(Continued from Third Page.)

dockings and hail," and they would let the slaves go free. So it is now known that all these prophets were from beneath, as their predictions were false.

The Lord killed slavery and rebellion, by the emancipation proclamation, bound them hand and foot by the war, drove them into darkness and chased them out of the nation, by the amendment of the constitution. The rebel armies are vanquished, their prisons of murder and starvation are broken up, their leaders come into exile, holes, dens and prisons, the stars and stripes wave in triumph over all the land, the late elections have gone largely for the Union, Congress is nearly a unit, Solomon is supreme judge, the great incarnate devil of treason is dead, and his works are to be destroyed, etc.; and if men will not shout glory to God for all this, it must be because there is no patriotism in them.

21. "What shall we render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward us?" 1. The good that is done, in the earth, the Lord doeth it, and all the glory is his. O, that men would praise the Lord, for his goodness and wonderful works.

22. Benefits, from the Lord, should prompt confidence in him for all time to come. 3. We should render obedience to the divine will and laws, in Church and State. "If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land. But if ye refuse and rebel ye shall be devoured with the sword; the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." (Isa. 1, 18—20.) And as all men were created free and equal, "no one law shall be to him that is homeborn, and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you." (Ex. 12—49.) And "let every soul be subject to the higher powers * * ordained of God." (Rom. 13—1.) As a nation we should observe the golden rule, "establish a uniform rule of naturalization * throughout the United States," "grant the citizens of each State, all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," make Slavery the supreme law of the land * * are to the contrary notwithstanding." (Camillus Illois.) So the amendment of the Constitution Illois out, forever, the black code from all parts of our nation. It is dead, let it be buried in the deep pit from whence it originated, for by this time it smelleth in the nostrils of a loyal nation.

We are one people, under one God, one mediator and one law given, and it is our duty to punish treason, reward loyalty, to look at the purity and integrity of the heart, rather than the color of the skin. (We have no authority from God's word to admit to our fellowship, in the government of this great people of the Lord, any vile, perjured traitor. Not one of these should ever be allowed to vote or hold office, while the sun, moon & stars endure, while innocent and loyal blood which their treason caused to flow like water. When the Lord makes retribution he will remember these, and will not forget the cry of the widows, orphans and oppressed. Let these blood-thirsty, blood-stained and blood-guilty traitors coming before the throne in loyal sons of the nation to reconstruct the government, or Union, try themselves for treason, for the penalty of their own crimes, heaven, earth, or hell furnish no precedent. As well might Satan, that old serpent the devil come from his den with his bruised head, attended by his most detestible brood of hissing snakes and copperheads to aid the Son of God in re-constructing the kingdom of God upon earth!!

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ALLEGHENY.

REV. ELIJOT H. SWIFT, PASTOR.

Psalm 145: 7. They shall abundantly utter the memory of thy great goodness.

1. The work of praise was that, in which King David found especial delight. While engaged in celebrating the highly acts of God, he looks forward with a prophet's eye, to distant ages. He seems to see the communities of men—the congregations of God's people, employed in the same exercise, and anticipated he exclaims "They shall abundantly utter the memory of thy great goodness."

2. It comports with our design to notice this morning, some of those topics to which our annual Thanksgiving naturally directs the mind.

The recurrence of this day—

1st. Leads us to reflect upon the divine warrant for such an observance. God said to his ancient people, "when ye have gathered in the fruits of thy land, ye shall keep a feast unto the Lord your God" (Lev. 23: 39).

It was styled the feast of Tabernacles, and it was not only commemorative of their journeyings in the wilderness, but also expressive of gratitude for present mercies.

Our warrant for this service, is found in these scriptural directions to praise, with which the New Testament Scriptures abound. "Offer unto God the sacrifice of praise." Hebrews 13: 15.

2. It leads us to reflect upon the ancestral obscurance of this day. The proclamation of the Governor was published in type, the size of which would make it a comfort to aged eyes. The paper read it, on the preceding Sabbath, and by tones and emphasis did double justice to its lofty style. And there were all the social festivities of the dwelling. The scattered branches of the family were gathered around the extended table.

3. It leads us to reflect upon the mercies for which we ought to be thankful. We would not disparage our common blessings, but we leave them in the background, in order that we may give more prominence to the blessings of our established peace. We all remember the wild demonstrations of joy which were witnessed, through the chain of loyal States, from Maine to Minnesota, on the 3d of April, warm Richmond fell. It is the Lord who "maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth." Psalms, 46: 9.

4. It leads us to reflect upon the exalted character of the work of praise. In prayer we are reminded of our dependence and want, but in praise we are favored in praise. It calls into exercise emotions that are cheerful and elevating. Capability, to aid, with full controlling mind, in the worship of the sanctuary, ought to be regarded as one of God's special gifts to men.

5. It leads us to reflect upon our obligations to the poor. Long established usage has made this the season for pleading their claims. They come to us, while the acknowledgments of God's goodness are upon our lips. We cannot evade the call by saying that we have nothing to give. "Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive." Acts, 20: 35.

6. It leads us to reflect upon the everlasting Thanksgiving of the other. The worship of Heaven is without weariness or cessation. Physiologists tell us, that the heart is composed of a muscle, unlike any other in the human frame. It is an exception to the general law under which our physical organism has been placed, that with effort there should come a sense of weariness and a need of rest. It is working incessantly, and finds its rest in labor. And can we not imagine, that this peculiarity of the heart will be imparted to every muscle of the glorified Saint in Heaven.

God grant that each of us here to-day may, through the grace of Jesus Christ, be permitted to join in the everlasting occupation, "Unto Him that loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood, be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen." Rev. 1; 5, 6.

The Blessed Nation.

FOURTH U. P. CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.

REV. CHARLES A. DICKEY.

Text—"Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."—Psalm 33: 12.

The human heart must have a God. The defiant atheist who attempts to reason the living God out of his universe, turns in pride to his insignificant self, and reverently adores and worships. The pitiable millions, who walk in sunlight that blinds, deprived of the lamp of revelation, in their vain search for God, have defined almost everything, and weary searching the universe for God, contained by a multitude of deities, some have sought to satisfy their religious feelings with a prosthetic creed, claiming as the object of their devotion a deity! "whose body nature is, and God the soul." Vain is the help of such gods. They bless not the people or nations who worship them. * * * But there is a God, a living, sovereign God, who demands and deserves the worship of all his creatures. He is the first cause of all things; He planted the mountains, and spread the plains at their feet; He rolled rivers from the mountains and mingled them in the sea. The text declares that the nation is blessed whose God is this Jehovah. * * A call for a national thanksgiving is an acknowledgement of blessings received. It is implied that Jehovah is our God, and that we recognize the fact. * * *

The following general divisions were discussed:

1st. What should characterize a nation claiming Jehovah as its God? Can our nation claim the characteristics?

2d. What are some of the blessings obtained by such a nation? What are our blessings for which we should to-day be thankful?

There should not be union of Church and State; but the Church may demand a Godly nation, and the nation may demand a loyal Church. * * * No religious denomination has a right to demand of the State a recognition or endorsement of peculiar views. If a nation would be blessed there must be a national recognition of God. Atheism is unnatural. The question of God's existence and sovereignty is not to be left to private judgment. * * * An Atheist has no right to national deference. He is the enemy of society and law. Law has its ultimate foundation in God. * * * * In our nation is an open and unreserved recognition of God's existence and sovereignty. We are wicked; but there is improvement. As it ought to be, the Atheist has no real citizenship in our land. Such is the national recognition that God in the oath prescribed by law, that an atheist must prejure himself or he to a great extent deprived of the rights of citizenship. Man is the enemy of society and law. Law has its ultimate foundation in God. * * * * In our nation is an open and unreserved recognition of God's existence and sovereignty. We are wicked; but there is improvement. As it ought to be, the Atheist has no real citizenship in our land. Such is the national recognition that God in the oath prescribed by law, that an atheist must prejure himself or he to a great extent deprived of the rights of citizenship. Man public offices. * * * The appointment of Chaplains and Sabbath laws are national recognitions of God. * * * * God's judgments have taught the nation new lessons. * * * We are in danger of idolatry. Mammon has a crowded shrine in the land. * * * * National pride may make us worship the Nation. We have reason to be proud of our redeemed and renovated nation; but let us ascribe to God the glory of the triumph and honor him with the fruits of victory. * * * Again. The nation claiming Jehovah as God, must take his Government and laws as patterns. God's government and laws are the true standard. We ing our Nation. The unjust and inhuman enactments with which a dominering slave power sought to protect itself from justice: "the fugitive slave law" that transformed men into blood-hounds: "the Dred Scott decision" that wiped the image of God from a man, and branded him a brute—all these insulted God, grieved the friends of Liberty and cave the Nation gall to drink. A chief object of God's law is to preserve life. Our law punishes, yet legalizes murder. Hangs one man for violently murdering another, and yet commissions him to fire the hearts of others for deeds of violence; to fill the streets with staggering maidmen; the poor house with paupers; homes with desolation, and hearts with grief. The law must say, No! to appeals for license to sell poisonous drinks. * * *

All men have equal rights before the Divine law. God makes no distinctions. We nearly follow the pattern. One sad exception. The African does not yet stand before the law of the land as he does before the law of God. Let us remember Pharaoh's fate.

Every needed and desirable blessing will be bestowed upon a nation whose God is Jehovah. Our national blessings are well commemorated in the President's Proclamation.

God will bless us still. We are destined to be great if we are determined to be good. We have already laid down our national temple once to take our effective stone in our foundation, and we will pull down again and again unless we build on the sure foundation of universal freedom, sacred truth and exalting righteousness.

Rest with our fabulous wealth and broad domain, ocean-walled on either side; with a people so enlightened and progressive, with institutions so free and divine; and with Jehovah our our God, we may expect an increase on every side, and our rest and glory will increase in its effulgence till it is lost in the brightness of the Eternal Day.

ST. ANDREWS CHURCH.

REV. WM. A. SNIVELY, PASTOR.

H. Cor 4 8 "Perplexed but not in despair, cast down, but not destroyed."

Again we have reached our annual Sabbath of gratitude, and at the reverent suggestion of authority the nation turns from its daily work to its altars of prayer.

A new interest has been given to the day by the history of our recent years. For God has come near us and we have recognized his presence, and paused to hear his voice. A new inspiration has been given to our psalms of thanksgiving, for the fires of patriotism mingle with the purer glow of christian devotion.

The causes of gratitude are visible in our individual lives, in the wealth and prosperity we enjoy, in our community life in the activity of business; but most of all in our National life.

The condition in which the war has left us is better than history has ever recorded in such a case before.

Our population is undiminished; a million of soldiers have been absorbed into civil life without difficulty, and notwithstanding our social disorganization, and the possibility of financial pressure, we are more prosperous than ever before.

The process of reconstruction is going on gradually, but surely. Mistakes may have been made, but a higher wisdom is controlling our destiny.

Three things are already gained. Henceforth we must be loyal to the Government—loyal to the idea of Freedom; and united and harmonious as a nation. The first two will be most emphatically taught and most imperatively demanded in these sections where they were neglected before; and the third already exists to a very great extent.

There are two exceptions; first the blatant traitors of the South, who never fought when they had a chance, and who now rail at the Government, and, second, the prophets of evil in the North, who said the war would be a failure, and who now are sorry their predictions were not fulfilled. Aside from these, the North and South understand each other better. Business is resuming its former channels—a free press is disseminating its lessons—free schools for the emancipated blacks supplant the dark with which they were tortured, and the asylum-block on which they were sold. The generous help of a free people in caring for the unfortunate whom God makes to distinctions. We nearly follow the pattern. One sad exception. The African does not yet stand before the law of the land as he does before the law of God. Let us remember Pharaoh's fate.

Every needed and desirable blessing will be bestowed upon a nation whose God is Jehovah. Our national blessings are well commemorated in the President's Proclamation.

God will bless us still. We are destined to be great if we are determined to be good. We have already laid down our national temple once to take our effective stone in our foundation, and we will pull down again and again unless we build on the sure foundation of universal freedom, sacred truth and exalting righteousness.

Rest with our fabulous wealth and broad domain, ocean-walled on either side; with a people so enlightened and progressive, with institutions so free and divine; and with Jehovah our our God, we may expect an increase on every side, and our rest and glory will increase in its effulgence till it is lost in the brightness of the Eternal Day.

REV. DAVID COOKE PAGE, D. D., PASTOR.

Rev. 19: 6 "And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth."

No outward utterance has any significance but as it expresses in proportion to its energy and fervor the intelligent apprehension of a truth, or a profound sentiment of it. Accordingly, the word Alleluia should here be regarded as a sentiment of exultation, or rel ed emotion. The vehemence of the prophet's tone and utterance, in view of the stupendous principles and powers which underlie the government of a Saviour God of all worlds. Most magnificent are the images here assembled and sublime are the voice of a great multitude, the voice of many waters, the voice of mighty thunderings—not rude and terrible, but a hallowed, but retain the dignity without terror, and reduced to the tempest of an accompaniment, and aiding all creation with the harmonious exultation, and blending in the chorus: "Alleluia, the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth."

What a magnificent thought that is of one of our great American Divines, Archbishop Tillotson I mean, "If a considerate man were permitted to look into the hidden and secret purposes of Providence, he would find that he could possibly devise, after he had searched heaven and earth the result of all his wishes would be, that things were just such a being as we must necessarily conceive God to be, nor would he choose any other friend or benefactor any other protector for himself or the whole world than infinite power conducted and managed by infinite wisdom and goodness which is the true notion of a God." The utmost power of creation and exercise of an intelligent mind is founded in the actual nature of things. It is not an airy vision of the imagination. It is a glorious reality shedding light upon the understanding, imparting joy to the heart. He then is a miserable drivel or sophism of this universe as a portentous assemblage of roaming atoms, as the product of an inevitable accident. We are no orphans, fatherless, helpless, impotent, the sport of chance destroying to morrow what it produces to-day. We are not placed upon this perplexed and changeable scene without relief in adversity, without assistance in perils. New nations do not rise and fall, families are established and broken up, reference does not extend its disorders, or events, sometimes to repairing wrecks and guilty, disease does not ravage and destroy without a presiding Deity, and directing, all-controlling God. The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth—and to say this, is not merely to say that there is a government, real and powerful—but that the wonderful Being who is the summit of all creation, has within himself boundless resources, infinite things and weapons offensive and defensive, which he can ever wielded on behalf of the humblest and most feeble of his and trust Him, and for the discomfiture and infamy of the proudest and haughtiest of those who boast themselves against the principles of moral righteousness. The expanded firmament, after a more expanded illustration, of what is implied in the attribute of Omnipotence, to apply the principle to the peculiar circumstances under which we find ourselves as a people. Our grateful exultation should be retrospective and prospective. Retrospective, for three years past, we have had the great war yoked the red dragons of the air, when dark clouds were seen to drape the horizon of our country's flag, and the foundation of the foundation of the Union trembled in the balance, and how soon the cloud passed over, and the clamorous beating of our sanguine Southern brethren were heard in the distance, they were compelled to accept the arbitrament of the sword, as the arbitrament of God. It was God, our strength, who taught our hands to war, and our fingers to fight. It was the Lord who beheaded, and cut the spear in sunder, and burned the chariot in the fire.

But our grateful exultation over this auspicious day is also prospective. There is much in our nature to awaken deep solicitude for our coming national life. Our Chief Magistrate calls on us to give thanks for the enlargement of civil liberty, and though this is a Christian church, I venture to give thanks for this declaration from the very ground of my heart. Will any one accuse me of presumption in so doing?

Again, I say, I do it at a venture. The enlargement of civil liberty, unlike the other great revolutions, is not marked by its transient results. It involves questions of policy which require for their solution a wisdom and sagacity which can derive no aid from the experience of the past. Indeed, as they are, without precedent in the history of the world, and implicating new social relations and relations heretofore unknown. What wisdom, and discretion and far-searching sagacity, are requisite in those who have the administration of the government. What anxious solicitude should our part and that of our Southern brethren. Were the fate of our trust be in an arm of flesh. Let this be the universally accepted inscription upon our nation's banner: In God we trust.

The character then called the attention of the people to that Almighty arm that turneth the hearts of men as rivers of water—who graciously overrules every passion, and controls commotion—hushes the discordant passions of men to peace—and establishes the stability of nations as "a monument of rocks." And who thus happily alive to all the blessings of civil liberty, we government will not joyfully exclaim, "Alleluia the Lord God reigneth."

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

REV. HENRY D. MOORE, PASTOR.

Proverbs 14: 34. "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

The morning discourse was a vindication of the Executive act of the President, as of its motive and moral power, and from its warrant by the constitution upon military necessity.

The sermon was listened to by a large and intelligent audience, and was frequently applauded. We understand that on Thursday evening a meeting of the gentlemen of this congregation was held, and a unanimous request made to Mr. Moore, to furnish the sermon for publication in pamphlet form.

LIBERTY STREET M. E. CHURCH.

REV. W. A. DAVIDSON,

Psalm 65: 11. "Thou crownest the year with thy goodness, and thy paths drop fatness."

Psalm 147: 12-14. "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem; praise thy God, O Zion. For He hath strengthened the bars of thy gates; He hath blessed thy children within thee. He maketh peace in thy borders, and filleth thee with the finest of the wheat."

This has been a strangely eventful year; a year that will be memorable in our country's history—memorable chiefly for the assassination of our lamented and immortal President—for the suppression of the slave-holders' rebellion, and for the practical emancipation of four million of bondsmen—a year that will, we verily believe, mark an epoch in our history; will begin a new and more glorious era in our national existence. We predict that the future Amer can historian will associate with the year 1776 the year 1865; the one as the time of the nation's birth, the other as the time of the nation's regeneration or second birth; the one when the great fundamental and immortal principles of human Liberty and Republic Government were clearly and eloquently enunciated, the other when these same principles were fully and triumphantly vindicated, and practically incorporated with our national existence.

Yet it is more to our purpose to day, and quite accordant with facts to say, that the year has been signally marked by the merciful Providence of God, and literally crowned with His goodness. Jesus His paths have dropped fatness. He has loaded us with His benefits; fed of His, only a little reflection is necessary—a slight glance at a few obvious facts:

1. We have had general good health.
2. We have had fine harvests.
3. We have had uninterrupted business prosperity.

[The remarks made on these several topics we have not space to publish.]

4. We have seen the end of the rebellion. This is one of the most memorable events of the year—one for which the nation should devoutly thank the God of Battles. At the beginning of the year, the prospect was gloomy and sad enough. We were still in the crucible, the flames were hot upon us. When or what the end should be was a troublesome problem. But the rebellion hastened to its fall, and the Republic lifted itself up in its might ready to strike the death blow, but that blow was not needed. Death came from the wounds already inflicted. On the 9th of April, Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant, and a few days after Gen. Johnson surrendered to Gen. Sherman the last army of the expiring Confederacy.

How thankful we ought to be for this victory, for the blessed peace which now smiles on the whole country.

It is the mighty God of Jacob, the God of battle, who hath scattered our enemies for us. He hath confounded the devices of the wicked, and dashed in pieces the hopes of the ungodly.

5. We have seen the end of slavery; the glorious spectacle of the rending asunder the chains of four millions of bondmen. This single event will of itself make the year men crowd. Immortal. Slavery, that "sum of all villainies" was the nation's shame, the nation's guilt, the nation's curse; it brooded like an incubus on the nation's life. It brooded like an awful scourge. But to day we offer thanksgiving for its death. Our fears are gone.

No more shall other nations upbraid and taunt us with our hypocrisy. Henceforth, America is to be the royal palace of the genius of Liberty; Columbia is to be not in name only, but in fact, "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

6. We have evidence that our country is still in safe hands. When Mr. Lincoln died, we trembled for the safety of our nat onal ark. It was passing into untried hands, and we did not know that there might not turn out to be uncertain and dangerous hands. But our fears are now all gone—our misgivings all removed. The late message is sufficient. It has the right ring; is in perfect accordance with the great principles of liberty and Republic Government, and gloriously enunciated, the other when these same principles were fully and triumphantly vindicated, and practically incorporated with our national existence.

Yet it is more to our purpose to-day, and quite accordant with facts to say, that the year has been signally marked by the merciful Providence of God, and literally crowned with His goodness. Jesus His paths have dropped fatness. He has loaded us with His benefits; fed of His, only a little reflection is necessary—a slight glance at a few obvious facts:

1. We have had general good health.
2. We have had fine harvests.
3. We have had uninterrupted business prosperity.

[The remarks made on these several topics we have not space to publish.]

4. We have seen the end of the rebellion. This is one of the most memorable events of the year—one for which the nation should devoutly thank the God of Battles. At the beginning of the year, the prospect was gloomy and sad enough. We were still in the crucible, the flames were hot upon us. When or what the

merchants and manufacturers have greatly prospered. The soil of the bashandmen has yielded abundantly. Also, no literary institution, or benevolent enterprise, worthy of support has failed to get. The missionary work of the Church, at home and abroad, has been well maintained. Hundreds of thousands have been given for the benefit of the freedmen. When in the history of any other nation, under like circumstances, has there been such magnificent charity!

Moreover God has preserved us from home riots and from assault by other nations. Were I believer war with France to be inevitable, yet it seems amazing that to this hour, notwithstanding the provocations given by the foreign press, the excitements and exasperation created, we have been at peace with all the world except with our own American brothers.

God having done so much for us, expects us to honor him in the work of reconstruction. He expects this nation to do justly by all and injury to none. Our legislators and citizens should understand that God demands justice to all concerned in this settlement. We have had ungodly compromises, and have ever found that they only bring a peace as unstable as the balances of deceit. But I have confidence in the wisdom of the administration and the present Congress. As I contemplate the message of the President, the animus of the Congress and the moral resolution of our people. I feel that as a nation we will do right; yes we will make the march of freedom as resistless as the current of the Niagara. We will sweep into our constitutional temple of liberty the men of all climes and colors. We will hit up a race of bondmen into the dignity of equality with other races before the law, and hid them God speed on the highway to development and renown. And constantly seeking the blessings of Him who rules the world, we will march along by His favor, and be the triumphant champions of human rights.

The Divine Government the Ground of Devout and Grateful Exultation.

CHRIST (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.

REV. DAVID COOKE PAGE, D. D., PASTOR.

Rev. 19: 6 "And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth."

No outward utterance has any significance but as it expresses in proportion to its energy and fervor the intelligent apprehension of a truth, or a profound sentiment of it. Accordingly, the word Alleluia should here be regarded as a sentiment of exultation, or rel ed emotion. The vehemence of the prophet's tone and utterance, in view of the stupendous principles and powers which underlie the government of a Saviour God of all worlds. Most magnificent are the images here assembled and sublime are the voice of a great multitude, the voice of many waters, the voice of mighty thunderings—not rude and terrible, but a hallowed, but retain the dignity without terror, and reduced to the tempest of an accompaniment, and aiding all creation with the harmonious exultation, and blending in the chorus: "Alleluia, the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth."

What a magnificent thought that is of one of our great American Divines, Archbishop Tillotson I mean, "If a considerate man were permitted to look into the hidden and secret purposes of Providence, he would find that he could possibly devise, after he had searched heaven and earth the result of all his wishes would be, that things were just such a being as we must necessarily conceive God to be, nor would he choose any other friend or benefactor any other protector for himself or the whole world than infinite power conducted and managed by infinite wisdom and goodness which is the true notion of a God." The utmost power of creation and exercise of an intelligent mind is founded in the actual nature of things. It is not an airy vision of the imagination. It is a glorious reality shedding light upon the understanding, imparting joy to the heart. He then is a miserable drivel or sophism of this universe as a portentous assemblage of roaming atoms, as the product of an inevitable accident. We are no orphans, fatherless, helpless, impotent, the sport of chance destroying to morrow what it produces to-day. We are not placed upon this perplexed and changeable scene without relief in adversity, without assistance in perils. New nations do not rise and fall, families are established and broken up, reference does not extend its disorders, or events, sometimes to repairing wrecks and guilty, disease does not ravage and destroy without a presiding Deity, and directing, all-controlling God. The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth—and to say this, is not merely to say that there is a government, real and powerful—but that the wonderful Being who is the summit of all creation, has within himself boundless resources, infinite things and weapons offensive and defensive, which he can ever wielded on behalf of the humblest and most feeble of his and trust Him, and for the discomfiture and infamy of the proudest and haughtiest of those who boast themselves against the principles of moral righteousness. The expanded firmament, after a more expanded illustration, of what is implied in the attribute of Omnipotence, to apply the principle to the peculiar circumstances under which we find ourselves as a people. Our grateful exultation should be retrospective and prospective. Retrospective, for three years past, we have had the great war yoked the red dragons of the air, when dark clouds were seen to drape the horizon of our country's flag, and the foundation of the foundation of the Union trembled in the balance, and how soon the cloud passed over, and the clamorous beating of our sanguine Southern brethren were heard in the distance, they were compelled to accept the arbitrament of the sword, as the arbitrament of God. It was God, our strength, who taught our hands to war, and our fingers to fight. It was the Lord who beheaded, and cut the spear in sunder, and burned the chariot in the fire.

But our grateful exultation over this auspicious day is also prospective. There is much in our nature to awaken deep solicitude for our coming national life. Our Chief Magistrate calls on us to give thanks for the enlargement of civil liberty, and though this is a Christian church, I venture to give thanks for this declaration from the very ground of my heart. Will any one accuse me of presumption in so doing?

Again, I say, I do it at a venture. The enlargement of civil liberty, unlike the other great revolutions, is not marked by its transient results. It involves questions of policy which require for their solution a wisdom and sagacity which can derive no aid from the experience of the past. Indeed, as they are, without precedent in the history of the world, and implicating new social relations and relations heretofore unknown. What wisdom, and discretion and far-searching sagacity, are requisite in those who have the administration of the government. What anxious solicitude should our part and that of our Southern brethren. Were the fate of our trust be in an arm of flesh. Let this be the universally accepted inscription upon our nation's banner: In God we trust.

The character then called the attention of the people to that Almighty arm that turneth the hearts of men as rivers of water—who graciously overrules every passion, and controls commotion—hushes the discordant passions of men to peace—and establishes the stability of nations as "a monument of rocks." And who thus happily alive to all the blessings of civil liberty, government will not joyfully exclaim, "Alleluia the Lord God reigneth."

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Mayoralty Canvass.

The following correspondence, which explains itself, has been handed to us for publication:

PITTSBURGH, December 8, 1865.

To J. H. BALDWIN, Esq., Chairman of Mayoralty Convention of December 13, 1863:

Sir—From a letter signed Jas. Lowry, Jr., published in the Gazette this afternoon, I perceive that he denies that there was an agreement, either on the part of himself or friends, that he would not be a candidate for re-nomination. As you were a member of the Committee appointed to adjust the differences between his friends and mine, and as the Chairman of the Convention, please state what the arrangement was. Yours respectfully,

W. C. MCCARTHY.

No. 118 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, December 8, 1865.

W. C. MCCARTHY, Esq.—Dear Sir: In answer to your note of this p. m., I have to say that I understood the "arrangement" (made by the committee) to which you refer, to be substantially as follows: That your name as a candidate for the Mayoralty should be withdrawn, and Mr. Lowry should be nominated and ratified by the convention. In consideration of this, the McCarthy Delegates should have the whole vote of the convention for their choice of a presiding officer and yourself a fair field at the next election without opposition from Mr. Lowry.

Very truly, &c., J. H. BALDWIN.

The above letter and reply having been submitted to us, as members of the committee therein referred to, we state in stating that our understanding of the agreement made in that committee, is the same as given by Mr. Baldwin.

M. R. MOONLIGHT,
T. W. LEWIS.

Prospect Street St. E. Sisters.

Among the interesting events on Thanksgiving day was the annual exhibition of the Sunday School connected with this Mission Church. At an early hour in the afternoon, the little folks, with the officers and teachers and some invited friends, were one in full force. The little ones were all alive at the expected festival good things. The exercises were varied and interesting, comprising an address from Rev. S. F. Jones, junior pastor of Christ M. E. Church, and much instrumental music. The children sang with a good will, and sang sweetly. "The Children's Jubilee" "Climbing up Zion's Hill," "America," (National Hymn) etc. Then followed with the distribution of the "goodies" packages in nice packages, labeled "Prospect Street Sabbath School, Thanksgiving, December 7, 1865, and containing candy, nuts and cakes; and also apples and oranges, furnished gratuitously. Two hundred papers were disposed of in this way.

The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Finance and Pavilion, presented a report in which it was stated that the pavilion of the Fourth ward, in reference to citizens of Pittsburgh, building on the river bank in the vicinity of the Monongahela street bridge.

Resolved, That a Board of Health be elected by Council, to consist of two citizens from each ward, who, together with a respective practitioner of medicine of this city, to be appointed by said Board, shall have charge of all matters relating to the sanitary condition of the city, and who shall report to Councils, from time to time, such recommendations as they may deem necessary for the public health.

Mr. English, from the Committee on Sanitary Measures, appointed at a meeting, presented a report. The Committee state that they have examined the subject carefully, in conjunction with some of the best informed city physicians, and have come to the conclusion that the city is by no means healthy, and that it is in consequence of any official statistics, popularly supposed. The prevalence of typhoid fever, over a back portion of the city, which, should, we think, have a favorable influence, and the prevalence of typhoid fever, which, we think, should be the subject of sanitary legislation. The Committee recommend the appointment of a Board of Health, with an executive and health officer, to whom official reports should be strictly made of all births, marriages and deaths, and the causes of said deaths, and the subject of sewerage is regarded by the committee as a very important measure, connected with the health of the city, and they recommend Councils to adopt at once a comprehensive system of sewerage. The committee also presented a system of the sanitary laws, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Health shall serve for two years from the date of their election, (unless sooner removed by Councils), at the first election, four persons from each ward shall be elected for one year, and four persons, one from each ward, for two years.

Resolved, That the annexed synopsis of sanitary laws be published in the city papers, for public information, and that Councils should urge the rigid execution of the same upon city officers and the proper officials, as important to the best interests of all.

Resolutions were passed, authorizing the purchase of seven of McDonald's city maps for the Mayor's office, &c., and for the establishment of lamps on the corner of Craig and Marion streets, and of Stockton Avenue and Martin street.

On motion adjourned.

Sabbath School Meeting.

A joint meeting of the United Presbyterian Sabbath Schools of Allegheny was held in D. Pressly's church, on Thursday afternoon. There were five schools in all, and the number of scholars was estimated at over one thousand. The entire body of the church was filled with the children and their teachers, the galleries being reserved for parents and others. The venerable Dr. Beatty and Dr. Clark, assisted in the exercises, and addresses of an interesting and attractive character, were delivered by Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Rev. D. B. M. M'Lean and others. The night was one of peculiar interest, and the occasion will doubtless long be remembered by many who were present.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the body of George Peters, a German who was killed by the accidental falling of a mass of stats in the coal mines of Frederick Bosman, in Lower St. Clair township, where he was employed. Mr. Peters was a single man about thirty-six years of age, and had served three years in General Schimmelfennig's regiment, having been wounded three times. He has a sister living in this country. He is said to have been a very sober, industrious man. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Allegheny Councils.

A regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny councils was held on Friday evening, December 8th.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Present, Messrs Atwell, Hopkins, McBrier, S. Riddle, George R. Riddle, Wright, and President Marshall.

Mr. Wright presented a petition from citizens of the Fourth ward, with resolution authorizing the committee on engines to procure for those of the Columbia Hose company, five hundred feet of hose, and also to give them a supply of coal.

The resolution was lost, and the petition and resolution referred to the committee on engines, with power to act.

Mr. Riddle presented a petition from property holders on Ridge street, relative to the damage done and by the washing of earth from Seminary Hill, and asking Councils to provide a remedy.

Referred to Committee on city property with power to act.

Mr. Atwell presented the report of the Committee on Finance, setting forth the deficiency in the appropriations, and authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $10,000 for four or six months.

The Committee also reported in favor of paying the City Treasurer, in addition to his regular salary, the sum of $700, for extra service, for the six months ending July 1st, 1865. For the Assistant clerks employed during the interval between February and December, the sum of $200.

In the Yeoghly case, the Committee resolved to await the event of suit before acting in the premises, and Mr Yeoghly was ordered to be notified of the same.

The following named gentlemen were appointed collectors of delinquent taxes in the several wards: First, S. Bidwell, Second, John Ramsey; Third, John B. Miller; Fourth, James Graham.

The City Controller was authorized by the Committee to purchase a safe; and also to notify certain delinquent tax collectors that if they did not settle up promptly they would be prosecuted.

The report was accepted, and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. Wright, from the Street Committee, presented a report, containing a number of recommendations in regard to the sanitary condition of the city.

Referred to Committee.

A communication relative to assessments to rewards, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Wright presented an ordinance granting certain privileges to the West Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The ordinance provides that the company shall reduce, at their own expense, a grade of Sycamore, Chestnut and East Lavoe streets, to conform to the grade of their road, provided that they pay the sum of $2,500 for the construction of a sewer in the bed of the canal, which is to be occupied by their tracks. The ordinance was accepted, C. S. nominated.

Mr. Wright submitted an ordinance providing for the cleaning of the streets of the city, by the parties owning or occupying the property fronting thereon. Lost.

Mr. Atwell presented the report of the City Controller, exhibiting the amount of money received and warrants paid up to the 30th of November. The Controller also calls attention to the bond held by D. Hays, Esq., for $1,000, payment of which is demanded. The claim of Messrs. McKee & Stoup, relative to the tax on their ferry boat, was recommended for reference to the Solicitor.

The report was accepted, and the claim of Mr. Reed referred to Finance Committee, with power to act. Claim of Messrs. McKee & Stoup was referred to Controller and Solicitor.

Mr. McBrier presented the report of the Committee on Water, which was accepted.

Mr. Riddle presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Gas to remove the gas post from its present location at the north end of Craig street, and place the lamp over the south end of the tunnel under the railway. Adopted.

Mr. Hopkins submitted a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to have the ordinance relative to repairing sidewalks, and also in relation to cleaning pavements and gutters, put in force immediately. Adopted.

The Chairman then submitted a communication from S. Riddle, Esq., tendering his resignation as a member of Select Council from the First Ward.

On motion of Mr. Atwell, the resignation was not accepted.

Mr. Marshall, (Mr. Atwell in the Chair,) then tendered his resignation, which was not accepted.

Mr. George R. Riddle also tendered his resignation as a member from the second ward, but no action was made for its acceptance.

After exchanging courtesies between gentlemen named, stating their determination to act as the people of the year, and th ir desire to give the people of their respective wards an opportunity to fill their places at the ensuing general election, which could not be done if their resignations were accepted. Mr. George R. Riddle, at the request of Mr. Marshall, moved that the members from the second ward be requested to withdraw their resignations, in order that the remaining gentlemen who tendered their resignations could vote for their successors.

A conference ensued, in which Messrs Bingham, Lincoln, Fleshaber, Harris, Hall, Miller, McNeil, McDonald, Patterson, Robb, Smith, Wimmer, and B. B. Torrence, Thompson and President Brown.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Gas, presented the report of the Committee, embraced in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee be authorized to instruct the Allegheny Gas Company to erect gas post on the corner of Middle street and Water street, in the First ward; one on Church street, in the Second ward; and one on Sixth street, in the Fourth ward, and one on the corner of Taylor avenue and Monte ey streets, in the Second ward.

The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Wharves and Landings, presented a report in which it was stated that the pavilion of the Fourth ward, in reference to citizens of Pittsburgh, building on the river bank in the vicinity of the Monongahela street bridge.

Resolved, That a Board of Health be elected by Council, to consist of two citizens from each ward, who, together with a respective practitioner of medicine of this city, to be appointed by said Board, shall have charge of all matters relating to the sanitary condition of the city, and who shall report to Councils, from time to time, such recommendations as they may deem necessary for the public health.

Mr. English, from the Committee on Sanitary Measures, appointed at a meeting, presented a report. The Committee state that they have examined the subject carefully, in conjunction with some of the best informed city physicians, and have come to the conclusion that the city is by no means healthy, and that it is in consequence of any official statistics, popularly supposed. The prevalence of typhoid fever, over a back portion of the city, which should, we think, have a favorable influence, and the prevalence of typhoid fever, which, we think, should be the subject of sanitary legislation. The Committee recommend the appointment of a Board of Health, with an executive and health officer, to whom official reports should be strictly made of all births, marriages and deaths, and the causes of said deaths, and the subject of sewerage is regarded by the committee as a very important measure, connected with the health of the city, and they recommend Councils to adopt at once a comprehensive system of sewerage. The committee also presented a system of the sanitary laws, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Health shall serve for two years from the date of their election, (unless sooner removed by Councils), at the first election, four persons from each ward shall be elected for one year, and four persons, one from each ward, for two years.

Resolved, That the annexed synopsis of sanitary laws be published in the city