

drance; election is God's way of overcoming that hindrance. And if that hindrance is not overcome in all, but only in some, who shall find fault? Was God bound to overcome it in all? Was he bound to bring every man to Christ, and to pluck every brand from the burning? Do not blame God for that which belongs solely to yourself; nor be troubled about His sovereignty when the real cause of trouble is your own desperately wicked heart.—H. Bonar, D.D.

American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1863.

JOHN W. MEARS, Editor.

THE UNION PRAYER-MEETING of four churches will be held on Tuesday next at 8 1/2 o'clock P. M., in Buttonwood street church, below Sixth, Rev. T. J. Shepherd, pastor.

THE DAILY UNION PRAYER-MEETING is held from 12 to 1 o'clock, in the hall, No. 611 Chestnut street, over the Commonwealth Insurance Company.

EXTRA DAILY ISSUE OF THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

During the approaching Sessions of the General Assembly in this city, we propose to issue from this office a daily paper, containing PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTS of all the proceedings, with the Acts, Reports, Sermons, and other Documents of the body, in as full and accurate a manner as possible.

The DAILY AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN will be printed on smaller but legible type, and on good paper, furnishing a record valuable to every minister, elder, and church-member, for immediate use, or for preservation for the future.

The price for a single copy will be FIVE CENTS; all the numbers will be sent, post-paid, to any address for 50 cents. To be paid in advance. As it is very desirable that some approximation to the number which will be required, be reached at an early day, it is hoped that subscriptions will be sent at once to our office.

A limited space will be allotted to advertisements, at fifty cents a line for the entire edition, or \$37.50 per column of nine inches; \$20 for a half column, \$12 for a quarter column.

Address, AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, 1834 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE RESURRECTION OF OUR LORD.

ITS IMPORTANCE AND CERTAINTY.

The denial of the leading facts of Scripture on account of the difficulties they involve, leads the unbeliever in the presence, often, of other undeniable facts still more difficult to solve than the first, and only credible upon admitting the truth of the first. It may be difficult to believe some of the statements of the Bible, but it is far more difficult not to believe them. For instance, the infidel Bishop of the Church of England in his first attack on the Pentateuch, claims that instead of six hundred thousand Israelite warriors marching out of Egypt at the Exodus, there could not have been more than five thousand, according to the natural laws of increase. Even if we were embarrassed to account for the six hundred thousand men—which we are not—how would Colenso account for the conquest of the land of Canaan, with its fierce and giant population, by a band of less than five thousand men? Again, Infidels have of course refused to believe the miraculous conversion of Paul. It may be difficult to credit such a marvelous occurrence; but the whole subsequent life of Paul becomes incredible if we deny the mid-day scene in sight of Damascus, by which alone a furious persecuting zeal could have been changed at once into a penitent believer and ardent follower of the Master.

The resurrection of Christ, which multitudes of Christians very properly celebrate on next Sabbath, has also been violently attacked by unbelievers in every age, from the time of the opinionated philosophers on Mars Hill, to the rationalists and materialists of our day. It was a great and marvelous work—without a parallel in the history of the race, and men without faith refuse to admit its truth. But they cannot doubt the existence of the Christian Church upon earth; and the rise, progress and extension of that organization of Christ's followers is inexplicable, on the supposition that Christ ended his work on earth by dying a felon's death on the Cross. Followers of Christ as a teacher there might have been; but a church of believers, recognizing in Him their Saviour, and consecrating to Him their all, there could not have been. The disappointment, gloom and terror accompanying the scenes in Gethsemane, in the judgment hall, on Mt. Calvary and at the sepulchre, if they had not been followed by such scenes as those of the resurrection morning and the forty days' sojourn on earth, would have annihilated the rising organization, and have crushed the last hopes of the race for religious truth, under the heel of Pharisaic blindness and intolerance. Or, if the first teachers of Christianity were inculcating a falsehood or a groundless delusion when they preached the resurrection, how came it to pass that there were none in a hard, practical and skeptical community, to expose the falsehood and brand its authors with ignominy? How was it possible for Peter only seven weeks after the time of the alleged occurrence, to declare, amid an audience of thousands in the city, and in the presence of the very men who had caused Christ's death and hid placed soldiers to keep watch over his tomb, that the object of their malice had triumphed over them and had come forth from the tomb, that he had sealed and guarded; how was it possible for him to declare this as a fact and to secure thousands of believers to it in that place and presence, if the whole thing had been a fabrication, and if hundreds of persons in the congregation were competent to brand it as a falsehood?

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position which Christianity met, no exposure of a falsehood so glaring and so undisguised would have been made! Is it credible that a system of doctrine so pure, and which brought its followers so much suffering and disgrace, could have been successfully promulgated upon the basis of a delusion or falsehood so stupendous in its character, at the very time and amid the localities, in which it was alleged to have taken place, and among enemies goaded by every principle of jealousy and disappointed spite to expose it and thus annihilate the system. "Had the apostles been deceivers, says Mr. Barnes, that was the age in which they could most easily have been detected. Yet that was the age when converts were most rapidly multiplied, and God affixed his seal to their testimony, that it was true."

All the four Evangelists join to testify to this leading fact in the Gospel History. In regard to many other facts they seem to select what most falls in with the special object or point of view of their gospel; the resurrection stands boldly out before the mind of each, as essential to any and every view which may be taken of the whole phenomenon they are recording. And yet here there is no servile copying from one another; each Evangelist's account is stamped with individuality and independence. The harmony that prevails is not that between plaster casts of the same objects. It is that between living, avestral witnesses of different parts of one grand, startling, thrilling and rapidly succeeding series of events—witnesses who nevertheless are guided in their choice of facts by a law which they perhaps were unconscious—a law which the unappreciative neglect and which the unbeliever could ignore. Says Elliott, speaking of the "differences in this part of the Gospel narrative: "we can hardly fail to be struck with the harmony that pervades the whole—and must again be led to recognize in this portion of the history, with all its seeming discrepancies, what we have so often already observed in the earlier portions, God strikingly the evangelical accounts illustrate by their differences, and how the very omissions in one or two of the sacred records will sometimes be found to place even in a clearer light and to reflect a fuller and truer significance on what others have been moved to record."

Westcott in his Introduction to the Study of the Gospel, while rejecting the idea that a compact, connected History of the Great Event can be constructed out of the materials given in the Evangelists, and while warning against attempts to force an arbitrary agreement, sees, in the substantial harmony of individual and independent accounts of the event, a proof of the inspiration of the writers. He says: "Nothing less than the constant presence of the Holy Spirit, if it can in any way approach the method of his working, could preserve perfect truthfulness with remarkable variations; a perfect plan with childly simplicity; an unbroken spiritual concord in independent histories."

reach of seizure or mal-appropriation by reason of innumerable, and will be improved and better fitted for public worship if not at present finished.—We have recently mentioned accessions to the Zion Church; also the important enterprise of the First Church at Ninth and Wharton sts. The collection for HOME MISSIONS in NORTH BROAD St. Church last Sabbath, will reach nearly, if not quite \$500. About one tenth of the amount will go to the A. H. M. S.—DEAR PAID. The Clinton St. Church in this city imbibing the spirit of the time in cancelling Church debts, have just subscribed \$8000 to pay off a mortgage upon their mission in Christian Street, and to provide for all contingent expenses. Both church and mission are now, for the first time, free from debt in any form. This subscription, including a liberal donation to the Pastor, Rev. Daniel March, the addition of fourteen members at the last communion and a steadily increasing congregation, have afforded both Pastor and people much room for mutual congratulation upon the past and hope for greater blessing in the future.

THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

No class of men but heartless speculators and enemies to the country have seriously doubted the ability of the country to carry and control any amount of indebtedness likely to be incurred in this war. Few, in fact, but could see great benefits likely to result to the nation from the responsibility incurred by a large national indebtedness. Disloyal men and men demoralized by Southern sympathies, or by a mad desire to gamble in their country's perils, and deal out its destinies as they would a pack of cards, while they enrich themselves—such men saw nothing before us, but financial ruin, wide-spread bankruptcy, everything submerged under a flood of worthless promises to pay. These men had their day. By playing upon the fears of the people, by the use of a venal press, by risking as desperate gamblers immense sums of money, by a system of borrowing on deposits of gold which could only be sustained by stimulating prices, these men succeeded in depreciating the credit of the Government, and of all banks of issue in the land, to the amount indicated by a premium of seventy-two cents on the gold dollar. This was just previous to the adjournment of the last Congress, March 4th. They were expecting and predicting far greater depreciation. Their organs figured up the immense issues of paper money authorized by Congress, and pointed to the result in satanic triumph. Gold will soon be 300 they said. The more paper money you issue the less will be its value. Mr. Chase can find no market for his bonds, and so will have to issue endless amounts of "green-backs." Bye-and-bye, a half-bushel basket of them can be bought for a five dollar gold piece!

It seemed as if the fate of the nation were almost at the mercy of these monsters. The path of the Government would be hedged up. Indeed means were long in forthcoming to meet the wants of the soldiers. The rigors of a winter campaign were deepened by the thought of suffering families at home, dependent upon the supplies which Mr. Chase could not furnish from an empty treasury. The air grew thick, with rumors of disaffection in camp. "Copperheads" multiplied at the North, and dined their horrible biases in our ears. Anglo-rebel privateers scoured our West India commerce, and evaded and destroyed our men of war. The puissant French Emperor insisted with ill-concealed malignity, in having a hand in our difficulties. Mistrusted at home, could Mr. Chase expect under such circumstances to get money abroad? No! he had no resource then but to issue greenbacks, and to give the gamblers a fair field for their operations, losing the destinies of a vast country and a vaster future between the balls and bears of the stock-market!

But even Wall Street panic-makers are nothing more in the hand of Providence, than helpless clay in the hand of the potter! Their presumptuous game is ended in less than a month. We have had no victories—which these men conceded might lower the price of gold; the Mersey and the Clyde have not ceased to pour out their lavish contributions to piracy and rebellion on land and on sea; a recently captured "Princess Royal" is now being transformed in the Navy Yard of our city to do ready service for the Union she was first freighted so richly to destroy; a rebel army has almost circumscribed Rosencranz, and is in the heart of Kentucky; the Indiana and the Queen of the West were captured in the Mississippi; yet in three weeks gold has fallen THIRTY-TWO PER CENT., or at the rate of one and a half cents per day. A little judicious legislation by Congress, applying the same principles of the tax law to transactions in gold; and further threatened legislation in New York State of a more stringent character, prohibiting the lending of currency on deposits of gold—the favorite method of the gold gamblers—have sufficed to knock away the illegitimate supports of the gold price, and are letting down the premium to a reasonable point. Moreover Mr. Chase's bonds are being taken up with the utmost avidity. From every part of the land, and from capitalists of every description, comes a constant stream of offers for these bonds, exceeding a million of dollars per day. And as the country shows signs of returning confidence, offers from foreign capitalists are announced for enormous sums and on favorable terms. The people are calm enough to notice now the successful operation of the revenue laws, under which the interest on its debts or for meeting its ordinary expenses. The vast wealth and enterprise of the country which is pledged for its indebtedness, promises not to feel the pressure except as it imparts a greater steadiness and sense of responsibility to all its future movements.

THE RESURRECTION OF OUR LORD.

ITS IMPORTANCE AND CERTAINTY.

There are almost the same sense of relief among good people as after a great victory. It is a great victory. Mr. Chase is greater than General Halleck. He is quite as likely to be the next President as any wrecker of shoulder-straps that has been named in this connection. The dangerous, subtle, and desperate enemy on the stock-board is routed horse, foot and dragons. Traitorous men at home are crestfallen; the people will not consent to our national destruction; gold shall be no more effective against us than lead or steel. The happy issue of these perils is as just a matter for National thanksgiving, as is any event in the history of the past two years. One effect is especially agreeable to the friends of our Christian enterprises abroad. By the fall in the rate of exchange, our contributions will become available to a much greater extent for these objects. The overthrow of the gold speculation at home, will cause rejoicing on the shores of the Gode

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reach of seizure or mal-appropriation by reason of innumerable, and will be improved and better fitted for public worship if not at present finished.—We have recently mentioned accessions to the Zion Church; also the important enterprise of the First Church at Ninth and Wharton sts. The collection for HOME MISSIONS in NORTH BROAD St. Church last Sabbath, will reach nearly, if not quite \$500. About one tenth of the amount will go to the A. H. M. S.—DEAR PAID. The Clinton St. Church in this city imbibing the spirit of the time in cancelling Church debts, have just subscribed \$8000 to pay off a mortgage upon their mission in Christian Street, and to provide for all contingent expenses. Both church and mission are now, for the first time, free from debt in any form. This subscription, including a liberal donation to the Pastor, Rev. Daniel March, the addition of fourteen members at the last communion and a steadily increasing congregation, have afforded both Pastor and people much room for mutual congratulation upon the past and hope for greater blessing in the future.

very, the Ganges, and the Bosphorus, under the shadow of Mt. Carmel, and among the coral islands of the Pacific. Soon, as a happy, purified people, dwelling more securely than ever under the shadow of vindicated law and manifested process, may we be efficiently engaged in extending the Redeemer's kingdom through the world.

REV. E. E. ADAMS' series of articles on "Preaching" came to a close in our last number. We but express the general sentiment of our readers when we cordially thank the writer for the gratification and profit which this series has afforded us. Though written with care, and illustrated with numerous citations from celebrated authors, and kept up steadily from week to week, it is proper for us to say that they were a gratuitous expression of the interest which the author in many ways has exhibited towards the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN. We expect ere long to hear from Mr. Adams again in our columns.

REVIVAL IN CARLEISE, PENNA.—The following delightful intelligence is taken from a business note to the Editor: "We have been holding meetings in the First Presbyterian church every evening during the last two weeks. Near the commencement of these meetings six industrial persons united with us for the first time in communion, and since then a still larger number have professed conversion. The members of the church have also been awakened to an increased activity and prayerfulness. A similar blessing has been enjoyed by our brethren of the Second Presbyterian church, under the labors of their newly elected pastor, Mr. Bliss, recently from the Western Theological Seminary at Pittsburgh. "Yours very truly,

FROM OUR ROCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 27, 1863.

DEAR EDITOR—Old winter is upon us, cold, stormy, muddy, dreary; and as yet we have no tidings of great victories for our national arms to fling sunshine on our path, and chase away the clouds. But still we have hope. Indeed, in wandering over a considerable portion of this Western New York within the last two weeks, we have everywhere observed an increasing cheerfulness and confidence in regard to our national affairs. "The winter of discontent" is gone from a great many who recently were nothing but bitter grumblers. There is an increasing confidence in the government not only, but much more, perhaps, we may say, in the favor of an overruling Providence. Many that were almost despairing of our cause a few months since, seem now to believe that even these delays are a constant victory; that the rebellion is daily losing strength, and must be compelled ere long to yield to the stern necessities of the case.

UNION MEETING IN BUFFALO.

A grand demonstration was held last evening in this city in favor of the government and the Union. Leading men of all parties united in the meeting. Patriotic speeches were made, patriotic resolutions were passed, and sentiments of firmest determination were expressed in favor of doing all that was necessary to maintain the integrity of the government, and crush out all opposition. Our good friend, Rev. Dr. Hencock, was discovered in the crowd, and summoned to the platform for a speech. True to his noble instincts and intense patriotism, he stepped forward, and for a time held the vast throng of his fellow townsmen entranced by his magic words. The speech was entirely unprepared, but was one of the Doctor's happiest efforts—full of fire and full of country. The Doctor is ever a great favorite in this his native city. His grand enthusiasm, his great heart, his noble impulses, his majestic form and voice give him every external advantage as a speaker; while his fine mental endowments, especially his brilliant indignation and tender sensibilities put him in the first rank of American orators.

NEW CHURCH IN BUFFALO.

We have to-day been looking into the new church now building for Rev. Dr. Hencock. It is a plain, commodious, substantial brick structure, erected on the spot where his old church stood, which was removed to give place to a better. This is intended to seat an audience of a thousand. It has galleries in the sides, and at one end, with Gothic arches overhead, and to be neatly frescoed throughout. This church is a monument of the affection of a faithful and loving people. Their pastor was called again and again to other and larger churches. His affections bound him, indeed, to his own flock and his native city; but to make him doubly fast his people are erecting this attractive house of worship. Long may they enjoy the faithful and acceptable labors of their chosen pastor.

THE REVIVAL IN HAMILTON COLLEGE.

We have before spoken of the delightful religious interest in Clinton, and in Hamilton College. We have since heard that the work has gone on with increasing power in this institution. We are permitted to copy the following interesting letter written only three days ago by one of the students to his father, which gives a better idea of the present state of the work than anything we can say:

HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON, N. Y., March 24, 1863.

DEAR FATHER—I have had a moment to write, but I want to make a request in behalf of my fellow-students. We feel that we are very weak, and have little faith, and we want those at home to unite in praying for us. God is granting us more than we have ever dared to ask. He is pouring out blessings innumerable, and sending down his Spirit here in a wonderful manner. Truly God can do, and is doing wonders. About forty of the students have set out resolved to endure of hospitality, but they have actually endured during the past winter to render their barbarism more conspicuous, by proposing to make their laws still more oppressive against the black race.

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attend the noon meetings, and many of them seem to feel the importance of religion, and acknowledge that it is their duty to become followers of Christ, but still hold back. We want every one in this College to come to the Saviour. But we have not faith. It seems too glorious. We know that all things are possible with God. But we are such blind creatures that we cannot realize the possibility. We want the prayers of older Christians, and if we know that those outside are praying for us, and with us, I know we shall feel strengthened, and shall renew our labors.

I would not have you think that the interest is diminishing; for I think it is not. To day a larger number publicly resolved to lead the Christian life than at any previous meeting. I would like to particularize, but time does not allow. Oh, I wish you were here—it is so blessed. There is a very strong excitement—might say, none. It is the strong under current of God's Spirit. Every one is affected, and there is very little opposition. I have not heard a sneer from any one. There are no scoffers. Oh, it is wonderful how some are changed.

REVIVAL IN UTICA.—A letter from a layman dated Utica, March 26th, 1863, says: "We are now in the midst of a blessed revival of religion. God in his infinite mercy has pleased to visit us with the outpouring of his Holy Spirit, and my hope and believe have become the subjects of his all-conquering grace, and the work is still increasing. Hamilton College and other places are enjoying like blessing. Pray for us, and desire all Christians with whom you are associated to remember us in their supplications at the throne of grace. My time is almost exclusively devoted in doing what I can to promote the interest of my Redeemer."

FROM OUR NORTHWEST CORRESPONDENT.

THE WEST—"BARBARISM THE FIRST DANGER"—ILLUSTRATIONS—ILLINOIS AND NEW JERSEY—TAN NOBLE FRATUM, March 26th, 1863.

It is not many years since Dr. Bushnell preached a sermon before the Home Missionary Society, the subject of which was "barbarism our first danger." The design of it was to show that the commingling of different nationalities in the West, and the unsettling of habits consequent upon a change from the East to the West must necessarily tend to lower the standard of morals and religion. And though the good Dr. did not make a sufficient allowance in his calculations for the rapid interchange of thought in modern times, and the ease and frequency of communication between the West and the East, yet it must be confessed that his fears in some respects were well founded. It is a fact that the religion of thousands has not been of sufficient strength to bear transplanting from the East to the West. It is a safe calculation that one person in ten among our eastern born population, who are found outside of the Church, have hidden away in some secret corner the letter, which they brought with them, testifying to their Christian standing, but which they had never used. It requires no argument to prove that religion and morals suffer a mournful deterioration when so large a number throw off religious restraint.

COMMISSIONERS TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—THE PRESBYTERY OF GENEVA.—Ministers—Samuel H. Gridley, D. D., and E. Woodward Brown; Alternates—Miles R. Squier, D. D., and William Atwood; Elders—Messrs. D. D. Dayton, M. D., and Platt Crosby; Alternates—Messrs. E. B. Jones and Spencer Booth.

REVIVAL.—Rev. L. M. Shepard pastor of the Church Haron, Wayne Co. N. Y. writes to the last Evangelist as follows: During the "Week of Prayer" it was very manifest that the Holy Spirit was with us. We therefore continued our prayer-meetings four evenings in a week, all the 10th of February, when the Rev. O. Parker commenced his labors with us. He remained with us about three weeks, during which time many backsliders were reclaimed, and between seventy and eighty hopefully converted to God. Aged men, men of intelligence and influence, and the children of the Sabbath school, are sitting together at the feet of Jesus. Many new families have been set up; where prayer, morning and evening, goes up to God as grateful incense. Almost the entire Sabbath school have been brought into the fold of Christ, for all of which we bless the Lord.

ORDINATION, INSTALLATIONS, ETC.—The Presbytery of Newark, on Tuesday evening, March 17, ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry Mr. C. T. Berry, of Newark. Mr. Berry is under Commission as chaplain in the U. S. service. The charge was delivered by Rev. Dr. Poor.

INSTALLATION at Chester, N. Y.—At a special meeting of the Presbytery of Hudson at this place, March 11, Mr. Thomas Nichols, licentiate of Owego Presbytery, was ordained to the Gospel ministry, and installed pastor of the Church in Chester. Brother Nichols, says the Evangelist, commences his labors as pastor under great encouragement, his labors with the Church for the past three months as a supply, having been accompanied by the conversion of about thirty souls, twenty-five of which have been added to the Church by profession of their faith, and others are trusting in the blessed Saviour; reviving the people of God, and very much encouraging them in their work. The former pastor of the Church, the Rev. James W. Wood, when last heard from, was sailing up the river Nile, visiting the places of interest in Bible history, and expecting soon to be in the city of Jerusalem; his health very much improved from his journey.—Rev. John E. Baker has resigned the pastorate of the Church at Artport, N. Y., and accepted a call to the Church at Cuba, Alleghany county N. Y.

LIBERTY ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Such is the name of the church edifice which was on the evening of the 23d. of February renewedly set apart to religious uses by the colored Presbyterians of the city of Troy. The occasion drew together a large audience, composed of the colored people, and their friends of other churches. Says an account in a local paper: "The building internally, is a very beautiful one, exceedingly neat, and though inexpensive, cheerful and bright to the view. The floor is carpeted with crimson; the walls are blocked out in light greens and grays in the form of stone work; the ceiling is frescoed in large panels of a pure bright blue with styles of buff, and ornamental mouldings of white and shadow. No society could desire a building for worship, the general appearance of which should be more attractive. During the services Rev. Dr. Beman made a brief address, congratulating the pastor and the congregation upon their beautiful church. He gave some statistics concerning the original formation of the church as a branch of his own, and his exercise of pastoral care over it for many years after its formation. He mentioned, in the course of his remarks, a compliment, received from one Aunt Peggy, a member of the church in olden time, which he esteemed one of the church in olden time. Said she, "I can understand every word he says;" a compliment which preachers and other public speakers ought to mind more to desire.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW FOR FEBRUARY.

The North British Review for February (L. Scott & Co., 38 Walker street, N. Y., W. B. Ziebar, Philadelphia) contains: Convicts and Transportation; Recent Attacks on the Pentateuch; Prof. W. Gifford's Review of the Scientific Biography of Goethe; Greece During Thirty Years; Novels and Novelists of the Day; Domestic Annals of Scotland; Dr. Cunningham's Historical Theology; The Prospects of Parties.

THE THIRD NUMBER OF THE PROPHETIC TIMES.

A new Monthly, devoted to the millennial views, and edited by Rev. Drs. Seiss, Newton, Duffield, and others, has been issued, and contains an interesting series of articles on the Second Advent and related topics. Philadelphia: W. Z. Barbery, 112 North Tenth street.

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for it. And there are multitudes of Christians, in name, who if they would shrink from such an act of inhumanity, are ceaselessly contributing to foster the hatred against black men. They virtually say that "a negro has no rights which white men are bound to respect." They are unwilling to admit them to any respectable calling. They shut out their children from the schools. They follow them with heartless persecution. They look on with indifference when a brutal mob like those at Detroit and Syracuse burn their homes and stain the streets with the blood of these poor sufferers. God have mercy upon us! The religion that winks at or encourages such enormities is no better than blank Atheism. It is a virtual denial