

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1862.

New Series--Vol. XVI, No. 32.

READ! READ! READ!

THE MINSTREL.

Is there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
"My own, my native land!"

AND now, when patriots look for the early return of peace and prosperity and a general resumption of business with assurance, we are pleased to inform the public that a large, new, and carefully selected stock of goods has just been opened at the *Old Stand of JOHN KENNEDY & Co.*, comprising a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Stone and Queensware, Willow and Cedar Ware,

Fish, Salt, Ham, Shoulder, Fitch and Dried Beef,

Cheese, Sugars, Syrups, Coffee, Teas, Spices, Snaps, Tobacco, Segars, Dried Fruit, Turpentine and Paints of all kinds, Lined Oil, Fish Oil, Putty and Window Glass, Coal Oil, and a large assortment of

Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys.

Our Stock will be sold at a small advance to Country Merchants. As we buy for cash, and in large quantities, we sell **LOW.**

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

Remember, one door below the Black Bear Hotel. **JOHN KENNEDY, Agt.**
April 16, 1862-ly

From the Atlantic Monthly.

OUT OF THE BODY TO GOD.

Wearily, wearily, wearily,
Sobbing through spaces like a south-wind,
Floating in limitless ether,
Either unbounded, unfathomed,
Where is no upward, nor downward,
Island, nor shallow, nor shore,
Wearily floating and sobbing,
Out of the body to God!

Lost in the spaces of blankness,
Lost in the deepening abysses,
Haunted and tracked by the past:
No more sweet human carresses,
No more the springing of morning,
Never again from the present
Into a future beguiled of peace:
Lonely, dejected, and despairing,
Out of the body to God!

Reeling, and tearless, and desperate,
On through the quiet of ether,
Helpless, alone, and forsaken,
Faithless in ignorant anguish,
Faithless of gasping repentance,
Measuring him by thy measure,—
Measure of need and desert,—
Out of the body to God!

Soft through the starless abysses,
Soft as the breath of the summer
Loosens the chains of the river,
Hest thou not knowing Me in love?
Murmurs a murmur of peace:
"Soul! in the deepness of heaven
Finest thou shalower or shore?
Hast thou beat madly on limit?
Hast thou been stayed in thy fleeing
Out of the body to God!"

"Thou that hast known Me in spaces
Boundless, untraversed, unfathomed,
Hest thou not knowing Me in love?
Am I, Creator and Guide?
Less than My kingdom and work?
Come, O thou weary and desolate!
Come to the heart of thy Father
Home from thy wanderings weary,
Home from the lost to the Loving,
Out of the body to God!"

tion knowingly and voluntarily, distinctly declares himself an enemy to his race. He may veil his act under pretty names, and claim for it a divine sanction, but he is still an unblushing foe to mankind. For it is the unquestioned right of every human being to increase in wisdom, to grow in spiritual knowledge and strength, to become vigorous in will to do right, to exercise perfect self-control;—and to accomplish all this, it is absolutely necessary that there be for every one—for the weakest yet more than the strongest—perfect freedom both of body and of spirit, liberty to use the physical powers as conscience and philanthropy dictate, and to employ the intellectual and moral faculties in a manner corresponding to the duties and dignity and destiny of an immortal being.

WAR NEWS.

THE BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

Field of battle before Richmond, Sunday, June 11, 1862.

A battle before Richmond has at last put to the test the Rebel boasts as to what they would do with Gen. McClellan's army when they should get it beyond the protection of the gunboats. Though the advantage of a sudden movement, against the weakest point in our lines, gave the enemy a temporary success, the final result has not been such as to afford encouragement to their disheartened and demoralized troops, or occasion any fears as to our ultimate possession of the Rebel Capital.

The attack commenced shortly before 1 o'clock on Saturday, on the left wing of the army, on the further or south side of the Chickahominy, where the advance position was held by the division of General Casey, much the weakest in the army, composed almost entirely of raw recruits, and reduced by disease to an effective force of some 6,000 men.

The vigor with which the enemy pressed forward to the attack indicated the confidence of superior strength. A battalion of two regiments pressed against Gen. Naglee on the right, another fell on General Wassell at the centre, and a third on General Palmer to the left, pouring in at once a fire hot and heavy, and advancing with great resolution in face of the steady fire of canister and grape from the rear, mowing down their ranks in all directions. The Rebels had but little artillery, and were evidently disposed to make good the deficiency by pressing to close quarters by weight of numbers the feeble skeleton regiments of three and four hundred men who composed the advanced division.

Most of Gen. Casey's troops were thrown forward to the edge of the woods in front of his position to meet the advance of the Rebels, a few regiments being left behind the partially completed rifle-pits, a short distance to the rear. Thus a division nearly new to warfare was suddenly exposed, in an open field, to the heaviest of fire from an enemy covered to a considerable extent by the woods through which they were advancing. Terrible the tempest raged, the air almost growing thick with musket balls; officer after officer fell, or was borne from the field a wounded man; the men dropped by scores, and the usual number of weak-jointed ones were falling to the rear. But spite of the rapid thinning of their ranks, the regiments generally held their ground until the enemy succeeded in rushing around on the left flank, and poured in an enfilading fire from that direction, against which the rifle-pits were no protection. The sixty rounds of ammunition with which they entered the fight were nearly exhausted, and no more was at hand.

until, one after another, they were borne from the field dead or wounded.

The Loss of Artillery.

Colonel Bailey, Chief of Artillery, was shot early in the afternoon, the ball striking him in the head and causing his death after a short period of insensibility. Maj. Van Vautenburg, the second in command of the First New York Artillery, was killed, Adjutant William Ramsay wounded, while every battery but one lost its quota of men, and some of them lost nearly all their horses. Bates' Battery of Napoleon guns—12-pound brass pieces—which was to the front, thus deprived of locomotion and stuck fast in the mud, was left behind in the retirement of our troops, but not until General Naglee had taken it upon himself to see that several of the pieces were spiked. In addition to this, one 3-inch Parrot gun of Battery H was disabled by a shot, and fell into the hands of the enemy. The Pennsylvania Reserve Battery, of Couch's Division, also lost one of their guns—these eight pieces of ordnance constituting our entire loss, so far as I could learn. We can better afford to spare the pieces than we can afford to have the Rebels profit by their gain. They show every indication of being much in want of artillery, and the need is evidently stimulating their efforts to profit by the chances of war to possess themselves of our guns.

Gen. Sumner's Advance.

Meanwhile Gen. Sumner had succeeded in bringing his troops across the Chickahominy, and was advancing on the right to maintain our position there where less ground had been lost. After several days of labor, Gen. Sumner had thrown two bridges across the creek between Bottom's Bridge and New Bridge, where local reports held it to be impossible to find any foundation for piles to support the superstructures. One of these bridges was some two miles above Bottom's Bridge, and the other a mile further up the stream. The lower of these was carried away during the heavy storm of Friday night, and Gen. Sumner was obliged to depend upon a single shaky structure for the passage of his troops, who nearly all, however, succeeded in crossing that night, the head of the column reaching the Nine mile road, along which the Rebels were pressing our troops, at about 7 o'clock, holding the enemy in check for the night, preventing them from following up in that direction the advantage they had gained during the day.

The Fight on Sunday.

Flushed with their seeming victory of Saturday the Rebels awoke with confidence on Sunday to follow up their movements, sure of driving us this time to the Chickahominy and beyond. But they had made the unfortunate mistake of estimating the strength of our reserves by the weakness of our advance. Most bitterly did they pay for their mistake. Pressing eagerly forward with confidence of victory, they were met by the trained troops of Heintzelman and Sumner, whose unyielding columns checked their fierce assault, turning the tide of battle every where against them, and forcing them at the point of the bayonet toward Richmond. It was their turn now to break and run, and their losses of the Sabbath left them little cause for rejoicing over the trifling gain of Saturday. Terrible also to them were the frequent charges of our solid columns, pressing them back step by step, to the last point of endurance, when they broke and ran, ingloriously leaving behind them many of their men and officers, as well as privates, prisoners in our hands. The number of these it is not yet possible to ascertain, several days necessarily elapsing after every engagement before a full inventory can be taken.

Arrival of Reinforcements.

Meantime one of Gen. Couch's brigades, commanded by Gen. Abercrombie, was ordered up to the support of Gen. Naglee on the right, General Devens, of the same division, sustaining Gen. Wassell at the centre, and Gen. Peck, with the remaining brigade, supporting Gen. Palmer on the left. When Gen. Casey's troops were forced to give way, the Rebels fell on these brigades of Couch's Division, who disputed every inch of ground, until sustained by Gen. Kearney, pressing up the Williamsburg road with reinforcements to meet them, supported by the division of Gen. Pooker in his rear. Pressing rapidly forward, Gen. Kearney advanced along the Williamsburg road to within a short distance of our original position, where he bivouacked for the night in front of the enemy.

It was along this Williamsburg road that the main attack was made, and here our troops were forced back for half a mile or more, before the arrival of Gen. Heintzelman's corps, the feeble brigades of Casey's Division, averaging less than 2,000 men, being completely broken up, many, if not most of the officers killed, wounded or missing, and the privates scattered through the woods and along the road. Bravely and well did General Casey do his duty, pressing on to the extreme front and cheering on his men, regardless of the storm of fire and hail that raged about him, cutting down his officers on all sides but strangely escaping his own person. Bravely and well did most of his officers stand by him,

edged to be one of the most venerable, learned, and pious ecclesiastical bodies in the world,) and the large majority by which the document was passed, it cannot but have great weight with the public. History will doubtless record this paper as one of the deliverances of this eventful period, worthy of preservation; and be cited in coming ages as the evidence of the loyalty and high-toned patriotism of the Church which has passed it:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, now in session at Columbus, in the State of Ohio—considering the unhappy condition of the country in the midst of a bloody civil war, and of the Church agitated everywhere, divided in sentiment in many places, and openly assailed by schism in a large section of it; considering also the duty which this chief Tribunal, met in the name and by the authority of the glorified Saviour of sinners, who is also the Sovereign Ruler of all things, owes to him our Head and Lord, and to his flock committed to our charge, and to the people whom we are commissioned to evangelize, and to the civil authorities who exist by his appointment, do hereby, in this Deliverance, give utterance to our solemn convictions and our deliberate judgment, touching the matters herein set forth, that they serve for the guidance of all over whom the Lord Christ has given us any office of instruction, or any power of Government.

I. Peace is amongst the very highest temporal blessings of the Church, as well as of all mankind; and public order is one of the first necessities of the spiritual as well as of the Civil Commonwealth. Peace has been wickedly superseded by war, in its worst form, throughout the whole land; and public order has been wickedly superseded by rebellion, anarchy, and violence. All this has been brought to pass in a disloyal and traitorous attempt to overthrow the National Government by military force, and to divide the nation contrary to the wishes of the immense majority of the people of the nation, and without satisfactory evidence that the majority of the people in whom the local sovereignty resided, ever authorized any such proceeding, or ever approved the fraud and violence by which this horrible treason has achieved whatever success it has had. This whole treason, rebellion, anarchy, fraud, and violence, is utterly contrary to the dictates of natural religion and morality, and is plainly condemned by the revealed will of God. It is the clear and solemn duty of the National Government to preserve, at whatever cost, the national Union and Constitution, to maintain the laws in their supremacy, to crush force by force, and to restore the reign of public order and peace to the entire nation, by whatever lawful means that are necessary thereunto. And it is the bounden duty of all people who compose this great nation, each one in his several place and degree, to uphold the Federal Government, and every State government, and all persons in authority, whether civil or military, in all their lawful and proper acts, unto the end herein before set forth.

II. The Church of Christ has no authority from him to favor anarchy, or to counsel treason, or to favor anarchy, in any case whatever. On the contrary, every follower of Christ has the personal liberty bestowed on him by Christ, to submit, for the sake of Christ, according to his own conscientious sense of duty, to whatever government, however bad, under which his lot may be cast. But while patient suffering for Christ's sake can never be sinful; treason, rebellion, and anarchy may be sinful—most generally, perhaps, are sinful; and probably are always and necessarily sinful, in all free countries where the power to change the government by voting, in the place of force, which exists as a common right constitutionally secured to the people, who are sovereign. If in any case treason, rebellion, and anarchy can possibly be sinful, they are so in the case now desolating large portions of this nation, and laying waste great numbers of Christian congregations, and fatally obstructing every good word and work in those regions. To the Christian people, scattered throughout those unfortunate regions, and who have been left of God to have any hand in bringing on those terrible calamities, we earnestly address words of exhortation and rebuke as unto brethren who have sinned exceedingly, and whom God calls to repentance by fearful judgments. To those in like circumstances who are but chargeable with the sins, which have brought such calamities upon the land, but who have chosen, in the exercise of their Christian liberty, to stand in their lot, and suffer, we address words of sympathy, praying God to bring them off conquerors. To those in like circumstances, who have taken their lives in their hands, and risked all for their country, and for conscience' sake, we say we love such with all our heart, and bless God such witnesses were found in the time of thick darkness. We fear, and we record it with great grief, that the Church of God, and the Christian people, to a great extent and throughout all the revolted States, have done many things that ought not to have been done, and have left undone much that ought to have been done, in this time of trial, rebuke, and blasphemy; but concerning the wide chasm which is reported to have occurred in many Southern synods, this Assembly will take no action at this time. It declares, however, its fixed purpose, under all possible circumstances, to labor for the extension and the permanent maintenance of the Church under its care, in every part of the United States. Schism, so far as it may exist, we hope to see healed. If that cannot be, it will be disregarded.

III. We record our gratitude to God for the prevailing unity of sentiment, and general internal peace, which have characterized the Church in the States that have not revolted, embracing a great majority of the ministers, congregations, and people under our care. It may still be called, with emphasis, a loyal, orthodox, and pious Church; and all its acts and works indicate its right to a title so noble. Let it strive for divine grace to maintain that good report. In some respects the interests of the Church of God are very different from

those of all civil institutions. Whatever may befall this, or any other nation, the Church of Christ must abide on earth, triumphant even over the gates of hell. It is therefore of supreme importance that the church should guard itself from internal alienations and divisions, founded upon questions and interests that are external as to her, and which ought not, by their necessary workings, to cause her face to depend on the fate of things less important and less enduring than herself. Disturbers of the Church ought not to be allowed—especially disturbers of the Church in States that never revolted, or that have been cleared of armed rebels—disturbers who, under many false pretexts, may promote discontent, disloyalty, and general alienation, tending to the unsettling of ministers, to local schisms, and to manifold trouble. Let a spirit of quietness, of mutual forbearance, and of ready obedience to authority, both civil and ecclesiastical, illustrate the loyalty, the orthodox, and the piety of the Church. It is more especially to ministers of the gospel, and amongst them, particularly to any whose first impressions had been, on any account, favorable to a terrible military revolution which has been attempted, and which God's providence has hitherto signally rebuked, that these decisive considerations ought to be addressed. And in the name and by the authority of the Lord Jesus we earnestly exhort all who love God, or fear his wrath, to turn a deaf ear to all counsels and suggestions, that tend towards a reaction favorable to disloyalty, schism, or disturbance either in the Church or in the Country. There is hardly anything more inexcusable connected with the frightful conspiracy against which we testify, than the conduct of those office bearers and members of the Church who, although citizens of loyal States, and subject to the control of loyal Presbyteries and Synods, have been faithless to all authority, human and divine, to which they owed subjection. Nor should any to whom this Deliverance may come fail to bear in mind that it is not only their outward conduct concerning which they ought to take heed, but it is also, and especially, their heart, their temper, and their motives in the sight of God, and towards the free and beneficent civil Government which he has blessed us withal, and toward the spiritual commonwealth to which they are subject in the Lord. In all these respects, we must all give account to God in the Great Day. And it is in view of our own dread responsibility to the Judge of quick and dead that we now make this Deliverance.

Parson Brownlow and Yancy.

During a recent speech of Brownlow's delivered at New York, he referred to the above notorious traitor and villain, as follows:

But a few weeks prior to the last Presidential election the disunion papers announced the great bull of the whole disunion flock to speak at Knoxville—a man, the two first letters of his name are W. L. Yancy—a fellow that the Governor of South Carolina pardoned from the State prison for murdering his uncle, Dr. Earle. He was announced to speak, and the crowd was two to one Union men. I had never spoken to him in all my life. He called out in an insolent manner, 'Is Parson Brownlow in the crowd?' The disunionists halloed out, 'Yes, he is here.' 'I hope,' said he, 'the Parson will have the nerve to come upon the stand and have me catechise him.' 'No,' said the Breckinridge secessionists. 'Yes, gentlemen, we had four tickets in the field in the last race—Lincoln and Hamlin, Bell and Everett—the Bell and Everett ticket was a kind of kangaroo ticket, with all the strength in its legs—[great laughter]—and there was a Douglas and Johnson and a Breckinridge and Lane ticket. As God is my judge, that was the meanest and shabbiest ticket of the four that were in the field. Lincoln was elected fairly and squarely under the forms of law and the constitution, and though I was not a Lincoln man, yet I gave in to the will of the majority. [Cheers.] The Parson then resumed his story: But the crowd halloed out to Yancy, 'Brownlow is here but he has not nerve enough to mount the stand, where you are.' I rose and marched up the steps and said I will show you whether I have the nerve or not. 'Sir,' said he—and he is a beautiful speaker and personally a very fine looking man—'are you the celebrated Parson Brownlow?' 'I am the only man on earth,' replied I, 'that fills the bin.' [Laughter.] 'Don't you think,' said Yancy, 'you are badly employed as a preacher, a man of your cloth to be dabbling in politics and meddling with State affairs?' 'No sir,' said I, 'a distinguished member of the party you are acting with once took Jesus Christ up on a mount—[uproarious laughter]—and said to the Savior, look at the kingdoms of the world. All this will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me.' 'Now sir,' I said, 'this reply to the Devil is my reply to you. Get thee behind me, Satan.' [Renewed laughter and applause.] I rather expected to be knocked down by him; but I stood with my right side to him and a coked Derringer in my breeches pocket. I intended if I went off the scaffold that he should go the other way. [Great cheering.] 'Now sir,' said I, 'if you are through, I would like to make a few remarks.' 'Certainly, proceed,' said Yancy. 'Well, sir, you should tread lightly upon the toes of preachers, and you should get these disunionists to post you up before you launch out in this war against preachers. Are you aware, sir, that this old gray headed man sitting here, Isaac Lewis, the President of the meeting, who has welcomed you, is an old disunion Methodist preacher, and Buchanan's pension agent in this town, who

PATENT COAL OIL GREASE.

THIS Grease is made from COAL OIL, and has been found by repeated tests to be the most economical, and at the same time the best lubricator for Mill Gearing, Stages, Wagons, Carts, Carriages, Vehicles of all kinds, and all heavy bearings, keeping the axles always cool, and not requiring them to be looked after for weeks. It has been tested on railroad cars, and with one ton of 20,000 miles! All railroad, omnibus, livery stable and Express companies that have tried it pronounce it the *me plus ultra*.

It combines the body and fluidity of tallow, beeswax and tar, and unlike general lubricators, will not run off, it being warranted to stand any temperature.

I have it in boxes 2½ to 10 lbs. Also kegs and barrels from 20 to 400 lbs. for general use and sale. The boxes are more preferable; they are 6 inches in diameter by 2½ inches deep, and hold 2½ lbs net; the boxes are clean, and hardly a carman, teamster, express-man, miller or farmer, that would not purchase one box for trial. F. G. FRANCISCUS, Lewistown, February 12, 1862.

EDUCATIONAL.

Edited by A. SMITH, County Superintendent.

For the Educational Column.

Human Rights.

It seems well enough, at a time when so much is said about 'liberty' and 'human rights,' to occupy the Educational Column for once with some inquiries concerning the origin and extent of this liberty and these rights. We are in the midst of an epoch of human interest, and pregnant with results that will advance our country to a loftier career, a more wholesome prosperity, a larger liberty, and a diviner destiny than the world has ever seen or dreamed of,—except the large-hearted, prophetic souls that believe in the constant working of a moral purpose throughout all the agitations of society and the petty aims which engross the thought of the majority of mankind; or will blot out our nation from the list of leading powers, and leave us to be only a byword for all time to come.

So it concerns us to understand what liberty is, and what constitutes the basis of our rights.

It is sometimes loosely claimed that everything God has made was designed to be free, and that the fact of our being created by Him is the foundation of our right to equal freedom with other men. But this is altogether too generous; a horse is created by a divine power, as much as a man, and on this hypothesis, is entitled to equal freedom. The absurdity of the statement is obvious; for no one considers it any injustice to the horse, to make him the servant of man, if he be treated kindly. That seems to be the object of his creation, to find his enjoyment in lending his strong, fleet limbs to the service of a kind master. The same is true, to a greater or less extent, of all animals; the common voice of humanity pronounces them servants of mankind—as for food, clothing, labor, amusement or mere adornment.

Not so in regard to man. Though almost every race has in its turn been subject to servitude, though millions are held in unrequited service to-day, the almost unanimous voice of humanity protests against it, as repulsive to human conscience, as odious in the sight of Heaven. To be sure, there are apologists and even strenuous advocates of the practice, but history proves that it is opposed to the humane and generous sentiments, as well as the moral convictions, of our nature.

This general voice against the practice of depriving any innocent persons of equal rights with others, cannot be the result of caprice or of accident; it testifies to something in human nature that requires freedom for its proper growth and enjoyment, to something in each over which no other has rightful control. And this is the basis of all rights, the title to freedom; it is human nature itself,—the powers, thoughts, hopes, affections,—or that interior essence which urges those powers, develops those thoughts, cherishes those hopes, and kindles those affections,—which distinguish men from brutes. By common consent, these and similar characteristics are the stamp of humanity. He who possesses them is, by virtue of such possession, a man, and entitled to all those rights and immunities which belong to men. Even though he possess these distinctive elements of human nature in a smaller measure or a less developed degree than the average of men, he does not thereby forfeit his claim to be regarded and treated as a man; only crime can work a rightful forfeiture of this claim and of that liberty which common conscience pronounces the birthright of all. Any violation of another's rights on the ground of assumed superiority—whether of intellect, or character, or of person merely, is an outrage against the essential rights of humanity; and he who commits such viola-

LEWISTOWN BAKERY.

West Market Street, nearly opposite the Jail.

WONRAD ULLRICH, JR. would respectfully inform his old customers and citizens generally that he continues the Baking of

BREAD, CAKES, &c.,

at the above stand, where those articles can be procured fresh every day.

Families desiring Bread, &c. will be supplied at their dwellings in any part of town. Fruit, Pound, Sponge, and all other kinds of cake, of any size desired, baked to order at short notice.

Lewistown, February 26, 1862-ly

AMBROTYPES AND MELAINOTYPES.

The Gems of the Season.

THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth. The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS, TRUTHFULNESS, BEAUTY OF FINISH, and DURABILITY. Prices varying according to size and quality of frames and Cases.

Room over the Express Office.
Lewistown, August 23, 1860.

WILLIAM LIND, has now open A NEW STOCK OF

Cloths, Cassimeres
AND
VESTINGS,
which will be made up to order in the neatest and most fashionable styles. ap19

TIN WARE!

COUNTRY MERCHANTS in want of Tin Ware will find it to their advantage to purchase of J. B. Selheimer, who will sell them a better article, and as cheap if not cheaper than they can purchase it in any of the eastern cities. Call and see his new stock
Lewistown, April 23, 1862-ly

DR. J. LOCKE, DENTIST.

OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown, adjoining F. G. Franciscus' Hardware Store. P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his office the first Monday of each month to spend the week.
my31

100 DOZEN Coal Oil Chimneys, Wicks, Brushes, &c., for sale at city wholesale prices to retailers, by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.
HAMS—An excellent article at 10 cents per lb., for sale by
MARKS & WILLIS.
Lewistown, April 30, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Presbyterian Church on the War.

We publish below a very able and important document on the state of the country, and bespeak for it the attentive perusal of our readers. It was prepared by that able and unflinching friend of the Union, in Kentucky, Rev. J. Breckinridge, D. D. to his talents, influence, and efforts, perhaps more than to any other man, was owing the stand taken by Kentucky for the Union and against rebellion. And because of his efforts in this behalf has he been so much persecuted and greatly vilified. But he has manfully braved all, and has the consolation of seeing his native and loved State standing by the stars and stripes for their defence.

The paper was prepared by him, and presented for the adoption of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (Old School,) of which he was a member, and in which he is an able minister and Theological Professor. That body held its annual meeting at Columbus, Ohio, during the last month, when and where this paper was presented, fully and ably discussed, and passed without amendment by a vote of 206 to 20.

Taking into view the ability of the paper, the character of the body, (acknowledged to be one of the most venerable, learned, and pious ecclesiastical bodies in the world,) and the large majority by which the document was passed, it cannot but have great weight with the public. History will doubtless record this paper as one of the deliverances of this eventful period, worthy of preservation; and be cited in coming ages as the evidence of the loyalty and high-toned patriotism of the Church which has passed it:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, now in session at Columbus, in the State of Ohio—considering the unhappy condition of the country in the midst of a bloody civil war, and of the Church agitated everywhere, divided in sentiment in many places, and openly assailed by schism in a large section of it; considering also the duty which this chief Tribunal, met in the name and by the authority of the glorified Saviour of sinners, who is also the Sovereign Ruler of all things, owes to him our Head and Lord, and to his flock committed to our charge, and to the people whom we are commissioned to evangelize, and to the civil authorities who exist by his appointment, do hereby, in this Deliverance, give utterance to our solemn convictions and our deliberate judgment, touching the matters herein set forth, that they serve for the guidance of all over whom the Lord Christ has given us any office of instruction, or any power of Government.

I. Peace is amongst the very highest temporal blessings of the Church, as well as of all mankind; and public order is one of the first necessities of the spiritual as well as of the Civil Commonwealth. Peace has been wickedly superseded by war, in its worst form, throughout the whole land; and public order has been wickedly superseded by rebellion, anarchy, and violence. All this has been brought to pass in a disloyal and traitorous attempt to overthrow the National Government by military force, and to divide the nation contrary to the wishes of the immense majority of the people of the nation, and without satisfactory evidence that the majority of the people in whom the local sovereignty resided, ever authorized any such proceeding, or ever approved the fraud and violence by which this horrible treason has achieved whatever success it has had. This whole treason, rebellion, anarchy, fraud, and violence, is utterly contrary to the dictates of natural religion and morality, and is plainly condemned by the revealed will of God. It is the clear and solemn duty of the National Government to preserve, at whatever cost, the national Union and Constitution, to maintain the laws in their supremacy, to crush force by force, and to restore the reign of public order and peace to the entire nation, by whatever lawful means that are necessary thereunto. And it is the bounden duty of all people who compose this great nation, each one in his several place and degree, to uphold the Federal Government, and every State government, and all persons in authority, whether civil or military, in all their lawful and proper acts, unto the end herein before set forth.

II. The Church of Christ has no authority from him to favor anarchy, or to counsel treason, or to favor anarchy, in any case whatever. On the contrary, every follower of Christ has the personal liberty bestowed on him by Christ, to submit, for the sake of Christ, according to his own conscientious sense of duty, to whatever government, however bad, under which his lot may be cast. But while patient suffering for Christ's sake can never be sinful; treason, rebellion, and anarchy may be sinful—most generally, perhaps, are sinful; and probably are always and necessarily sinful, in all free countries where the power to change the government by voting, in the place of force, which exists as a common right constitutionally secured to the people, who are sovereign. If in any case treason, rebellion, and anarchy can possibly be sinful, they are so in the case now desolating large portions of this nation, and laying waste great numbers of Christian congregations, and fatally obstructing every good word and work in those regions. To the Christian people, scattered throughout those unfortunate regions, and who have been left of God to have any hand in bringing on those terrible calamities, we earnestly address words of exhortation and rebuke as unto brethren who have sinned exceedingly, and whom God calls to repentance by fearful judgments. To those in like circumstances who are but chargeable with the sins, which have brought such calamities upon the land, but who have chosen, in the exercise of their Christian liberty, to stand in their lot, and suffer, we address words of sympathy, praying God to bring them off conquerors. To those in like circumstances, who have taken their lives in their hands, and risked all for their country, and for conscience' sake, we say we love such with all our heart, and bless God such witnesses were found in the time of thick darkness. We fear, and we record it with great grief, that the Church of God, and the Christian people, to a great extent and throughout all the revolted States, have done many things that ought not to have been done, and have left undone much that ought to have been done, in this time of trial, rebuke, and blasphemy; but concerning the wide chasm which is reported to have occurred in many Southern synods, this Assembly will take no action at this time. It declares, however, its fixed purpose, under all possible circumstances, to labor for the extension and the permanent maintenance of the Church under its care, in every part of the United States. Schism, so far as it may exist, we hope to see healed. If that cannot be, it will be disregarded.

III. We record our gratitude to God for the prevailing unity of sentiment, and general internal peace, which have characterized the Church in the States that have not revolted, embracing a great majority of the ministers, congregations, and people under our care. It may still be called, with emphasis, a loyal, orthodox, and pious Church; and all its acts and works indicate its right to a title so noble. Let it strive for divine grace to maintain that good report. In some respects the interests of the Church of God are very different from