# American Presbyterian wrought in the spirit of this journal, and in the

GENESEE EVANGELIST.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862.

JOHN W. MEARS.

SHALL THE NORTH BE UNITED?

WITH an earnest and united North the suc cess of the Southern Rebellion is impossible. Nine millions of people can never withstand twenty-two millions, when both are essentially of the same race, and when the minority is superior to the majority, neither in pecuniary resources.

nor in any of the materials of war. If it is right even to speak of the possibility of the dismemberment and disintegration of this noble Republic, and the construction out of its ruins of a great slave oligarchy in the South, it can only be predicated upon such a serious division of sentiment in the loyal States as will cripple their resources, and constrain them to put forth in the struggle but a small fraction of their strength. "

But, if this is true, what shall we say of those who are working, either designedly or unintentionally, to produce just this result, who write and speak so as to destroy all confidence in our National administration who denounce its policy as both puerile and utterly inefficient, boldly charge our rulers as seeking in everything they do their own personal elevation to positions of influence and power, and unhesitatingly declare that a revolution at home, must precede any decided victories abroad! Are not such men guilty of treasonable conduct? Do they not give aid and comfort to the enemy? If their speeches and newspaper articles reach the South do they not nerve the arm o every rebel, and revive hope in many a bosom where it was ready to perish?

We would not be understood, in this, as condemning a kind and yet faithful criticism both of public men and their acts. We have no purpose their timid and sluggish policy bids fair to put in what we are now writing, to muzzle the press, out of existence before the next Presidential even in these days of extremest national peril? But between kind criticism and stark denunciation, faithful expostulation, and malignant faultfinding is there no difference? Is a calm argument to open the eyes of our rulers to the fact that they have adopted a wrong policy, the same thing as to exhaust in their abuse the whole catalogue of opprobrious epithets? To tell the people that the administration has not always been wise, and that our good pilot, called to steer our national ship in an unknown sea, has not always turned the helm in the direction that he should. is that all one with saying that he has "not an element for leadership, not one particle of heroic enthusiasm," and that in our present position of danger, we " must cease looking any more to our

The true liberty of speech and the press does not demand that such language should be allowed. And yet how much of it have we of late seen and heard, and that too from some quarters little anticinsted.

That such a man as Wendell Phillips, and the small class he represents, should at length be found uttering the fiercest invectives against our national administration, is not perhaps to be them!" wondered at. We were always distrustful of the loyalty of these men, and supposed that for continuanceit would be like "the morning cloud and the early dew." Men who before the war could find no language strong enough to express their hatred of our Constitution, could hardly have been expected to support a war that was institu- Would any father believing in the truthfulness of ted for its maintenance, or to cherish any kindly such utterances, give his son to this struggle, or feeling toward an administration that did not at any son in the same faith separate himself from once ignore all its provisions.

recently in calling his people together to pray for are made, by any possibility, pass beyond the our President, Dr. Cheever, should be reported lines of our army and reach the capital of the as employing language like this: "We must rebellion, would they not prove sweet morsels of continue praying until our President's deaf ears | comfort to our enemy and be reprinted in every are unstopped. When above all the thunderings | Southern paper? of the Border States he too will hear the voice of God "Let my people go." The President with any intention to distract and divide the must no longer fight against God, to placate the North. Of purpose, we do not believe that it Border States." After listening, some months would be guilty of any such thing. But in resince, to a sermon from this divine, upon the pas- ality, is it not doing this? Is not this the direct sace of Scripture just quoted, which contained a tendency of that whole series of editorial articles long comparison between Mr. Lincoln and Pha- which have recently appeared in its columns, in roah-by no means favorable to the former,—few large type and leaded? We cannot doubt it. utterances on this point, however intemperate, could astonish us.

But, as we have already intimated, such sentiexpected quarters. Until the recent repulse of our army before Richmond, the course of the Independent has, under the editorship of Mr. Beecher, been pre eminently loyal. Indeed, no more eloquent reprover of the spirit we now condemn could be found in the land, than this weekly. It exhorted men to forget all minor differences in their earnest efforts to maintain the integrity of the Union. It bade us all, in burning words, seek first the preservation of our Government, and in the presence of supreme danger, "even to waive our principles." It was ever ready to speak of our President in words of kindness, and when freely criticising, as it always did, his policy, its mode of doing it clearly indicated its sincere friendship. Take a few sentences, as examples: "The great duty now is to maintain a united North. No event can be more sure than the victory of this Government over the slaveholders' conspiracy, if the loyal States are united. But if secret feuds or open factions shall divide and paralyze the popular feeling, the cause will fail, or succeed only after long, and wasting, and useless expenditures." \* \* \* " We do not yield our principles, because we waive

them in the presence of supreme danger. First keep the ship from sinking, then hold council how to steer her." Aye, more, so exceeding jealous was then this journal of everything that might by any possibility divide the loyal States, that noticing the absence of the name of Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, from that list of eighteen Governors who requested the President to call upon the several States for an increase of our army, and supposing the absence designed, it took upon itself the task of ministering to that functionary a deserved rebuke. We quote its in a single year we have made towards it is won-

"THE NORTH MUST BE UNITED."

for Massachusetts certain political terms, then us existed in the days of Horatius. may Ohio and Pennsylvania, Between these in-compatible demands the Government will be

left powerless, and rebellion will thrive." Alas! for the change that a few weeks have

it we know not. When, however, upon the great interests imperiled in this contest, we look and see that their danger was never before greater, so inopportune is this change, as to constrain us more in sorrow than in anger, to repeat to that iournal the words of the wise man: "A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for ad-

In the very next issue to that from which we have quoted, there was commenced a series of editorial articles that have been continued in every subsequent number; and that we unhesitatingly pronounce as most dangerous to the peace and unity of the North. In these articles the Administration has been condemned severely and unsparingly. They have pronounced it imbecile, and entirely inadequate to meet the exigencies of the times. They have denounced all our leaders, both civil and military, as " no leaders. as unworthy and incompetent." Five of the members of President Lincoln's cabinet they have accused of shaping all their policy with a view to the next Presidency. They speak of the voluntary withdrawal of Fremont from the active duties of the field, as if he had been officially set aside; and boldly declare that this was lone " for the sake of politicians, and of jealous technical officers whom God never made generals. and of whom, therefore, West Point could only make engineers." They bid us crase looking anymore to our Government for deliverance in this hour of peril, and even dare to insinuate that the time is coming, when our rulers "fugitives from our proud capital, it will be left to the Great People, taking up the despairing work, to carry it forth to victory." Do we at all misrepresent the spirit and teaching of this journal? The following are among its most recent utterances:

"This great conflict, thus far, has been, in very proper and honorable sense, a Campaign of the Common People without a Leader. Fie mont had the qualities which win confidence and fire the people's heart with enthusiasm. But in the sight of five men, each one of whom intended to be the next President of a country which election, this was an unpardonable fault. He has been laid aside for the sake of politicians and of jealous technical officers, whom God never made Generals, and of whom, therefore, West Point could make only Engineers." \* \* \*

"Mr. Lincoln is a good, man: a considerate, prudent, honest politician. But not a spark of genius has he; not an element for Leadership; not one particle of heroic enthusiasm. The people long to twine about him. Never was such opportunity. No man since the world began has had circumstances thronging about him, imploring, demanding him to be Great, who has shown such singular self-denial. While he considers, Events are moving.

"But we must cease looking any more to Government, we must turn to ourselves. A time may be near when the people will be called to act with prudence and courage beyond all precedent. After strength has been frittered away in mending the manhood of Border-State eunuchs, and reverses have come, and our rulers are fugitives from the proud Capital, should they deem the task of maintaining the sanctity and integrity of the national soil hopeless, then this Great People, moving through all their states. may yet be called to take up the despairing work and carry it forth to victory ! The People must have the Leaders. As yet, they have not found

Can anything more effectually weaken the faith of the people in our national administration) than such language? Does it not quench that patriotic zeal that burning in many a youthful bosom makes it look to the now decimated ranks of our army, as its place of glory and duty? the quiet endearments of home? Should a Nor still again, were we at all surprised that copy of the journal from which the above extracts

We do not mean to charge " The Independent'

In its relation to our national administration The Independent" is in a position precisely similar to that which the Ephesian church susments and language have, of late. appeared in un- tained to Christ in the time of John. It has left its first love. And we know of no more fitting exhortation with which to address it, than those words of the Apostle to that fallen church "Remember therefore from whence thou art fallen, and repent and do the first works."

We have no purpose—in thus criticising the editorial's of our cotemporary-to defend, or. even to express any opinion as to the wisdom of the policy adopted by our National Administration. It is possible that it may be too timid and too slow, and that it follows too tardily the plain indications of Providence. Nor, with the press that should in the spirit of kindness say this, should we have any quarrel.

Yet even here we cannot refrain from a passing eference to the great fact, that the possession of nower-"if there be any nobleness of character on which to work, always leads to a moderation in its exercise, which is not attained by even hetter men in inferior stations." When Oliver Cromwell came to wield the power of Church and State, he was tolerant to a degree which his humbler followers were incapable of imitating or understanding. And had Mr. Lincoln remained in Springfield, a quiet lawyer, we are not sure but that he would have unhesitatingly condemned the very policy which now, as the President of the United States, he pursues.

Moreover, what careful observer of the public acts of the Administration, and of the great events that are almost daily transpiring in this country, can fail to see that they are all gradually, but certainly tending to that very consummation that some would immediately precipitate. God has been leading us to that goal unitedly and harmoniously. The progress that derful. Let us not fall out by the way, or be in any undue haste, and we shall finally reach it. "States must not allow themselves to make One great danger of failure is division among conditions with the Government. If Governor ourselves. That patriotism which we now most Andrew, whose name we do not find among the Governors who petition the President, demands Macaulay in his "Lays of Ancient Rome" tells

"Then none was for a party; The Romans were like brothers In the brave days of old." REVIVAL NEEDED NOW.

THE loud call of the hour is for an extensive spiritual revival. No peril of the times is, in its remote effect, so fearful, as that which grows out of the widely prevalent spiritual declension. After a few days, a large, and probably the most influential part of our young men, will be amid the scenes of war. Their spiritual state both while abroad, and on their refurn, will be deeply affected by the tone of piety in the churches at home.

Among these young men are many who go vell-ordered covenant, they have been consecrated to him, and they have grown to manhood under the holy influences of a religious home and Christian sanctuary. Some of them are com- build." municants in our churches, teachers in our Sab. bath Schools, active participants in our prayer meetings, and generous workers in our associations for Christian effort. Others of them, without having as yet afforded evidence of fitness for death still possess high moral sense, and have lived thus far irreproachable outward lives. We believe that enough of this class have one, and are now going, to stamp the moral

haracter of the army, as a whole, provided they an themselves walk unharmed amid the polluing tendencies of war. We believe this, whether they do or do not make a majority of the whole. We have a faith in the power of a well- this community, especially by the little band that ustained goodness over vice, which inspires the had so long and nobly struggled for the complessurance that in any association, from the pi- tion of a suitable house of worship. Rev. Dr rate's den upward, a calm, consistent and prayer- Russell, of Bewin's Prairie, preached the sermon ful minority will in the end abash wickedness the remaining part of the dedicatory services and secure respect for virtue. The chief interest gathers around the question, will our virtuous, and especially our pious soldiers stand the shock of this encounter with vice? Will they impress their moral characteristics upon all the to the kindness and generosity of Mrs. S. \_\_\_\_\_, of scenes in which they bear a part, and all the so- | Pittsburg. The church is an ornament to the town, ciety which comes within reach of their influence? Or will the prevalent aggressive power be found on the side of those deep and loathsome corruptions which have, in the main, been the concomitants of camp life?

The issue depends largely upon the state of eligion in the churches at home. From the prayers of a lifeless Christianity, they have nothing to hope: from the spiritual sympathies and ing the chief corner-stone." prevalent supplications of an awakened church, the only sufficient confidence in their steadfast iess must come.

There is no reason in the nature of their ser ice, why their moral or religious character should suffer. They are not men who have sought war as a profession, or taken to camp life from propensity. They go forth to this strife on no principle which involves approbation of war as such, or which affiliates with its brutalizing tendencies. They go at the call of duty-stern, inexorable, unwelcome duty-as much duty to God as to their country; for under all the circumstances, the triumph of this rebellion would not be-alone the defeat of the North, but the destruction of the Government. To destroy Government, is to break the ordinance of Heaven. The protection of this ordinance is the high cause to which our soldiers have consecrated themselves, and such a consecration carries with it no necessity for the usual bad influence of war upon religion and moral character. Outside of the loss of direct spiritual influences, there is no reason why the pious among them should not still live in earnest communion with God, and thus make the religious element in the army to become an influence from which Satan will shrink as hopeless of corruption, and which will impress itself upon all the wild soldier life in every command. There is no reason why conversions should not go on-why many of those whom we have sent forth as only amiable and moral like the young man whom Jesus loved, should not return to us, if they return at all, with renewed hearts.

But we have no expectation of this, if the vi il and praying Christianity of the land is to submit to a state of suspense until this all-engrossing strife for national existence is at an end. The diers, is the loss of a revived and praying church and supplication as God is accustomed to hear. spiritual delinquencies, and ever speaking as if ribly in that bloody conflict. no direct spiritual progress is to be expected under the excitement of the times.

had so much to fear from such a nation. We highly spiritual religion was so much needed as now. Let the active and holy influences of an availing religion fail our young men in the army, and thousands whom we sent away pure, refined, between patriot and rebel will be more fearful to do our work wisely, and well." than the inevitable strife for conquest between religion and sin in every camp. Whichever party is victor, leaves its impression on the vanquished, ineffacable and eternal. In such an encounter let our young soldiers fall, and the loss to the church and country, of their influence for good. is probably beyond redemption. Woe to all that is lovely and of good report, if, in the future, this land should be overrun by a returned soldiery, who went out from us men, but returned

To secure this, little is wanting but the departure of the Spirit from the church. Let the close of this war find the religion of the land all in torpor, and let our vast army, hardened by war vices, fall back upon dead churches and thriftless ministrations, and there be no living religious antagonism to the burning floods of wickedness which mark all their homeward track, and the ruin then to be feared, is more profound than the deepest vawning gulf of black secession, while, compared with the present political strife, the war of redemption will want years for months. and of energies, thousands for one.

We mean to speak in no despairing tone, of spiritual prospects: we will never despair of doing stirring as that which summons every Christian immediately for that field.

HOME MISSIONARY LETTERS.

WANT OF CHURCH EDIFICES. WE commend the following cases to the Church Extension Committee: Says a Missionary in Iowa-

"You will be glad to hear that my congregation is still on the increase; so much so, that we have had to enlarge our hall where we worship, by taking down a partition wall.

"A number of families, heretofore not in the habit of attending divine worship, have been steadily with us this summer, and listen to the forth with the views of God upon them. In the truth with marked attention, bringing their children with them, glad to place them under the influence of the Sabbath School. We greatly need a church edifice, but are not yet able to

> WITHIN SIGHT OF NEW YORK, "We are a feeble, comparatively stationary church, simply because of our straitened accommodations. Our church will seat 200 crowded. 250, and our seats are all rented except two or three undesirable ones. With suitable attrac-

day self-sustaining."

Mr. Carroll, of Wyoming, Iowa, writes: " A week ago yesterday, our church was dedi cated. It was a time long to be remembered by

were conducted by the pastor. We now have a comfortable little brick church 28x45, and it is paid for! For being able to say so much, we are in a large measure indebted and its beautiful little spire can be seen for miles around. This part—the spire—is the work of the ladies of this church and society, and is a fit monument to their industry and benevolence. May this church long stand, and may it prove an effective instrument in building up a spiritual temple that shall rest 'upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself be-

PATRIOTISM AND THE WAR.

patriotism is now needed."

Another, a missionary in the neighborhood of the Mississippi, deplores his losses as follows: the feeble churches of the West. From them some of our best and most active men go. But properly cultivated, has resulted in such revivals God reigns, and he will hally bring forth judg as those in the Wabash. Our meeting was ment unto victory."

burgh Landing. Nothwithstanding the war, and Hygea, next morning at Fortress Monroe: deep agitations and sore trials, as a church we Passing through another series of Provost have endeavored to hold on our way. Though Marshals' operations here, we embarked in the meetings, average much as before "

"The river being blockaded, makes business dull, but we live in hopes and trust in God. that he will interpose, and stay the tide of war.'

"EGYPTIANS." And still another says :-- "Our church in C most terrible calamity which can befal our sol- suffers ur atly in consequence of so many of our leading members being in the Army. One was at home. We mean a church that prays, not instantly killed in the battle of Pittsburg Landalone for the success of their enterprise, but for ing. Two others, both elders, were severely their souls; and that does it with such prayer wounded in the same battle; and Captain, acting-Colonel B. is still confined at home from At this moment we see to higher peril of the the effects of his wounds since that engagement. war than the habit into which Christians and His brother was also wounded, but he has lately ports of all kinds; but it was the commerce of churches are growing, of charging upon it our returned to the army. Our soldiers suffered ter-

"The pressing call of our country will, no doubt, take many more of our brave Egyptians. We have never seen an hour, when the church into the field of battle. In this struggle for our national existence we are furnishing our best have never seen the time when an earnest and men-our few church members mostly leaving us. But our prayers go with them, and are often offered up to the throne of grace for them. They are greatly needed at home, but still more urgently wanted in the army. We who are left broke the solitude of the vast expanse of brushtemperate, moral, and perhaps hopefully pious, will at home have much to do-a double portion, in wood. Even good original forest was scarce. An return poluted, foul-mouthed, debauched, and consequence of their absence, being thrown upon lost to all the levely things of life. No conflict our hands. May God grant us wisdom and grace

OUR TRUST.

Here is the opinion of Judge \_\_\_\_, for many vears a resident in the valley of the Missisippi, and although a "ruling" instead of a "teaching" elder, his words—the words of a sober, conservative and educated Christian, are worthy of being pondered. He says of the war:

"My trust is not in Halleck, or McClellan, or Stanton, or the President, or any other manbut in God! I do not believe he intends to give us over to destruction; but I do believe mond, brought us into still closer contact with that this war will last just so long as it is ne- Richmond and its miseries. cessary to accomplish that purpose. And I am about ready to say, if not in any other way, then an intelligent contraband, who didn't know his let it be by blood! It may be that such a right hand from his left, to carry my baggage, I crime against High Heaven as human slavery, headed him for the hospital flag on the Harrison can only be expiated by a baptism of blood; and mansion, about a mile from the landing, and that the Almighty intends to give so signal an found it surrounded by a miserable multitude instance of chartisement for this sin that it may from the field hospitals, which had been concenbe an example and warning to the nations, and trated there for shipment, preparatory to the ad-

good so long as Jesus is King and Head over son of Judge Jessup, has resigned the chaplaincy from the Peninsula, and hardly cared where they all for his church. But, in perfect consistency of the 6th Regiment Penna. Reserves and has were sent, provided it was northward, out of that with this trust, we fully believe that a general been honorably discharged from the service of the torrid heat; which drives away all the white inreligious declension, at this time would be terri- United States, for the purpose of going as a mis- habitants able to remove, during the dog-days, bly disastrous to the immediate future of this sionary to Syria. Mr. Jessup was under appoint and which would soon have had all our army in land. The American church has never before ment by the American Board, for Syria, when the re- hospital. They came one by one to Bro. Sloan's seen a time when the loss of warm religious en- bellion broke out, and has been chaplain since tent, for some little morsels of nourishment. One gagedness would be so wicked and so nearly that time. The demands of Syria at this time wanted a little butter on his hard cracker; anofatal. No trumpet pealing of the hour is so are such as to make it necessary for him to leave ther longed for a bite of a pickle for his feverish

H. Jessup, now a missionary in Syris.

THE NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING.

WE understand that the committee having charge of the Noon Day Prayer Meeting in Sansom Street Church, have publicly and resolutely removed the stringency which has been felt by those wishing to carry to the throne of grace the most important interests of the times. Prayers and addresses bearing unmistakably upon the condition of the country and the necessicies of the war, are henceforth to be prominent in the exercises. In fact the meeting will probably become chiefly a meeting for prayer in behalf of the nation and the soldiers of our army.

This opening of a free door of utterance for subjects with which every loyal Christian heart burns, was demanded by the general sense of the meeting, and was cordially accepted by the mass of its friends. Its effects are already well marked by the spirit of the exercises, and we confidently look for a proportionate increase in the attendance. We expect that many ministers and others who, for some time past, have been painfully exercised respecting their duty toward this meeting, will now feel their hesitation happily tive accommodations we might have been to- relieved. We believe the spirit exists in Philadelphia Christianity to give one hour each day to united public prayer for the Government, and for the soldier fighting in the bloody field or suffering in the hospital; and when that spirit is brought into action, then may we not look for a revival of the old days of the glorious noon-day prayer meeting?

#### A PEEP INTO CAMP.

A STRANGER sees more of us than we do of ourselves; and therefore, though Brother Stewart gratifies us all exceedingly with his Camp Letters, so fresh, graphic, natural, and instructive, I venture a word additional concerning a place, which, ere this reaches your readers, will have fallen into the dusty oblivion of the historic past-Harrison's Landing, the Torres Vedras of the America Peninsula. After the usual trials of patience in finding

the proper officers, and obtaining military passes at Baltimore. I found myself on board the splendid steamer Georgianna, with a crowded deck and cabin. Here was a physician from New England in search of a dying son in the army. There was an Irishwoman going to her sick husband. Most of the passengers were soldiers and Nearly all our missionaries at the West are officers joining their regiments. Among the suffering in consequence of the war. Yet all latter were several chaplains; some of whom afare patriotic and determined. Says one of them: | feeting the ordinary undress uniform, were not "Our little community has shown quite a pa- at all distinguishable from other officers. Sugtriotic interest during the last year. They have gesting to chaplains Hattin, Frocamb and Adgiven about \$100 in eash, which has been in- ams, the propriety of a prayer-meeting, and revested almost solely in the purchase of cloth, ceiving a hearty endorsement, permission was yarn, and other materials for the soldiers—chiefly asked of the captain, and immediately granted. those in the hospitals—and then, our ladies have "I have not heard a prayer, said he, since this made up' these materials into shirts, drawers, war began: but I try to pray myself. I was that the patriotism around me is energetic, and of age. I have seen death in every form: and founded in true religious principle. Such have been preserved. No man has more reason to be thankful to God than myself. I shall be very glad of the opportunity of your meeting." I quote his words, as expressing a sentiment No churches suffer more by the war than which I have frequently heard expressed by the better class of sea-faring men: and which when deeply interesting. Two chaplains were so deep-"Just now there is great stir West, as East, ly exercised by it, that they could not refrain for new enlistments for the war. Recruiting is from publicly sneering and blaming it after they going on. Two companies departed from this had got their segars lighted, and steam up, place before. Both were in the battle at Pitts- among the crowd of lawyers on the steps of the

our numbers have been depleted by the war, our mail boat for the James' river, amidst the most congregations, Sabbath Schools, and our prayer- intense heat. A train of gravel cars, closely covered with sick soldiers, slowly moved off in the scorching sun. As I watched them, the saving of an eccentric physician occurred to me, that, "It is very hard to kill a sick man." We soon neared Newport News, and passed the wrecks of the Cumberland and Congress; marking the decline and fall of wooden navies, and the annihilation of all maritime supremacy built upon 'Hearts of Oak.' Farther up we saw the ruins of the first church built on the Continent, near Jamestown, of brick imported from England. The James river was all alive with shipping; schooners, steamers, tugs, gun-boats and transwar. No signs of life and industry attracted the admiring eye of the voyager, as on the Hudson or the Delaware. The plantations, once famous for their tobacco, which, in the incipiency of paper money, was used as currency, were as barren and dyspeptic as the eaters of the poison, and the curse of slavery has prevented the development of other forms of industry. A few fourth rate farm houses along the banks, and here and there a pretentious mansion in the distance, air of stillness and desolation hung over the

At Jamestown, a gun-boat steamed out and tock us under her protection, heading in for the rebel katteries, and for probable sites for extempore fortifications. On our return, we shelled one of them-the shells flying along with an inquiring whiz, "Where is he? where is he? where is he? but not waiting for an answer, exploded with indignant bangs in the middle of the work. Further up, we could see distinctly the rebel trains on the Petersburg and City Point railroad, from the hurricane deck. Steamers crowded with the returned prisoners from Richthat he intends to make an end of slavery; and Secessia, and gave us a startling inside view of

Going ashore on Tuesday morning, and finding a lesson that need not be repeated for all time to vance of the army. The wharf was covered with musicians discharged; and all non-combatants were started out of the way. The poor fellows REV. SAMUEL JESSUP, of Montrose, Penna., were delighted with the idea of getting away mouth; a mouthful of soft bread was earnestly in the land to pray. "O LORD REVIVE THY Mr. Jessup follows his brother, the Rev. H. sought. Others not able to come, would send a

jelly for a drirk. In every case, while his stores lasted, the little boon was freely and cheerfully granted, until Bro Sloan had not enough of provisions left for his own dinner; for these were his own private stores he was giving, the boxes of the Christian Commission being packed and under marching orders, like everything else in camp; all save one large, final mess of gruel, which the good man left me to see cooked and listributed to his hungry family. It is on the march, and in transit that those unable to shift for themselves suffer in this selfish world. neroes on the down steamer, with one pair of Richmond, unwelcomed even by a cheer, the follies of a child. igent of the Christian Commission emptied his "The other day, for instance, a clergyman of the poor captives; who might all have been man, asked me if I had heard that 'the Northernmade comfortable if some supposed red tape man- ers had laid down their arms.' The poor man acles had not bound up the hands of other cha- thought we had given up the contest. He

ritable Commissions. tients in the field hospitals, all gratefully acknow- er African slavery should have a temporary or a edge the promptness and efficiency of the simple permanent existence in America; whereupon he rule of the Christian Commission. "Send agents was greatly astonished. Another case, also ocwho have benevolent hearts' and good common curring within a week is that of a very eminent sense, and allow them to act according to the Wesleyan minister, who assured a friend of mine necessity of the case." The stock of oatmeal, that the Northern people were fighting solely for farina, soda biscuits, beef tea, canned fresh meats power and money. (!) A third case is a converfor soun, and sugar, is exhausted, and must be sation with a British army officer, four days ago. immediately renewed, as these things are more | He appeared to be well informed on military indispensable than pills, with due deference to matters, but complained that so little accurate

and in them their Testaments and Hymn books. Times to give accurate information, but rather to This is a great loss; in many instances it is the befor the public mind as much as possible. 'But oss of the only outward ordinance of religion you can't expect to conquer the South. They the soldier enjoys. It must be immediately sup- are in the right. The negroes ought to be slaves; plied. Thirty thousand Testaments and hymn- and their masters are right in fighting for slasion will do the work, if the churches will give ry, but they know nothing about it. The South the money. How many congregations will sup- is right, and will beat you, as they ought to do. ply, each a regiment averaging about six hun- So you see the pro-slavery men and anti-slavery dred men? Will yours be one? Is it too much men of England agree in one thing-in desiring to ask that the men, whom we are marching to that the South should conquer the North; not battle and to death, be supplied with at least a all the anti-slavery men of England, thank God, copy of the Word of Life? If any of these men but those who allow themselves to be led by the fall in battle, dying for your rights and liberties, without the possibility of reading Christ's offer eratic philanthropists, whose hatred of democracy of salvation, and so perish eternally, can you say, is far more virulent than their hatred of slavery.' reader, "Well I am clear of his blood!" Passing on to head quarters, and receiving

from Adjutant-General Williams every facility. for the prosecution of our work, I explored my way through the camps to that of the 102nd and the boys in high spirits at the prospect of body. active service again. It is true they regretted leaving the comforts they had accumulated in camp; for though the rude beds of three inch oak saplings, the table of rough boards, the round six inch poles which served for seats, and the wells lined with pork barrels, which accommodated men and officers alike, did not seem very inviting to a stranger, these gentlemen declared they were quite luxurious after the mud and exposure of their week's march thither.

Six hundred and twenty-seven stalwart veterans manœuvred under the fatherly eye of Colonel Rawley at dress parade, only two companies reporting a couple of absentees. Preaching was announced by the Colonel at the close, and by the light of the stars and camp fires, a large congregation speedily formed in hollow square, and book. I never preached to a more solemn au out on guard for twenty-four hours, in the face of the enemy, a trumpet blast, the rolling of cup of coffee and a cracker, Gilbert McMaster's wagon and mules and negro driver, a hearty the rude log breast works, the lofty pines, the white mill and farm house, the trampled and baked fields, the brave, whole-souled Colonel, the noble chaplain, and the weather-worn, battle-stained reterans of the Army of the Potomac. When we next meet, God grant each one of us the vicor's palm and crown.

### EAGERNESS FOR RELIGIOUS READING.

Rev J. Alvord acting for the American Tract

thus refers to their desires for good reading. matter. No mails ever reach them from Washington, and they were in an inaccessible region until now. It is good to take these Ohio and Western Virginia regiments by the hand, and do for them as we have done for others. Their wonder and gratitude is unbounded. I told the Chaplains, as I drove into their camp this morn- series." ing, that I had got things for soul and body. and the food for the soul seized upon. I found afterwards, too, that their sick had scarcely any- but returned to England, where he died in 1859. thing but the coarse army rations. The crowd of His poems are far above mediocrity. Fresh, common soldiers around my wagon showed the sparkling and rapid, with flashes revealing same striking preference. It was affecting to keen insight into the mysteries of the emosee them extend their brawny hands right over tions, they please constantly, and at times thrill jars of sweetmeats, boxes of crackers, and bottles the reader. Where he touches the spiritual he of wine, and seize upon that 'Banner.' They had becomes misty, not to say incomprehensible. not seen it before, and the Flag (I had a few hun- Sold by J. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadel comrade for a mouthful of tea, or a spoonful of dreds of it) took them by storm."

BRITISH IGNORANCE OF AMERICA

Our statement of last week, that one of the chief causes of the strange attitude of England towards this country was the profound ignorance, even of well educated Englishmen, with regard to American matters, is sustained by the following extract of a letter from Dr. McClintock to the Methodist:

"It is a pity that the British people generally get their information about foreign affairs from the Times and not from the News or Star. These Where do you head for?" said I to two young latter journals are not fashionable; they are popular, not aristocratic papers. The consequence is legs and two pairs of crutches between them. that the public mind is entirely uninformed, or New York State, sir; if we live to get there." what is worse, misinformed, on the whole ques-Why should you not get there?" "We can't tion. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the jostle through the crowd down stairs to the table. British people have been drenched and drugged and we have not got our pay yet; and have had with lies by the organs of public opinion. With nothing to eat since we left camp." It was then every disposition to be kind, and even generous. ong after dark. Of course the Commission saw toward America, the average Englishman is inthem comfortably cared for, and carried to the capable, to-day, of right feeling toward us, simp-Paymaster's office. There are hundreds of cases ly because his mind has been so completely led of suffering which no general rules can provide astray. I have often, in conversation with men for; and which must be neglected if Christian of estimable character, and of good position, been benevolence be not at hand to relieve. When compelled to pity their ignorance, and to indulge our 3000 returned prisoners came down from their petulance, just as I would bear with the

boxes of clothing, and gave shirts to over 400 of the Church of England, an intelligent and good thought it was a very wicked war, until I told The chaplains, regimental surgeons, and pa- him that it was, in effect, a war to decide whethinformation could be had about the American Our men lost their knapsacks in the retreat, war. I told him it was not the policy of the ooks at five cents each must be bought, paid for, very.' Ah!' said I, 'that is a new doctrine from orwarded, and distributed to the Army of the British lips.' 'Oh!' was his reply, 'we have cauotomac, in ten days. The Christian Commis- ting fellows enough in England to rail at slave-

## Our Church Aews.

THE REV. S. W. CRITTENDEN, has accepted Pennsylvania, and received such a hearty saluta- the call of the First Presbyterian church of the tion of welcome from brother Stewart as aston- Borough of Darby, and entered upon his work. ished the Lieutenant-Colonel, whose tent he The church is a very pretty building, a few shares. I found them all packed up for the miles out of Philadelphia, upon the Darby road. march, baggage on board the barges, wagons As yet, the congregation is in its infancy, but ready, six day's victuals prepared, orders for 150 will we are confident, grow under the ministry rounds of ammunition, siege guns gone ahead, of Mr. Crittenden, and become a stable and useful

Mr. Crittenden's Post Office address is, Kinsessing. Pennsylvania.

SACRED MUSIC.-Joseph Battell, Esq., of New York, has made a donation of \$5000 to Yale College, to promote the study of sacred music in that

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The whole number of public schools in Pennsylvania outside of the city of Philadelphia is 11,910, being an increase of 333 during the past year.

### New Publications.

NEW GYMNASTICS, FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. By Dio Lewis, M.D. Boston: Tickcommenced singing familiar hymns, without a nor & Fields. Philadelphia : Lippincott & Co. In this neat and profusely illustrated volume. dience. We felt that we would never all Dr. Lewis gives a series of lessons in gymnastics. meet again, and who would fall in the next and the dumb bell exercise, with hints about week's fighting none could tell. Rejoicing young desks and the care of the organs of the body. onverts, and one young earnest enquirer The book is well worthy of the attention of came into the tent, and conversed till teachers and parents. It is written by an enate. An earnest family prayer a grey blan- thusiast and expert, and bears the impress of ket thrown over me, the heavy breathing earnestness and experience. Dr. Lewis is the of the fatigued Lieutenant-Colonel, who had been | principal of the Boston Normal Institute for Physical Education...

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.—By John G. the reveille, a hasty wash in a cupful of water, a Saxe. Illustrated. New York: Carleton. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.

"The Wrath of Herr Von Stopple Nose," God-bless-you all round; and I turn my back on Saxe's new poem, is here illustrated by sixteen comic engravings and given to us in a fine style of art as to printing, paper, and binding. It is a rich bit of fun wittily illustrated.

> LES MISERABLES. PART III. MARIUS. By Victor Hugo. Translated from the French by Charles E. Wilber.

> The third of this Series, already famous, is produced, by Carleton, of New York.

French exaggerations of human feeling, emotion, expression, action, grow more exaggerated Society, among the soldiers in a recent letter, and unnatural in translation. Though bearable in the original, in which they have the freshness "I have been among the new troops in Gen. of authorship, in translation their exaggerations Shield's Division to day. They have some good lose the last spark of nature. We do not like Chaplains, but are wholly destitute of reading the book. Sold in Philadelphia by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

> CLOUGH'S POEMS.—The Poems of Arthur Hugh Clough. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Ticknor & Fields, in this pretty 18mo. add an

interesting volume to their "blue and gold Clough, born at Liverpool in 1819, was a true

Well, we are glad to see you; we have all the Rugby boy, a successful Oxford student, but not comforts we need for both sick and well, so far a fully successful man. Sympathizing with the as the body is concerned; but if you have any revolutionists of 1848-9, he took part in that good reading do let us have it. It was the first effort to replace despotism by free governments, time my delicacies had been wholly overlooked, and was in Rome when it was captured by the