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vision of fugees from our shores. But what man of humanity or political sagacity would think of applying this? We have a broad territory, where honest industry is rewarded with abundance, large enough and rich enough to afford asylum for all the poor or the oppressed who choose to come. Many, too, of those who would seek it are exiled from home and country, and in the midst of a cruel and oppressive government the victims of a hard and tyrannous oppression. At all events, they are men and brethren of our common humanity. I cannot, therefore, find it in my heart to say aught else than "Let them come and find here comfort and a home." In truth I think God made us what we are as a nation, that these might have a place to which they could come. But while they here find comfort and a home, it is a solemn duty to love our children, to let them know how to take proper care of themselves, that there must be no improper interfering, or their parts with our comforts and our homes. They are not to take our country out of our hands, and tell us, as some of them have done, that if we do not like the arrangement we can leave our

country. Now I know that the good, the orderly, the religious, the industrious, will not wish thus to interfere with our rights. I will not be so injudicious as to suppose that all the rich and the powerful are about to be so wicked. I do not understand seeking only to procure offices which I know not how to fill, insulting the Christian feelings of those who differ from them, and, in short, somewhat unceremoniously denying our right to the enjoyment of our own country and laws, and especially our own consciences. I have seen the fathers and ourselves some treasure and some blood. Let our laws be such as will protect the worthy emigrant of all lands, and secure to him the fruits of his honest industry; but let them also put him in his proper place him who has no proper sense or the kindness shown him in affording him the opportunity of coming to this country in God's name and for the sake of our dear country, put men in power who are honest enough and courageous enough to execute those laws. The exclusion of emigrants is thus

We ask, then, what is the other and only remedy to which we have alluded? It is the moral and religious influences, and nothing else. Christian patriots must work in this direction. You must enlighten the stranger as fast as you can. You must give them knowledge, secular and spiritual; and here the American patriot, who unhappily is still a Christian in name, may perceive the force of a principle, which you may worship habitually, will render to him. It is a principle, which, once, for it is a vital principle, it is this—Governments are more dependent upon, and more indebted to Christianity, than Christianity is to them. Man makes forms of government, but God made Christianity; man's government, at best, is tainted with human fallibility, and man may alter and destroy it: but God is unchangeable, and therefore

Christianity is an eternal practical truth, which will live in freshness and beauty when big governments are all gone. And in this world of enlightenment you must work chiefly among the young, for they are impressible—the old are petrified. The children are to be among the future men and women of the country. But in the instruction you impart, forget not that education for eternity is more important than education for time. Cherish your public schools, but banish not the Bible from the home; but your Sunday schools and churches must go hand in hand with your public schools. The physical, the intellectual, and the moral part of a nature, must all be aided under training. To teach the heart is as important than to teach the head only. The first will give a safe direction to the last. The Bible alone gives no direct or last influences to the first. For good or for evil, these children must grow up among the

good or for evil, they must be among the men and the women who are to shape the future of this Republic. What shall that future be? Ah! I have asked a question of so much interest to the American patriot. What shall the future of this blessed union of now some 30,000,000 federated States be? The time, the light, the power of God are upon this question. I have said that the future of this country can be written for us by the Father of all mercies, and of the ever present now on which he looks perpetually; known unto Him only are all the workings from the beginning. But I have loved to think that our dear country was made for high, and, as yet, unfulfilled destinies. I have loved to think that in the gradual unrolling of the mighty scroll on which God has inscribed the story of the universe for it is the story of all history, men shall live on in long succession, as fold after fold spreads before the nations, emblazoned with letters of living light; "this" and "this," and "this," is the work which my providence has allotted to America for performance.

have loved to think that it was ours to "en-
hance the beacon light, and keep bright the
flashing blaze, within the illumination
whose golden glow would hover, high re-
solute that all the earth might look upon her
like majesty, the genius of rati-
on and Freedom. I have loved to think that
it was our glorious destiny to prove that God
would be most truly and devoutly wor-
shipped where no force was put upon the
conscience; that no man governed, men
were enlightened to understand, and people
were free to make the laws that should govern
him. I have loved to think that in the
future coming conflict among the nations
of this world, on which none but a fool
could shut his eyes, between the giant, antag-
onistic powers of earthly absolutism on the one
hand, and human freedom on the other, that
it would be ours to stand in the van of
the great embodied exponent and represent-

to the work of the blessing to humanity; liberty; liberty underlaw made ourselves; I have loved to think that in the struggle made by our crushed brethren of our common humanity in other lands, to rise to a higher, better being than a state of servitude they would gather encouragement from our example, instructive from our doings, light from our illumination, and courage as they fell upon their ears the distant cry of our sentinels upon the lofty citadel of our freedom: "All's well—for God, for our country, and for Liberty." I have loved to think of the magnificent development of our country, linked together by holy ties of brotherhood, united in enduring bonds of interest, stretching from polar ice to tropical verdure, spanning from ocean to ocean; too strong to be aggressive, too magnanimous to hurt the weak; just to all, and standing with proud and equal

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