

35.

St. John's on the War.

We have before us a sermon delivered, in this place, on last Thanksgiving day, by Rev. Samuel J. Nicolls, the zealous and eloquent pastor of the Presbyterians, and published in the *Examiner* of December 2nd. We understand it is also being published in pamphlet form, and have concluded to give it such notice as we think its merits require. Whatever we may say will be said in kindness and respect, for we esteem the deepest regard for the reverend gentleman. We shall not assault him, but confine ourselves to refuting his *fallacies*. These are so many and glaring that we cannot touch upon them all in the limited space of an editorial, but hope to be able to say enough to deprive this man of the deleterious effect he might otherwise have on the public mind. We say this in all earnestness, for we consider some of his views as false and dangerous as the wild ravings of Phillips and Garrison.

It seems like some mockery when the reverend gentleman argues, as our first cause for thanksgiving, that "law has maintained its just supremacy." He probably saw it so stated in Mr. Lincoln's thanksgiving proclamation, and took it for granted. We now emphatically deny that such is the fact. During the past two years, the doctrine "inter arma legem non habet" has been rigidly enforced over the whole country. It has been the very battle-cry of the adherents of the Administration. The Abominable organs, the founders of all civil liberty, has been suspended, or we might say suppressed. Five citizens have been arrested and held off to military prisons without the motion of law, and in violation of their constitutional rights—a wild by-jury. The right of security from unreasonable searches of person and property has been ruthlessly violated. Good and loyal citizens, unwilling to subscribe to a particular cause which their military rulers had no right to prescribe, have been deprived of the elective franchise. Gray-headed men and innocent and unsuspecting women and children have been murdered in cold blood by gangs of ruffian negro soldiers. An infamous riot has deluged the streets of our city with blood. We hear almost daily of corruption and embezzlement to the amount of millions of dollars, and the officials go unwhipped of justice. A reliable authority states that the records of the city police courts show a frightful increase of burglaries, break-ins, adulteries and murders. Men look sadly now on crime from which they would have shrank two or three years ago. Even in our own town and country there have been more lawlessness and bloodshed than during any previous year. Citizens have been knocked down or stabbed upon the streets, there have been no less than three murders, two of them in one day; and none of the culprits have been punished, because the law is powerless; and all the while guilty proscution reeks in open day. This day squads of soldiers are scattered through every town and county in the State, with the avowed purpose of assisting in the enforcement of law and suppressing popular outbreaks. We appeal to reading and observing men to know if these are not stubborn and unanswerable facts; and we pit against the reverend gentleman's broad and unsupported statement that "Law has maintained its just supremacy."

Mr. Nicolls seems determined to look at the state of affairs through golden spectacles. In his eyes the country has never looked so prosperous and happy as it does to-day. His talk is as follows:

"We again quote from the sermon:—
‘This war has been born of the great principle that gave birth to the nation—the right of self-government, and breathes through its heart. It is the spirit of Christian Democracy, the corner-stone of our national life, the cornerstone of the Declaration of Independence, and the soul of the Constitution. That all men are created free and equal.’"

Very pretty indeed, but this language can be found neither in the Declaration of Independence nor in the Gospel. This misapprehension of the Declaration might be excused in a school stump orator, but is irredeemable in the pulpit. The veriest school-boy ought to know how to quote the Declaration of Independence correctly. It simply declares that "all men are created equal"—equal in the several planes upon which God has assigned them—equal in the duties of husband and wife, parents and child, master and slave. The "liberty" which it subsequently allows to the inalienable right of all men, neither approves, neither endorses, nor polygon, nor abdicates, nor repudiates; but simply the freedom to live independently with our consciences undivided by God and man, to pursue the gifts which God has given us, and to enjoy the privileges of life, to death."

It is true that our schools, colleges, and universities of learning are conducted as effectively as in times of peace; only is it that their catalogues examples mostly half-frightful former names, and why is that? Why right and moral firmly stand. Why? Many are appealing to the public for aid. But two years since this same gentlemen, in a similar platform, declared, "We & (slipshod phrase) the effects of the war were the enemy." We

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The Next President. — Who shall be from the views of our people?

From one end of the country to the other the voice of all thinking men, the voice of the army, and the voice of the people of large with the most obvious unanimity, declare the destination of a change of administration. Where else can it be found? Republican and Democratic alike, book publishers and contractors, who do business with the Government, are searching for a choice which shall better the condition of our public offices. The only argument adduced in favor of the present administration is, that a change may make things worse, a policy argument when the question is the welfare of the country and the nation is in danger.

Through all the land the people are asking the grand question, who shall be the next President, and what shall be the future policy of the Administration? Already the thousand signs of a present administration, whether without line or without leading, and I begin to see history in a pool, in which the people review as things gone by, and almost come by. What shall give us the great majority of government for the next four years? What shall bring a successful termination to the war? What shall bring the administration back from the shores of Europe? What shall restore to the rest of Europe, in Washington, the ancient principles of the Constitution by which alone the nation can be saved? What shall restore to us the borders of locking commerce and safety on the seas under the protection of our own flag? — That is the great question for government for the next four years? What shall bring a successful termination to the war? What shall bring the administration back from the shores of Europe? What shall restore to the rest of Europe, in Washington, the ancient principles of the Constitution by which alone the nation can be saved? What shall restore to us the borders of locking commerce and safety on the seas under the protection of our own flag? — That is the great question for government for the next four years?

What would these people do? They have at their head of affairs, a president, who has no power, a trading, shuffling, tricking politician, limited to decree, and not of real value and the country? Who shall he be?

What would these people do? They are in three cities entirely separated from each other, political, financial, and social. From one side, the people will certainly do very well. It would be well to see what sort of a character he must have, than shall he fit to lead such a nation. His principles are now some points on which they all might agree; but about what he is, is decided — one difference of opinion.

We ought to be very wary. By this we mean he might be any man who has been born in Washington, plain and simple, who has never depended and directed others; those influences which carried the balance at the capital. If men look to the character of those whom they elect, we are to be interested with their greatest interest in them as they look on the character of the electors, those whom they offer, or the most to whom they lend money or trust their votes. They would choose him when there among the men who have made politics at the national Capitol, their trade for years. It is not now for us to tell us that we have no experience. We want men of honest and upright, and not a man of that nation is in the world, who has experienced during the past three years, has not well fitted him for the Presidency, as that of a person now at Washington. The grand designation is a man who is wholly outside of the ring which exists at Washington today, very much so when a few weeks ago in New York political parties were on the field, or to draw the salt out of the memory of the present administration, or continue its contract and to carry on the cause without question. Let the next President be a new man.

He should be a man of youth and vigor of mind. He will be called to direct the position of the nation, and to restore to prosperity of this afflicted nation. We should emerge from the terrible scenes surrounding without a conclusion well nigh equal to that which attended our entrance into them. He has been a comparatively easy master for a President to perform successfully the functions of the chief of the war. It will be no fault, a heavy load, to perceive the truth of this claim. Why he fails to realize this truth in his every man's thoughts, neither the President nor the administration has brought this way. It has fought hard! We have drafted, drilled, driven, from battle to battle, through experiment, from corner to corner. The army, the people, the world have lost no more confidence, these dear months since this would have could be the sole倚靠 if they had been of the condition of things in the last century. A war won by pith and nerve.

Two months ago began a general call for volunteers to recruit the forces of the country. Although not expressed on the record, it was understood that the President would be assisted by G. B. Dixons, a man who always had a desire to assist the country.

He should have to lead men and to achieve peace to the grand old end of our fathers. There are few who fail to see that the memory of military affairs at Washington, I hope, will destroy the wisdom not to believe in military affairs, but to have them steadily in view, until it might be time to move.

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and changes of place, and overgrowth of the martial spirit of citizens, and the sacrifice of their freedom, and in the last instance of their lives, has been nothing along Mr. Lincoln's line.

We should like to be Commanders-in-Chief in a short while, but it is the opinion of the people. If that had reported that he was to be Commander-in-Chief in a short while, it is hardly probable that they would have been willing to do the same. But the future is looking darkly now.

Not in my way, we cannot consider that we will be in perfect peace when it is over. Nor in my way, we cannot consider that we will be in perfect peace when it is over. Not in my way, we cannot consider that we will be in perfect peace when it is over.

Political complications, into which this administration has allowed us to drift, are to be considered. The usual trend of French affairs has changed, who can foretell the future of America?

Let me say, who can foretell the trend of French affairs, into which this administration has allowed us to drift, are to be considered. Who can foretell the future of America?

With one word, let us go to the grand project of his life.

Let him be a man of refined Christian character, who will be able to sustain the world country right in this direction.

Where is the conscience of the man who does not stand up in the name of his country, who does not stand up in the name of his God, and who believes in responsibility to God, and in doing up to that responsibility, let us make no mistake about it.

Let us make no mistake about it. We do not wish to mingle religion with politics, on the contrary, we wish to have religion excluded from politics.

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SALVATION ARMY MEETING.

WILLIAM G. SHEPPARD,

HAROLD L. FREDRICKS,

WILLIAM H. WHITING,

WILLIAM C. COOPER,

CHARLES E. STREETER,

GEORGE W. RICHARDSON,

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