

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. H. JACOBY, Publisher.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

[Two Dollars per Annum.

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NUMBER 36.

A FORTUNE FOR ALL! EITHER MEN OR WOMEN!

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Consulting Physicians for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelopes:
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Nov. 25, 1863—1y.

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A box contains 60 pills. Price 81.
Dr. Harvey's Treatise on diseases of Female pregnancy, miscarriage, Barrenness, Reproduction, and abuses of Nature, emphatically the ladies' Private Physician, a pamphlet of 64 pages to any address. Six cents per copy postage.

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STAR OF THE NORTH.

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The terms of advertising will be as follows: One square, twelve lines three times, \$1 00 Every subsequent insertion, 25 One square, three months, 3 00 One year, 8 00

The Great Question—Shall Lincoln be Re-Elected.

The question of the re-election of President Lincoln is the most important issue presented to a Democratic people during the present century. It is an issue which it is to decide whether or not the people have sufficient intelligence to preserve their own rights and liberties from the encroachments of ignorant and despotic rulers. This issue has been determined in the negative by the history of past republics. Now it is to be re-argued, and a final decision rendered by the citizens of this country, the last and the greatest of democratic governments.

The N. Y. Herald hitherto a strong supporter of the Administration, urges the following among other reasons for opposing Mr. Lincoln's re-election: We do not object to Mr. Lincoln because he was once a rail-splitter, nor because his associates were once a tailor, as one of our contemporaries did. We know that some of the greatest men in this world have risen from a low origin, and in a nation like this, a man's occupation, provided it be honest, is no bar to his future advancement. But we object to Mr. Lincoln because he has been tried and found wanting, and because his re-election would in all probability seal the fate of republican institutions. We concede everything that is true in regard to his personal character, his good intentions and his honesty, so far as pecuniary matters are concerned. But a man's personal character does not excuse his official misdeeds; a man's good intentions do not remove the effects of his blunders and his follies, and a man's honesty in regard to money matters is no offset to his dishonesty in regard to nearly everything else. Such weak palliations of Mr. Lincoln's conduct, therefore, do not weigh with us, and ought not to weigh with the people.

President Lincoln has protracted this war for four years, when he could have ended it in one. He has committed the criminal error of allowing questions of political expediency to interfere with his management of military affairs. He has removed generals for party reasons, when such removals gave great advantages to the rebels. He has issued proclamations with the same motives, when his better judgment, as expressed in private conversations, disapproved of his official acts. He has surrounded himself with a Cabinet notorious for incapacity and containing some of the most imbecile men in the country, as an example of whom we may instance Gideon Welles. He has retained this Cabinet in defiance of the universal remonstrance of the people and in spite of the criminal blunders his Secretaries have committed. He has permitted political squabbles to so disorganize and distract his Cabinet that no Cabinet councils have been held for weeks at a time during this great crisis of the country, thus leaving himself, practically, dictator, and each Secretary at liberty to blunder unchecked in his own department. He has arrested thousands of loyal Americans, and incarcerated them in dungeons, without warrant, judicial procedure or reasonable cause for so doing. He has instituted the forms of martial law in loyal cities of the North, without pretence for enforcing it. He has truckled to England and to France, thus soiling the national honor almost irretrievably. Upon these grounds we shall oppose his re-election.

By the acts which we have just enumerated, and by many more of the same odious stamp, President Lincoln has unnecessarily prolonged the war and strengthened the rebel cause at home and abroad. He has allowed thousands of brave men to be slaughtered in vain. He has squandered millions of the public money uselessly, diverting it from its proper channels to enrich corrupt satellites and favorites. He has disastrously disarranged the finances of the country, through his Secretary of the Treasury. He has seen our commerce swept from the seas by two or three pirates, and our proud flag thus terribly dishonored, without an effort to prevent it. He has robbed our people of the protection hitherto afforded by that grand formula, "I am an American citizen." In a word, he has combined imbecility with despotism, afflicting us with almost all the evils of an unlimited monarchy without giving us any of the compensating advantages. In all this his intentions may have been good; but we must judge the tree by its fruits.

Besides this, the fact that he has accepted the renomination of a convention of office holders and contractors, carefully packed at his instance to secure this very end, argues but little for the purity of his motives. Setting aside motives, however, we only ask a candid consideration of Mr. Lincoln's acts. If the people approve these acts they will have the opportunity of endorsing them in November. If not, they cannot conscientiously vote for Mr. Lincoln. Whether they vote for the intelligence

to decide rightly, and the independence to register that decision at the polls, is the issue of the day; and upon that depends the future of this great issue.

From Washington down to Jackson our Presidents were men who had been taught statesmanship and the most devoted patriotism in the school of the Revolution. With Van Buren—a politician from this State—came into power a class of more political Presidents, and these political Presidents have been growing small by degrees and not beautifully, but—disgracefully less, until Abraham Lincoln now occupies the seat of Washington. As no smaller candidate than Lincoln could be discovered, the politicians have again chosen this Presidential pismir as their nominee.

Now it remains to be seen whether the people will ratify that choice, or whether they will declare that our government has sunk quite far enough and must be again elevated to its grandeur. It is a sad thing for a republic when its highest representative office degenerates to the level of its most petty politicians; but it is a sadder thing to find a people so degenerate as to again select an official who has proven himself grossly incompetent. We do not hesitate to assert, therefore, that the approaching election will be a critical test of the capacity of our citizens to govern themselves. If they unite upon some pure, honorable and able candidate—and especially upon some of those generals, like Grant, McClellan, Sherman, Hancock, Thomas and others, who have shown signal ability, true patriotism and practical statesmanship upon the battle-field—they will vindicate their title to the freedom bequeathed them by their fathers, and prove to the world that Americans can rise superior to the prejudices of party when politicians seek to use party ties and partisan power to enslave their constituents.

Death in Battles and by Disease.
B. F. Taylor's last letter to the Chicago Journal contains the following: Let me give you a suggestive fact which possesses a deep significance: From November 24, 1863, to the 4th of the present month, out of one thousand and twenty-six who have been in the Soldiers' Rest at Chattanooga, one hundred and sixty-seven were killed on the field of battle. When, with my finger running down the long list of names, I came to the end of the roll of honor, and my thoughts rested at one hundred and sixty-seven, you will believe that I could not credit the count, and went over all the pages again, sure that I should find a few more, opposite whose names *currente calamo* with a running pen and a flourish now and then—the clerk had written the three words, "killed in battle." But the sixty eighth was not there! There it was one hundred and sixty seven fell on the field; five hundred and seventy eight died from wounds, five hundred and forty in all from rebel bullets; only fifty three per cent. of the thousand and twenty six. And what of the four hundred and eighty one! Hardship exposure, the wasting fever, "the tings and sorrows" of rheumatism, and all the terrors of the empty box that stands wide open in the midst of camps, but at whose bottom is "Home the charmer, will even as she lingers, there is the old time. The battle ended, the surgeon's duty done, now does the work of physician and Sanitary Commission rise almost to the dignity of the army's salvation. In him the faithful, skilled and true—in them, laden with the blessings, so many benedictions from home—is the soldier's hope at all. Get Generals, wise and brave, if you can, but oh! be sure that the physician is equal to the trust; let no man "try his practice hand" on leg and journeyman in blue. As I have told you before, the battle is the red blossom of war, but the roots dark and bitter, run beneath ten thousand tents and cabins, creep through wards of hospitals, and feel their way like the fingers of a hand in all this ground we tread upon, save that great, solemn acre, rich in soldiers' dead.

A SPEECH FOR MR. LINCOLN—At the Republican State Convention, at Springfield, Ill., on May 28th, a Mr. Breckinridge, from Will county, spoke in favor of Mr. Lincoln in the following blasphemous style: "That great man, Old Abe Lincoln, is a special gift from God Almighty, and if we reject him in this Convention, we reject God Almighty. He is God's anointed, and he has now got to hang on to the freedom of the slave or God Almighty; if he lets go of either, he is a goner!" (Roars of laughter.) I am a John Brown Abolitionist, (great applause) and I believe that God Almighty has appointed Old Abe as the means of carrying out his mission as begun by that glorious man John Brown! (Long applause.) Old Abe moves slow, and it is because God Almighty gave him such long legs (great laughter); but he has an awful big foot (great laughter); and when he puts it down, it stays there, and never slips backward!" (Applause and laughter)

"Saw," said an interesting young mother to her youngest hopeful, "do you know what the difference is between the body and the soul? The soul, my child, is what you love with, the body carries you about. This is your body (touching the little fellow's shoulders and arms); but there is something deeper in; you can feel it now. "What is it?" "Oh, I know," said Sam, "with a flash of intelligence in his eyes, 'that's my flannel shirt!'"

The Purpose Unmasked.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles to Republican government, justice and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the act and proclamations by which the government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil; we are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the constitution, to be made by the people, in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States.

This is one of the resolutions of the Baltimore convention. We are not surprised to see it. He must be a very poor casuist, says the *Union Democrat*, who has failed to see that this has been an abolition war from the start. It was precipitated by an Abolitionist. While the great and good men of both sections of the Union were earnestly struggling to maintain peace, the Abolition managers under the false pretence that it was necessary to provision Fort Sumter, against the earnest remonstrance of General Scott, and finally without his knowledge, and against Mr. Seward's solemn pledge, took a step which they knew would precipitate war. They wanted the rebels to "fire on the flag," for the purpose of creating the insane hubbly-burly which followed, and thus head off all attempts to effect a settlement. They reasoned that, if passion on both sides could be thoroughly aroused, war would follow, and they intended to use that war for the overthrow of slavery.

Of course, it would not do to make a public avowal of such a purpose; nay, it was necessary to deny it, for a time, that Democrats could be drawn thoroughly into the war. This they did; and the success that attended their duplicity is the great marvel of the age—the only point upon which we have been thoroughly deceived, in connection with this matter. We did not think it possible that intelligent and patriotic men, who had always regarded Abolitionism with the abhorrence it deserves, who understood the lurking treason of its purposes, could be induced to lend their aid, in any way, to any extent, under any pretext, to its infamous schemes.

The war was begun; and every act of the Administration has tended to irritate. It did not try to win the sympathy and aid of the Union men of the South, for thereby the war might have been brought to a close long ago; but it has repelled them, that they might hereafter have no pretext to ask the protection of the Administration for the rights they held under the Constitution. It has sought to make all men rebels, that it might punish all the rebels. It believes it can do it now; and it has therefore thrown off its disguise and publicly committed itself to an abolition war.

Such a war does not commend itself to our judgment and our conscience, and we shall not support it. It has no warrant in the constitutions of heaven or earth, and no man is under any moral or legal obligation to pray for it or work for it. The resolution is based upon a lie. It is not true that slavery is the guilty cause of this war. Slavery was always ready to abide by the stipulations of the Constitution. Abolitionism would not do this—hence the war. This is the truth of history, and the man is not worthy to be a freeman who will not utter it from the dungeon, the scaffold, or from amid the blazing fagots. Abolitionism is the cause of this war; and every Democrat should be ashamed of himself who for a moment forgets it, or admits the fallacy that the cause may also be the cure.

It is time for people to look at this matter in the light of common sense. It is proposed to destroy slavery—that is the "objective point" of all civil and military proceedings. Stephen Clark proposes to overthrow the institution with a goose quill—he is going to have the Constitution amended. Very well; but how does he expect to get the assent of three-fourths of the States? It can't be done; but suppose it could be? What does it amount to while the Southern people successfully defy the Abolition tinkering? It can only be done by military power in defiance of the Constitution; and this will fail unless some of these resolution makers shoulder arms and take to the field. It will fail then, except so far as master and slave are "abolished" together. We do not deny the power of extermination; but we do deny that anything short of this will abolish slavery. "Exterminate them," do you say? Very well; let those who like the policy do the work.

We do not object to the resolution on account of any partiality we entertain for slavery. We do not regard that institution as necessarily wrong, yet, there never was a moment when we would not have been glad to see it disappear by proper agencies, and with a due regard to the interests of both races. We object to the resolution because it is revolutionary in its character and tendencies. The Constitution cannot be legally changed now; yet it is proposed to change it, nevertheless. That is revolution. Or, it is proposed to accomplish a purpose in spite of the Constitution. That is revolution also. Are the people of this country likely to submit to the usurpations of an obnoxious party, accidentally in power? Can one revolution prevail without opening the way for others? Shall this generation establish a precedent of lawlessness whose certain fruits will be perpetual anarchy? Shall our Stephen Clarkes, for the sake of a little diseased popularity, organize a revolution which will cost millions of lives to establish, and millions more to overthrow. If this is to be our future, we shall be glad to suspend the "Monroe doctrine," not only in relation to other nations, but to our own, and we should hail another Maximilian as a deliverer from the reign of demagogues, fanatics and fools.

Scene in an Arkansas Hotel.

A contributor to the *Spirit of the Times* thus describes a scene at the Anthony House at Little Rock, Ark.:
Late one bitter cold night in December, some eight or nine years ago, L— came into the bar room, as usual, to take part in what was going on. For some reason the crowd had dispersed sooner than was customary, but two or three of the town folks were, together with a strange man who had arrived half an hour or longer before and who, tired, wet and maddly, from a long Arkansas stage ride, his legs extended and shoes off, was consoling himself with two chairs and a nap, occupying the centre of a blazing fire. Any one who has traveled until ten o'clock over an Arkansas road, can appreciate the fruition before that fire place. The drowsy example of the stranger had its effect on the others, and L—, who took a seat in the corner, for lack of conversation was reduced to the poker for amusement. He poked the fire vigorously for a while, until the poker got red hot, and becoming disgusted, was about to drop it and retire, when he remarked the great toe of the stranger's foot protruding through a hole in one of his socks.

Here was relief to L—. He placed the poker within a foot of the melancholy sleeper's toe, and began slowly to lessen the distance between them; one by one, the others, as they caught the joke, began to open their eyes, and being awakened, mouths expanded into grins and giggles—and one inconsistent fellow into a broad laugh.
Closer and closer the red hot poker neared the unfortunate toe. The heat caused the sleeper to restlessly remove his foot—L— was about applying the poker when a sound of click! click! arrested his attention. He looked at the stranger—the latter with one eye open, had been watching the whole proceeding, and silently brought a pistol to bear on L—. In a voice just audible, he muttered in a tone of great determination:
"Just burn it! Burn it! Just burn it and I'll be hung if I don't stir you up with ten thousand hot pokers in two seconds!"
L— laid down his poker instantly, and remarked:
"Stranger, let's take a drink—in fact, gentlemen, all of you."
L— afterwards said that they were the cheapest drinks he ever bought.

Drafted Again.
It seems Father Abraham is desirous of having us serve him in a military capacity. We have received a pressing invitation from the Provost Marshal of the 21st district—where we formerly resided—asking us to be present on the 29th inst., at Uniontown, Fayette county; adding, in rather an uncivil way, that if not there in our proper person, at the date mentioned, we shall be considered worthy of death—as that is the penalty for neglecting to respond to Abe Government's invitation. This seems like "crowding the honors" on us as we received the same kind of a document last July, and had to dance attendance on Abe's Marshal at Greensburg. But there's no alternative. The greenbacks must be raised, and the commutation paid, for we have not much notion of putting ourself again under military authorities, with the chance of being used by Picaeony Butler for stealing cotton, or Banks for catching niggers. We shall begin to consider ourself quite a veteran—having been, within two years, twice in the military service, twice honorably discharged and twice drafted.

Load it on, old rail and Union splitter; you can take our money, but while our pen and tongue remain free, we shall be content. Possibly during the coming political campaign, we may be able to partly repay you for the manner you have expressed us, as well as many others of our fellow countrymen. You and your party could have prevented the war; and even after it was begun, you could have long since ended it, had you not changed the object to freeing niggers instead of restoring the Union. No conscriptions would have been needed for men to fight for the Union and the Constitution.—*Clarion Democrat.*

Lincoln Platforms.
1860.
"Lincoln and Free Speech."
The Constitution a covenant with death. The Union not worth preserving, in connection with the South, economy and reform. Good times and light taxation.
1861.
"War for the Constitution and the Union."
Nobody hurt and nothing going wrong.
1862.
The negro must be free. The crime of silence is what I fear, free speech dangerous. Basties and arbitrary arrests.
"War for the niggers."
1863.
"Vote for Curtin and avoid the draft."
The war over by Christmas.
1864.
"Tyranny, raceality, conscriptions, taxation and ruin."
And the desire to continue it through conspirators for another four years.

Our Generals.

Congress has passed an act mustering out of service all general officers not employed in active duty at a given date. This will give Lincoln an opportunity to muster out McClellan. Fremont has resigned, leaving Dix as senior Major General and Butler second. To escape the effect of this law, we note that Carl Schurz, a Major General, is just detailed as commandant at a convalescent camp hereof under charge of a captain and one of the most inferior positions in the army. General Francis Sigel is detailed to superintend the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, without any army; and he has Major General Julius Saxe [for Stahl] to assist him in his arduous duties. Major General John A. Dix is superintending the "War Democracy" in New York and Major General George Cadwallader is superintending all the fine feeds and fun that is now going on in Philadelphia. A Major General is at Memphis, the strategic Banks at New Orleans, and others scattered over the country from Maine to California, literally without employment. But all these generals are Lincoln's friends. Those who are not will be sure to come under the operations of this tyrannical mustering out act. In the meanwhile, every one of them, except the former, are in expensive adorning, known as the "staff"—an ornament so expensive that "shoddy" rolls up his eyes in fine horror, whilst counting the cost.

Burning of Alexandria.

If the accounts of the burning of the city of Alexandria, by Gen. Banks's troops, are correct, it was the most infamous transaction to be found in the records of the war. The dwellings of Union men—soldiers in the Union army—were given to the flames, and their unprotected inmates—women and children—left without shelter or food. A letter from Cairo, Illinois to the *New York Herald*, says:—

"As might be expected, the women desired to go along with the Federal army, where their husbands had gone. They applied to General Banks with tears and entreaties to be allowed to go on board the transports. They were refused! They became frantic with excitement and rage. Their screams and piteous cries were heart-rending. With tears streaming down their cheeks, women and children begged and implored the boats to take them on board. The officers of the boats were desirous of doing so, but there was the preeminent order from general Banks not to allow any white citizens to go aboard. A rush would have been made upon the boats, but there stood the guard with fixed bayonets, and none could mount the stage plank except they bore the special permit of the Commanding General. Yet room was found for five or six thousand negroes that had been gathered in from the surrounding country! But no room could be found for white women and children, whose husbands and brothers were in the Federal army, and whose houses had just been burned by the Federal torch!"

EUROPEAN INTERFERENCE.

The eleventh resolution of the Abolition Convention is as follows:
Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force of its suppliant frand the institutions of a republican government on the Western Continent, and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

Bravo! Now what is "the position taken by the Government" that is thus approved? A few weeks ago the House passed a joint resolution declaring that this country "can never regard with indifference" foreign intervention. The Senate not only neglected to reaffirm and vitalize that resolution, but Mr. Seward sent an obsequious apology to France for the action of the House! Under such circumstances, and while the thing condemned is actually transpiring in the most open manner at our very door, what a mockery it is to talk so twaddle as this! Louis Napoleon has by force and fraud erected a throne in Mexico, and sent a foreign prince to fill it; and "extreme jealousy" is the only barrier this Abolition Convention intends to interpose.

A MORMON SETTLEMENT IN VIRGINIA.—We learn that there is in the town of South Wheeling a society of Mormons who practice all the doctrines of that sect except that of polygamy. We have had a conversation with an Englishman who belongs to the society, and who firmly believes in all the peculiar notions of the Latter-Day Saints. He says he was converted to the faith since his arrival in this country. In his opinion all the churches to which Gentiles usually attach themselves are wonderfully corrupt. He has not had a physician in his house for five or six years. Cases of sickness are cured by anointing and laying on of hands according to the customs of the New Testament.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Happy there are some who still remember that they are called to preach "Christ and Him crucified," and who steadfastly have preached them amid all the tumult and clamor of war. Fortunate for Christ's glory in this country that it has been so—*Wain Express.*

By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them—Religion and Politics.

Religious journals in all sections of the country are complaining of the general deficiency of zeal and interest among their members of their respective churches. The administrations of the Gospel are not well attended—church membership are decreasing in numbers—the ministry are not supported—and worse than all, veneration for religion itself is failing, and immorality and unbelief are rapidly undermining the foundations of society. Some of these journals attribute this tendency to the excitement of the day, calling away the attention of the public mind from religious or secular pursuits; some speak of it as a visitation of Divine displeasure, and a punishment for national sins by the withdrawal of grace. These papers seem to sedulously seek for any other than the true cause of this decay in religious growth. They need not go so far—it is in the pulpit itself where the evil lies, and where the remedy must be applied if any is desired. This lack of interest in religious matters is a evil with the introduction of political topics in the sermons of the ministry; and not only in the sermons but in the prayers with which the God of Truth, Love and Mercy is insulted weekly from ten thousand mouths, spewing out profanity, hatred and revenge. From the time pulpits were turned into political platforms and the dispensers of Gospel truths became the special advocates of a particular Administration, the cause of the present complaints began to accrue. And they have gone on accruing, and will continue to increase as long as this course is continued.

We believe that the writings of Paine, Voltaire, Rousseau, Volney, and the whole list of that class of writers, have produced a less injurious effect upon the church than the preachers of the various denominations have inflicted upon it by their iteration in this matter. Thousands of them have publicly displayed feelings and sentiments so entirely in conflict with the first lessons of the great Teacher whom they profess to adore, and so inconsistent with even ordinary charity that they have made, in the minds of many of their hearers, both themselves and their cause objects of disgust and contempt. Men possessing common sense and any knowledge of the world, with its errors and frailties, cannot sit, even in cushioned pews, and listen to these pulpit diatribes overflowing with ignorance, conceit and malice—to discourse such as the devil would preach, where he is in the pulpit. It is too great a tax upon either the good sense or the good morals of any community to have been made upon the church, but there stood the guard with fixed bayonets, and none could mount the stage plank except they bore the special permit of the Commanding General. Yet room was found for five or six thousand negroes that had been gathered in from the surrounding country! But no room could be found for white women and children, whose husbands and brothers were in the Federal army, and whose houses had just been burned by the Federal torch!"

This subject is beginning to attract the attention of some of the religious journals whose denominations have suffered largely from this error. They are late about it, but they are wise to begin now rather than still later. Among them we notice particularly the *True Presbyterian*. In a late scathing article upon this subject it remarks:—

"Amid this furious bubble of politics and war, we look in vain for the Magna Charta of the Annunciation, 'Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will to men.' It is appalling to see the Church of God sneer from her mouth the Gospel of peace, and bawl her hoarse in stimulating the ferocious passions of men and in canonizing the red handed fiend of the battle field! Where is her former hatred of Abolitionism now that she is causing them to have their children to pass through the fire of Moloch, and is gloating over the prospect of servile interraction? What shall we say of the distinguished clergyman who so loudly applauded Mr. V. D. Key's sermon on that subject, and who now licks up their hands and rolls their eyes in pious horror at the sin of slavery? Shall we say, as the world says of them, that they have either been practicing a gross deception all their lives, or are now basely yielding to unmanly fear? Shall we adopt the humiliating charge so freely made, that as a body, the clergy of this country have been less reliable, more unwilling to sacrifice their positions to principle, more shuffling, and cowardly, and bloodthirsty, than any other class of men in it? Shall we repeat the sneer, that rather than give up their places and their salaries, they will preach and pray under the dictation of a turbulent faction in the churches; or the bitter taunt of the soldier, who on being reproved by one of them for swearing, replied: 'I will not be rebuked by you, sir! I have exposed my life for three years in this war, and but for the prayers they would have been no war!' We desire to bring no raising accusations, neither to judge any man; but by their fruits ye shall know them, and the fruit of all their labor is that they, the Church, and religion itself, are brought into contempt among men. The Lord Jesus seems to have averted His face, and the Spirit of Grace to have departed from the clergy of this land, and bound in the toils of the devil, and exposed to the hottings of the world, nothing is left us but a 'Dead Faith and an Apostate Church!'"

Happy there are some who still remember that they are called to preach "Christ and Him crucified," and who steadfastly have preached them amid all the tumult and clamor of war. Fortunate for Christ's glory in this country that it has been so—*Wain Express.*