

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.

home. Like a poor dove that has strayed away, he comes fluttering back, and after sailing round and round, at length settles down on the old family nest.

News of the Week.

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

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.

groes.—Charles J. Faulkner has been pardoned.—Colored persons are allowed by the President to hold political meetings in the South.—All restrictions on trade west of the Mississippi were removed July 26.

FOREIGN.

U. S. 5-20s in Liverpool, June 15, 68-69. 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. Petersburg 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 keenly than in Russia.

The sentiments which unite the two nations are so profound, that one cannot suffer without the sympathy of the other.

Our sympathy was particularly directed to the eminent personage, President Lincoln. Nowhere had a sincere interest followed his political career.

Nowhere had more justice been rendered to the qualities which he exhibited in this formidable crisis, in which the immortal 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 success which he has just sealed with his blood.

We are persuaded that the American people will show themselves, as they have always shown themselves, equal to their destiny.

We can affirm that nowhere will there be a sincerer wish 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. Petersburg News says:—"This act was only wanting in order to end with a most disgusting and a cause originated in treason, and marked by the most inhuman fratricide. In their thirst for vengeance, the enemies of the Union hesitated not to commit a deed which conclusively disgraces the cause."

On the fall of Richmond, the News says:—"Richmond is ours!" This is the shout which, in thundering tones, reaches throughout the United States—an echo 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.

W. B. W. says:—"We are glad to see the friends of the Union during the whole period of this Homeric struggle, cannot now remain indifferent to the brilliant issue of a conflict so rich in results."

The great North American Union, whose integrity during the last few years, was subjected to the 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 world, its success in every degree, are also our success, for it is the success of Europe, that are hostile to it and to us. In the events of our political life for the past few years, we may find a considerable resemblance to those taking place in the United States.

The abolition of serfdom with us, answers to the 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 present. We do not close our eyes to the difference between our history and that of the United States. We speak only of analogies in the present between our Governments, before both of them, 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 Presidential 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 Mexico, in Matamoros, 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. Camalillo 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 show its importance or omission in times when speculation is generally sanguine in proportion as it is hazy. It is the New York Times, and dated New Orleans, June 20:—"The latest information from Mexico says the empire is waning 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 really Empress of Mexico. The foreign and Mexican press are bordering on disorganization. The French only are reliable, and look to Bazaine for orders. The Mexicans 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 denominated by the Mexicans, 'American-Mexican residents,' who have sought that country as an asylum, and for protection from Yankee rule, declare that they will give physical support to the empire—that they are determined never to live under the flag from which they fled. The object of making their home in Mexico is to aid in the Confederacy. The whole tenor of the news places the American-Mexican in the position of the Wandering Jew, without home or resting-place."

ITEMS.—The Manchester Courier states that there are indications from almost every quarter that

the distress in Lancashire caused by the dearth of cotton may not 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 Grecian 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 king has also come on from the South. In some parts of the country 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 burglary, pocket-picking, tricks in gambling, counterfeiting, forging, &c., by an old proctor 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 \$50,000, all of which is invested in Government securities. His entire estate will net a little over \$75,000.—The rebel Breckinridge 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 arrived, were at Havana.—Among the late applicants for special pardon, are Gen. Richard S. Howell, Ex-Governor Wm. Aiken, of S. C., Gen. Echols, of Va., and G. A. Trenholm, of S. C., of Davis' cabinet.—A lawyer named Gage, belonging to Alabama, has been brought to Washington and lodged in prison. He is the author of the advertisement 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 nomination was made by acclamation. Gov. Brough had previously declined re-nomination.

Georgia papers represent the crops as pretty good in most parts of the State, the freedmen are pursuing their usual avocations, and that the farming interests are promising.—The Lynchburg, Va., Republican estimates that there are over 17,000,000 pounds of tobacco 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 Francisco, on the 18th inst. Estimated loss, \$1,000,000. Many families homeless.—The rebel Gen. Clark, of Mississippi, has been arrested, and is now in custody.—Over fifty gunboats and other vessels, lately composing a portion of the Mississippi squadron, are to be sold at auction, at New Orleans, on the 17th of August.—Hon. Wm. Wilkins, a well-known public man and highly esteemed citizen, died on the 23d inst., at his residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Mr. Wilkins had filled a seat in the U. S. Senate, and was a member of President Tyler's Cabinet. He has also been court of St. Petersburg.—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 company.

MUTINIES.—On the evening of the 21st instant Bartlett's Division of the Twentieth Corps, mutinied on account of non-payment. They were then lying near Washington, but were ordered on a distant march. They refused to go, many saying that their families 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 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. Hiram, 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 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 recommend a young man.

J. A. GARFIELD, 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.

From Rev. HENRY B. SMITH, D.D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York.

I cordially recommend the course of E. Clarence Smith as a superior scholar and admirable teacher. He took a high rank in the Seminary, and was very successful as a teacher in the college. His personal and christian character he is worthy of the highest confidence.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 23, 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 efficient instruction in any department he may undertake.

JOHN BASCOM, Professor of Rhetoric.

Rev. E. Clarence Smith was graduated at this college in 1856, and maintained during his connection with the institution the highest scholarship, in all departments.

ARTHUR L. PERRY, Professor of History, etc.

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