

American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1866.

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CORRESPONDENCE.—One of the very best of our English Correspondents' letters will be found on our Correspondence page, together with deeply interesting letters from scenes of recent revivals, and other valuable communications.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR REV. R. G. WILDER. Cedar Street Sabbath-school, \$25 00

EXPLANATION FROM MR. WARNER.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—My letter in your last paper, published as number 5, is so much out of place and out of time, that in one respect it now misrepresents me. It was written some five months ago, and prior to the one published as number 4, but was accidentally delayed for a long while on the way to its destination. All which is of no other importance than as making me say at present (the date not being given) that I have "confidence in President Johnson;" whereas, to be true, the attestation should be now in the past tense. With great respect, I am, &c., H. W. WARNER.

THE FACT ABOUT THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

A correspondent, a personal friend and prominent member of one of our city churches, now traveling in the South, writes from Augusta, Ga., as follows:—"My heart is full. It is very saddening to witness the spirit manifested by the whites toward the colored people. Can it be possible for a Christian people to deny the Freedmen the light of knowledge and Christianity? Yet such is their disposition. "They insult our teachers and long for the day when freed from military power, and armed with State authority, they can break up the schools and drive the despised teachers out of the country."

THE AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY has sent out a circular to the Alumni of the Institution preparatory to issuing the Triennial Catalogue. They ask each Alumna to state his name and present residence; place and date of birth; where graduated; by whom licensed and ordained; his field or fields of labor; the sermons or other works he has published; and the academical or other honors he has received. They also ask him to

"Furnish the same information in regard to deceased or other Alumni particularly known to him, and also Foreign Missionaries. "The Faculty have no means properly applicable to meet the considerable expense of such a catalogue. They propose, therefore, to the Alumni to share it with them. A contribution of twenty-five cents from each Alumna living or in a situation to co-operate in the plan, will, it is supposed, meet about half the expense."

THE Old and New School Presbyterians of Colorado have united in one body, to be styled the "Presbytery of Colorado." Delegates have been appointed to both Assemblies, not to ask for admission as members, but to explain the necessity for the union which has been formed, and to express their unabated affection for the Churches to which they respectively belong.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has addressed a pretty plain letter to Dr. Colenso, in reply to one of complaint written by the latter after his arrival in the uncongenial air of S. Africa. His Grace the Archbishop says:—

"I have no hesitation in avowing that, according to my belief, you have been duly and canonically deposed from your spiritual office, according to the Common Law of the Church of Christ, as set forth in the concluding paragraph of the 26th Article of the Church of England; and I must decline to hold myself responsible to you for entertaining such a belief. I have never obtained this opinion upon others, in my capacity as Primate of the United Church of England and Ireland; but I have not hesitated to avow my private opinion when it has been sought for."

GABRIEL'S "AMERICAN CONFLICT" is generally pronounced the best and most interesting history of the Great Rebellion which has yet been written. Its statements are candid, liberal, and impartial. Its success is unparalleled, 125,000 having already been sold. No library will hereafter be complete that does not contain this work, and no family should be without it. See advertisement in another column.

WHITHER IT TENDS.

What bad thoughts the late demonstrations of the President, approved by Mr. Seward and others better men than he, have stirred in rebel minds; what revolutionary instincts have been summoned into full play; what tiger passions, suppressed for a few months, have been reawakened by this taste of blood, may be learned from the utterances of Garrett Davis of Kentucky, on the floor of the Senate, on Friday last. In a sense the echo of what had been said at the other end of the Avenue, they were as treasonable as any ever uttered on the floor of that body. Mr. Davis distinctly declared that he would far rather trust the people of the South and their representatives than the members of the Senate from the Northern States, and so he believed would the American people. He said that, should this concurrent resolution pass, we might see in this land two bodies—one composed of the Southern Representatives and Senators and Democratic and Conservative members from the North, and the other of the Republican members alone. Each of these bodies would claim to be the Congress, and the President would be obliged to recognize one or the other. As the former body would be in the majority, why would not the President recognize them as the lawful and legitimate Congress of the United States? Mr. Davis said that he believed Gen. Jackson would do this, and (with an oath) he hoped President Johnson would invite these Southern members elect to this city, and, uniting with them the men he had designated, recognize them as the Congress. Where, then, he tauntingly asked, would the unconstitutional fanatics on the other side of the Senate find themselves?

This is even an improvement on the original programme of the rebels. They sought to conquer eleven States; now, with the help of Northern sympathizers and traitorous Republicans, Mr. Davis is encouraged to hope for the subjugation of the entire Union.

Whatever may be the intention of the President and his friends, they may well be alarmed at the fruits of their policy thus far.

The New York Daily News of Saturday has the following "big" head lines, which may serve as a pendant to Mr. Davis' speech:—"Passage of the Concurrent Resolution by the Senate—Exclusion of Eleven States from the Union—An Act more infamous than Secession—The Second Revolution Inaugurated by the Jacobins—The Girondists Succumb to the Fierce Faction of the Mountain—Twenty-nine Senators Vote to 'Tear Down the Flauging Lie'—Where is the Spirit of 'Old Hickory?'"

UNION COLLEGE.—The vacancy in the Presidency of this institution, created by the death of Dr. Nott, has been filled by the election thereto of Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, D. D. The long standing celebrity of the college, the magnificent scale on which it is endowed, and the character which the late incumbent gave to the position of its presiding officer conspire to render this appointment one of the most important of its kind in the country. Outside of the institution in which Dr. H. has labored, he is best known by his series of metaphysical works, in which, descending into the deepest profundities of the science, he has endeavored to wrest the popular German theories from the service of skepticism, and in the discussion, he has exhibited an extraordinary breadth of power, if not conclusiveness of reasoning. As regards his fitness for the station in view, it is sufficient to say that, for a number of years past, he has been a Professor and Vice-President in the college, and, in consequence of the infirmities of Dr. Nott, practically the President. Of course the Trustees acted with the fullest intelligence of his fitness, and according to the expectations of the friends of college.

THE BETHANY MISSION, a Philadelphia enterprise which, from its inception, was greatly indebted to the energy of Mr. John Wannamaker, last fall culminated in the organization of a Presbyterian Church, in the O. S. connection, with a location in South Street, west of Twenty-first. It is in charge of Rev. S. T. Lowrie, and has a house of worship of moderate size. It is expected, for the present at least, to be the spiritual home of those who have not worldly wealth, and hence, notwithstanding its distinct Church organization, remains substantially a mission. We see, from a statement in a late Presbyterian, that it enjoys the favor of the Holy Spirit, and that about thirty-five persons are expected to unite with it at the next communion, which will swell the number of communicants to about sixty. It is also stated—and a very creditable feature of the enterprise it is—that very little of its gain is a loss to other churches.

REV. DR. McLEAN will repeat his deeply interesting and entertaining historical lecture, on the Rev. William Tennent, in the First Presbyterian Church, on Washington Square, on Monday evening, March 12th, at 7½ o'clock. Those who will attend may be assured of a rich treat, both intellectual and spiritual. The remarkable trance, and other almost miraculous Providences which characterized the life of this most eminent servant of God in the ministry are leading features of this edifying and attractive lecture. We bespeak for him a large and intelligent audience.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND THEOLOGICAL A PRESBYTERIAN.

An article is taking the rounds which states, correctly we presume, that Jonathan Edwards, whom orthodox Congregationalists venerate as the Prince of American theologians and metaphysicians, was a decided Presbyterian in his principles. At the time of his troubles at Northampton, in consequence of his undertaking to confine the communion to those who made a credible profession of piety, he received many sympathizing letters from friends in England and Scotland. Some of them wished very much to have him remove to the Old World. In reply to a letter from Rev. J. Erskine, inquiring whether he could sign the Westminster Confession, and submit to the Presbyterian form of church government, he wrote as follows:—"As to my subscribing to the substance of the Westminster Confession, there would be no difficulty; and as to the Presbyterian government, I have long been perfectly out of conceit of our unsettled, independent, confused way of church government in this land; and the Presbyterian way has ever appeared to me most agreeable to the Word of God, and the reason and nature of things; though I cannot say that I think that the Presbyterian government of the Church of Scotland is so perfect, that it cannot in some respects be mended." We are not aware that Mr. Edwards ever retraced the judgment here expressed.

COMING TO A CRISIS.—Our readers have occasionally heard of the point at issue between Bishop Potter, of the New York Diocese, on the one hand, and certain of his "Christian Unity" clergy on the other. When last year the Bishop issued his celebrated Pastoral, interdicting by Episcopal authority, the growing practice, on the part of the aforesaid clergy, of participating in union services in non-Episcopal churches, and opening their own churches for similar meetings, their response was looked for with no little interest. It came pretty promptly, not only through a manly defence, but, what was more to the purpose, a presistency in the Christian liberty of fraternalization. Quite recently, (Feb. 25,) Dr. Craven, of Newark, N. J., by invitation of Dr. John Cotton Smith, the rector, preached a sermon on Christian Union, in the church of the Ascension, New York. The bishop, being previously apprised of Dr. Smith's invitation to Dr. Craven, wrote to the former, peremptorily forbidding him to admit Dr. C. or any other non-Episcopal minister to his pulpit, but Dr. Smith, after conference with his brethren, and being unanimously sustained by the vestry of his church, deemed it right and proper to proceed with the service as it had been arranged and publicly announced. We presume that the question whether an Episcopal rector has a right to invite clergymen of other communions to preach, and also whether the bishop has absolute authority over every pulpit in his diocese, will now be fully tested and settled.

REV. E. P. HAMMOND AS A LECTURER.—We find in the Elmira, N. Y., Daily Advertiser, the following notice of the beloved brother named:—

"In accordance with previous announcements, Mr. Hammond delivered a lecture on True Heroism to a large audience at Elmira last night. The Chairman of the Y. M. C. A. stated, in introducing him, that the Association had attempted two years ago to secure his services as a lecturer, and he was glad they had succeeded. The many friends of Mr. H. seemed delighted to hear his voice once more. As he entered the hall he was enthusiastically applauded, and the large audience, by their smiling faces, testified their appreciation of his recent evangelical labors in our city. It is impossible this morning, to give an analysis of this very able and eloquent lecture. Those who have listened so often to Mr. Hammond, as an extemporaneous speaker, were glad to see the evidence that he is a gentleman of culture, and familiar with classical literature. The lecture was both well written and forcibly delivered. His happy faculty for illustrations displayed itself frequently. Mr. Hammond closed by paying a very eloquent and impressive tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The latest notice of Mr. Hammond's evangelistic labors is, that he has just gone to fulfil an engagement at Peoria, Illinois.

A RELIGIOUS PAPER OF RICHMOND spends nearly two long columns in lauding the religious character of Jefferson Davis, Gen. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and General somebody else, of the late rebel army. "Such," it says, "are the men, whom the South delights to honor." It would have been appropriate in that connection, to clear the two first named officials of the responsibility for the starvation of our prisoners, which cleaves so closely to them. But no attempt of the kind is made. The Southern conscience has given no sign of concern for these atrocities, and the Christian community there delights to honor the men who must have known, and who, with a word, might have prevented them.

THE Western Christian Advocate says that more than two thousand loyal Methodists in Kentucky have, within three months, come from "the Church South," to the old Methodist Episcopal Church, and that if to these the colored members were added, the number would be largely increased.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—Rev. W. H. Bird, late of Sandoval, has accepted a call to the Bethel Presbyterian Church at Cottonwood Grove, Bond Co., Illinois, where he preached for six years, previous to his removal to Sandoval.

OUR ROCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.

THE GREAT AWAKENING.

It has come. The prayers and expectations of the church were not in vain. The cloud of mercy is great and hangs over almost every town and village from which we are permitted to hear. It was our privilege to be in Auburn on Wednesday of this week, and to attend the morning prayer-meeting. It was held in the Central Church. The large room was well filled; and a more tender, earnest, delightful meeting we do not recollect ever to have witnessed. The remarks, prayers, requests, confessions and tears, all indicated the special presence and mighty power of the Spirit. The Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches are united as one in these morning services, and then in the evening each church was to have a meeting of its own. The day was also to be spent in visitation. Elders, deacons, and others were to go forth, two by two, into every street to labor personally with all who could possibly be reached.

Auburn has not been so moved for many years, if ever before. Strong men are bowing at the foot of the cross, which they have so long despised or disregarded. The Christian forces are organized, and at work in such a way as to promise the most blessed results. Dr. Hawley and Mr. Boardman, pastors of the First and Second churches, are laboring day and night. The professors and students of the Theological Seminary, are also rendering most efficient and acceptable aid. But we are sorry to be obliged to add, that our esteemed and excellent friend Mr. Fowler, of the Central church, has been laid up for some weeks with a severe cold, with sore throat, and has been unable to participate much in these joyful labors. To his earnest, active nature, this must be a sore affliction. We are happy to say, however, that he seems now to be improving—had been out to two of the meetings, but as yet unable to take any part in them. We trust he will soon be restored to his working condition.

We learned also that a revival of great power is in progress in Phelps. Our church in that pleasant village has been supplied for some time past by Rev. William N. Page, a member of the senior class in Auburn Seminary. His labors have been greatly blessed. It is thought that some sixty or seventy have passed from death unto life, by which the church is greatly encouraged and strengthened.

A similar story of good things comes from Weedsport. Another student, Rev. W. P. Gibson, we believe, is supplying there, with great acceptance. The work began with the children, but is now progressing all classes, embracing more especially the business men of the place. The words of the prophet, "a little child shall lead them," were strikingly exemplified in a little incident which came to our knowledge.

A little lame boy had been at one of the children's meetings, and had found the Saviour. He seemed not to be the creature of childish impulse alone, but to be acting understandingly. Returning from the meeting, he ran to his father and mother, and said, "Oh, papa, I have given my heart to Jesus." These simple words bowed the head of the stout man, and convulsed him with emotion. He buried his face in his hands and wept like a child; and he soon found the same Saviour. It shows the presence and the power of the Spirit. He had long resisted all argument and appeal from able lips, but he could not withstand these touching words of his own child.

In Owego also God is doing wonderful things. There, we understand, the awakening began in the Academy. The esteemed and able teacher was converted, and some twenty or thirty of the youth have followed along in the same good path toward the celestial city. And now the whole place is moved. It is said, "there has been nothing like it, in the past."

In Corning, it is reported, that three hundred have been received into the various churches as a part of the fruit of the recent revival in that place.

We are also delighted to hear that there are indications of good at Hamilton College. Some of the students have recently been converted, and others are inquiring. We hope that institution will be especially remembered in prayer by all who have access to the mercy seat. We want many of those young men for ministers of the gospel.

THE AETONIA. A literary society in connection with the Ingham University at Le Roy, bearing this name, held its anniversary last Tuesday evening, which passed off with great credit to the young ladies, and to their instructors. The daughters of Judge Taggart, of Batavia, did themselves especial honor, one by singing excellently well, and the other by a poem, entitled "Round the World at Sunset," which was written and recited with great force and beauty.

But the chief feature of the entertainment was a discussion, by three young women in costume, of the merits of the missions of the Roman, Grecian, and Jewish nations. It was an original performance of great merit, and was received with marked approbation.

PERSONAL. Rev. Addison K. Strong, of Galena, Ill., has received and accepted a call to the Park Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, and expects to enter upon his labors in that city in April. Mr. Strong is a graduate of Hamilton College and

Auburn Seminary, and is not a stranger in this region. He will be welcomed back into the bosom of the Empire State. Rev. William N. Page, a senior in Auburn Seminary, has accepted the call recently given him by the Presbyterian Church of Trumansburgh, and expects to commence supplying the pulpit in that place in April, and to settle with the people when his course at the Seminary is finished. He has also had an invitation to the church which he has been supplying in Phelps, but decides in favor of Trumansburgh.

Rev. Dr. Campbell preached his farewell sermon to the Westminster church in Utica, last Sabbath evening. A large and deeply interested congregation were present to hear it. Rev. Dr. Corey, of the Baptist church, and Dr. Vermilye, of the Dutch Reformed church of Utica, were also in the pulpit and participated in the devotional services.

At the close of the discourse, as we learn from the Utica Herald, Rev. Dr. Covey, in behalf of the pastors of the city, in well-chosen words, bade Rev. Dr. Campbell an affectionate good-bye, and expressed their earnest wishes for his success in the new field of labor which he is about to enter.

Dr. Campbell is to commence his labors in the Central Church, of this city, as successor to dear Dr. Ellinwood, next Sunday. The way is prepared for him. Much as the Central Church loved its former pastor, they are ready to give Dr. Campbell a most cordial and affectionate welcome amongst them. He has left troops of friends in Utica, only to find more and stronger, we trust, if possible in our city.

Rev. Nathan Bosworth, of Pompey Hill, has received and accepted a call to the Presbyterian church in Holley, and expects to enter upon his new field of labor in April. Rev. G. P. Nichols, nephew—not son, as we formerly stated—of the late Rev. James Nichols, of this city, has accepted the call recently given him by the Presbyterian church of Vctor, and expects to enter upon his labors there in June next.

The death of Mrs. Merrell, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Cannon, of Geneva, has already been announced in some of the papers. She was much beloved and will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends. Her funeral occurred on Wednesday last; but we were very sorry to learn that Dr. Cannon himself was, at the time, so much unwell as to be confined to his house and to his bed. Many friends of missions, and friends of Zion, will sympathize deeply with him in this double affliction. GENESEE, ROCHESTER, March 3, 1866.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1866.

One year ago to-morrow, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated for his second term as President of the United States. Few who were present upon that memorable occasion will ever forget it.

The melancholy events of the past year have indelibly impressed it upon the minds of the American people; and in every city, town, village, and hamlet throughout the Republic, thousands upon thousands of the good and the true will revert to it with sadness, softened at the recollection of the patriotic words which fell from the lips of him whose memory is embalmed in the hearts of the people forever. They will not fail either to remember another scene in the Senate Chamber on that same day. Well does your correspondent remember the blush of shame that crimsoned every cheek, and the suppressed indignation which filled every heart at the disgraceful conduct of the newly chosen Vice President of the United States. It was the first time in the history of our country that such a spectacle had been witnessed. I can see the whole scene "in my mind's eye" to-day as distinctly as if it had transpired but yesterday. The amiable Secretary of the Senate, who was in charge of the arrangements, endeavored as best he could, to throw the mantle of charity over the moral nakedness of the intoxicated Vice President; but it was useless, for even in the most impressive part of the ceremonies he showed that he was oblivious to the grave importance of the occasion, by insisting upon taking the oath of office twice.

En passant, I may mention a fact here not generally known, and which will show that even this unfortunate exhibition was not without its beneficial effect. From that day to this, the Secretary of the Senate has steadily eschewed spirituous liquors of every description, though previously in the habit of indulging in them, like the majority of our public men. Disgusting as was the conduct of Andrew Johnson on that grave occasion, the American people, generous to a fault, had at least forgiven him, and in many cases sought to forget. Are they to blame if the twenty-second of February, 1866, has revived the unpleasant memories of March 4, 1865? The past week has been one of deep solicitude to the friends of the Republic here and elsewhere. It is now more than ever evident, that the desertion of the Union party upon the part of the President was but part of an extensive scheme, concocted by certain well-known politicians to galvanize the defunct Democracy, and organize a new party, upon the shoulders of which the late rebels and their friends and sympathizers might ride into power. I regret to say that some of those whom we have looked upon heretofore as among the ablest and most trusted of our public men, have lent their aid and countenance to this

inconceivably disastrous movement. A feeling of unutterable amazement ran through the ranks of the Unionists, when it was known that Secretary Seward had gone to New York to defend the President's action in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and also to endorse his disgraceful harangue delivered to the copperhead mob in front of the White House. The defection of the eight nominally Republican Senators was not unexpected, nor was the utter apostasy of Mr. Raymond and his New York Times a matter of either disappointment or regret. But Secretary Seward's past record, his advanced years and the enviable reputation he had made as an accomplished diplomatist during the last four years, together with his almost historic enmity to slavery and the slaveholders, caused his political friends and associates to feel that in such a crisis as this, the author of the "higher law," and the "irrepressible conflict" sentiments would array himself upon the side of the true friends of freedom and of the country. It is now apparent, however, that he is leagued with Weed, Raymond, Blair and company, and that henceforth he goes no more with us.

Witness his rose-colored telegram to the President, written it is said immediately after reading the newspaper report of Mr. Johnson's harangue, and received in this city on the 23d of February. That will go into history as a lamentable evidence of the folly that even a great man may be guilty of in an hour of political debauchery. The ways of Providence are inscrutable and past finding out, but looking at the matter from our finite point of view, one cannot help thinking that it might have been better for Mr. Seward's fame if the attempt of the assassin had been as successful upon him, as it was upon the lamented Lincoln.

It is safe to say that in one thing, at least, and that the most important—these bold, bad men, have been signally defeated. They have utterly failed to carry the majority of the people with them. The President's speech is not "triumphant," nor is the country "happy," and Mr. Seward's pointless homily at the Cooper Institute has had as little effect upon the masses of the people, as if it had been composed and delivered by an unsophisticated school boy. The President's "policy," about which we had all heard so much and knew so little, was distinctly announced to the country in his veto message, which accompanied the Freedmen's Bureau bill when it was returned unsigned to the Senate. In his harangue on the twenty-second of February, he appealed to the people to sustain that policy, and set the example to his followers of denouncing those who presumed to oppose it. That appeal has met with a terrific response of mingled shame and indignation from a grossly insulted and recklessly betrayed people. From Maine to California the verdict against the President and his "policy" is fearfully unanimous, and both are repudiated.

The loyal millions have not been content in this emergency to rest satisfied with a reflection of their opinions through the usual medium, the public press. They have also spoken in thunder tones which no President and no administration can safely disregard, through their Conventions, their Legislatures, and their Representatives in Congress. President Johnson seems to have forgotten that he was appealing to a people to forsake a principle, for which they had poured out their blood like water, and scattered their treasures with an unstinted and unparalleled liberality. The manifest tendency and ultimate result of his policy, as defined by himself, is nothing more nor less than a deliberate and cruel surrender of all that we have gained in four years of terrible war. The people appreciate too highly the price that was paid for the regenerated and purified Republic, to heed the appeal of any man making any such infamous proposition. The very men who labored most sedulously for Mr. Johnson's nomination and election, and the masses who supported him in the great canvass, turn upon him now with merited scorn and contempt.

In the meantime, the Union majority in Congress—composed of tried men and true—are consolidated into one unbroken column, backed by the strength of the loyal millions of the North. The people may look to them with unshaken confidence, as the true conservators of all that is precious and inestimable in our Government and free institutions. They have already barred the door effectually against the admission of President Johnson's "friends" from the late rebel States, by the passage of the concurrent resolution on that subject. They will go on passing such measures and supporting such legislation as the country seems to demand, unmoved by threats and unawed by Executive power. What the end shall be, is known only to Him who rules over all, and who, in whatever contest may arise, will be arrayed on the side of Justice, Liberty, and Truth. J. M.

MR. SEWARD AND THE PRESIDENT.—"Fearful is Mr. Seward's responsibility when he descends to such dishonest acts. For no sane man in the country doubts that Mr. Seward saw the wicked as well as the weak points of the speech. He telegraphed his approval of it for political and diplomatic reasons. He wants to retain his hold upon the President, and does not hesitate to do evil that good may come. Indeed this seems to be a part of Mr. Seward's political philosophy, which he probably gained from the teachings of Thurlow Weed."—Congregationalist.