire not to prophesy about the future—we speak only of the prehis Message, sent in on the 20th ultimo, he says:—"The most important question which demands immediate consideration is that of demands immediate consideration is that of in the present between the Governments, before both of whom, without any doubt, a

great future is in waiting. "Returning to American affairs, it is impossible to withhold justice from the man who has just been chosen for the second Presiden-

tial term.
"To his honor, his patience and firmness, the United States are indebted for the accomplishment of their task in the career of progress. Such men as he are priceless in similar crises. Lincoln is not a military man, and he wisely took upon himself no military role In the choice of Generals, he submitted himself to the teaching of military events and to the voice of the people MEXICO

Advices from Brownsville, Texas, of June 15, say, that information has been received at the headquarters of General Mejia, in Matamoras, that an engagement lately took place between the Imperialists and Negrete's Liberal command, in which the latter was totally defeated, losing seven hundred killed and two thousand taken prisoners, together with arms and ammunition. Negrete is reported to be himself a prisoner. Camallio Blanco was reported to have been captured and shot.

Other stories respecting Mexico turn the dark side of the cloud towards the usurpation. We give the following as we find it, although no facts are given to clinch it—an important omission in times when speculation is generally sanguine in proportion as it is hasty. It is the New York Times, and dated New Orleans, June 20:—"The latest information from Mexico says the empire is waning fast fast. The Emperor Maximilian is a mere puppet in the hands of Marshal Bazaine. The Empress displays more firmness and decision of the character than her husband, and exerts great control over him; she is really Empress of Mexico. The foreign

cans will rebel on the first opportunity." The same letter has the following—reliable we doubt not:—"Prominent influential rebels, as they call themselves, and who are are determined never to live under the flag from which they fled. The object of making

-Charles J. Faulkner has been par-the distress in Lancashire caused by the Colored persons are allowed by dearth of cotton may now be regarded as a dearth dearth of cotton may now be regarded as a thing of the past.—It is said that King George of Greece has laid his heart and crown at the feet of a fair Greeian of ancient lineage and high degree.—A letter from Syria, May 3, says: "The second crop of locusts are now hatching out, and a new swarm of the flying kind has also come on from the South. In some parts of the country they are devouring every green thing. try they are devouring every green thing.
Millions have fallen into the sea, and the
waves have cast them upon the shore in winrows. Yesterday they almost darkened the sky, and the noise of their flying was like the noise of a flock of quails."—A new planet has just been discovered by M. Annibal de Gasparis. It has the appearance of a star of the tenth magnitude. The number of the asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter already observed is now eighty-three.

A school for crime has been lately broken up in the little city of Zanesville, Ohio, where boys under fifteen were taught burwhere boys under fifteen were taught burglary, pocket-picking, tricks in gambling, counterfeiting, forging, &c., by an old reprobate from England.—Miss Maria Mitchell has been appointed Astronomical Professor in the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie—the only known instance of a lady's holding such a position. Miss Mitchell is the discoverer of a comet which bears her name.—The late President Lincoln, carrying with him to Washington his life-long habits of frugality, saved out of his salary about with him to Washington his life-long habits of frugality, saved out of his salary about \$50,000, all of which is invested in Government securities. His entire estate will net a little over \$75,000.—The rebel Breckin-ridge has escaped. Three others, Colonel Taylor, General Slaughter, and Captain Wilson, Davis' aid-de-camp, were companions of his flight. They got away from the Florida coast in an open boat, and at last advices, were at Havanna.—Among the late aplicants for special pardon, are Gen. Richard S. Ewell, of Va., Ex-Governor Wm. Aiken, of S. C., Gen. Echols, of Va., and G. A. Irenholm, of S. C., of Davis' cabinet.—A lawyer named Gale, belonging to Alabama, has been brought to Washington and lodged has been brought to Washington and lodged in prison. He is the author of the advertise-ment published in the Selma Advertiser last winter, calling for one million of dollars to have peace by the 1st of March, by taking the lives of Abraham Lincoln, Wm. H. Seward, and Andrew Johnson.—The Union State Convention of Ohio has nominated Gen. J. D. Cox for Governor. The nomina-tion was made by acclamation. Gov. Brough had previously declined a re-nomination.-Georgia papers represent the crops as pretty good in most parts of the State, the freed men are pursuing their usual avocations, and treason, and marked by the most inhuman that the farming interests are promising.—
The Lynchburgh, Va., Republican estimates enemies of the Union hesitated not to commit a deed which conclusively disgraces the bacco in that city.—The agents of the old Mexican Government, (the Republic), have put upon the San Francisco market a loan for \$10,000,000.—Twenty-five buildings were destroyed by fire in San Fransisco, on which, in thundering tones, reaches throughout the United States—an event answering to the dearest wishes and hopes of the American people. The capture of Richmond has caused a burst of universal and triumphant joy, which is more or less contagious, and which has been communicated to all adherents of the North in Europe.

"We Russians, who were such sincere friends of the Union during the whole period of this Homeric struggle: cannot now remain indiff. on the 23d inst., at his residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Mr. Wilkins has filled a seat in the U.S. Senate, and was a member of President Tyler's Cabinet. He has also been court of St. Petersburgh. - The Federal Government has turned over the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, which is the grand connecting link between the North and South, to the Peirpont Government of Virginia. It will be at once put in order by the Virginia Board of Public Works, and run by them, until the re-organization of the railroad com-

MUTINIES.—On the evening of the 21st instant Bartlett's Division of the Twentieth Corps, mutinied on account of non-payment. at home were in distress for the money due them. The mutiny was soon suppressed. On the same day, according to the Commercial Bulletin, a similar demonstration was made by the 2d U. S. Cavalry, (colored,) on hood board a steamer lying at the wharf in Portsmouth, Va. They took possession of the vessel, refused to allow it to leave, and next morning went ashore armed, and ran riot through the town. White troops were summoned from various quarters, General Graham took command of them, and soon overpowered the blacks, and drove them aboard the ship where preparations had been made for them. They were then disarmed, and sent down the bay.

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TESTIMONIALS.

From Major-General Garfield, M. C.

Hiran, Ohio, March 20, 1865.

Having learned that E. Clarence Smith is about to establish an English and Classical School for boys, in the city of Philadelphia, I desire to say that Mr. Smith was a classmate of mine in college, and was one of the first in his class, in all the studies of the course. He is a gentleman of remarkably clear intellect and most thorough cultivation. I know of no man to whom I would sooner entrust the education of young men.

From Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., President of Williams College.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 14, 1865.

Edward Clarence Smith pursued the full course of studies at this College. He was thorough and accurate, and was among the very first scholars of his class.

MARK HOPKINS.

From Rev. Henry B. Smith, D.D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York.

I cordially recommend the Rev. Edward Clarence Smith as a superior scholar and admirable teacher. He took a high rank in this Seminary, and was very successful as a teacher in this city. In his personal and christain character he is worthy of the highest confidence.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 21, 1865.

E. Clarence Smith was a member of the senior class in this College, of the year 1856. I recollect him as a superior scholar, and more than usually correct and elegant writer. I presume him, therefore, adequate to render thorough and finished instruction in any department he may undertake.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 14, 1865.

Rev. E. Clarence Smith was graduated at this College in 1856, and maintained during his connection with the institution the very first rank as a scholar, in all departments.

ARTHUR L. PERRY.

Professor of History, etc.

REFERENCES:

Rev. E. Adams D.D., Rev. Frank L. Robbina, Rev. W. T. EVA, Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D.D., Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Joseph Allison, Alexander Whillidin, Rsq., Thomas Potter, Esq., H. P. M. Birkinbine, Esq.

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