

We have come from the mountains-We have come from the mountains-We have come from the mountains Of the old Empire State. With the Stars and Stripes above us, And the prayers of those that love us, Every single soldier of us Is prepared for any fate. We have left our cheerful quarters

N. Y. S. V.

By the Hudson's smiling waters, And our wives and sons and daughters, For the fierce and bloody fight. Bui they need not deplore us, With the foe encamped before us, For the God who watches o'er us Will himself protect the right.

111.

From the Delaware we rally, From the Mamakating valley, A (12) - And to combat forth we sally When our bleeding country calls; From the Shawangunk mountains hoary, And the Minisink, whose story Tells what recompense of glory Waits the soldier when he falls. 11 1

From old Sullivan we muster; She is loyal, we can trust her; And from Orange and from Ulster, And from bright Chehocton's banks. And there's plenty in those regions For a dozen more such Legions, All as sturdy as Norwegians, And prepared to fill the ranks.

1V.

Then whene'er our country needs us, And where'er our banner leads us, Never heeding what impedes us. We will follow to the death ; For the patriot must not falter, When his country's foes assault her, And profane her sacred altar With their pestilential breath.

May our flag float on forever. O'er the Union none can sever, And may vile Secession never Spread its ruin through our land ; May our country's wrongs be righted, And her children reunited, And her flag no more be blighted By the touch of treason's hand.

VI.

The English Language in Liberia.*

"One third of a century ago, we recollect reading in the columns of the National Intelligencer, a very spirited Address in behalf of the Colonization cause, from that | noble, philanthropist and patriot, General Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia. A paragraph or two of that address were devoted by its distinguished author to the prediction of the English language becoming predominant over vast regions of Western and Central Africa, by means of the feeble Colony of American people of color, established there. Doubtles then just many who then read the glowing sentences of Gen. Mercer, were inclined to set down his enthusiastic ardor in that prediction as the vaticination of a weak minded devotee. So early, however, we have lived to see his prophecy fulfilled. Yea, more, this very point has been seized by a July Orator of Liberia, as a fitting topic for an address, intended and very well adapted to enlist the deep interest and the patriotic enthusiasm of the citizens of that new Republic. The author of the address is himself a noble specimen of the colored race. Of unmixed African blood, he is a standing rebuke to those who choose to declaim about their native inferiority. After improving such advantages as he could secure conveniently in this, the country of his birth, he determined to avail himself of one of the Universities of England, and graduated respectably at Cambridge. Admitted to sacred orders, he repaired promptly to Liberia as a missionary, and has there rendered important services as a ripe scholar and a zealous minister of Christ to the cause of sound learning and piety in his adopted country. Former communications from his facile pen have often found a place in our columns; and we took up this address (printed by Bunce & Co., New-York.) with cheering anticipations, which have been more than realized in its perusal. It forms a highly respectable pamphlet of thirtytwo pages octavo, in which the author discusses his novel but very appropriate theme with marked ability. It is as mod-est as, it is scholarly and able, avoiding all undue loftiness of assumption, and deducting from the facts here embodied, practical duties and obligations of the Liberians, of deepest significance and importance. First, he calls, attention to the simple fact, that from the equator, for more than ten degrees of North latitude all along the Western Coast of Africa, and hundreds of miles into the interior, the English language is generally spoken and written by natives and colonists. The indications which would fill a visitor on that coast, for the first time, with utmost surprise, that the names of men and streets, and whatever would fall on his ear, has such an Anglican aspect, that the books and papers, and periodicals he meets with are all of this character, that thousands of heathen children have here so early imbibed this language, as to have entirely forgotten their native longue, are all adduced as important facts.s The instrumentality of trade, the attraction of freedom, and the power of missionary efforts by Baptists, chiefly in one locality, by Methodists in another, and by Presbyterians and Episcopalians in others, are all adduced as explanatory, and confirming the fact of this wide prevalence of the English' tongue. Let us give his own summary, with its implications. "MaThus, fellow citizens, by these varied means the English language has been pushing its way among the numerous tribes of our Territory. And, thus, in a region of not less than fifty thousand square miles. there are few places but where an Englishspeaking traveller, can find some person who can talk with him in his own lan guage. "And now I beg you to notice one point: this English, which we are speaking, and likewise teaching the heathen to speak, is not our native tongue. This Anglo-Saxon language, which is the only language ninety-nine hundredths of us emigrants have ever known, is not the speech of our ances-tors. We are here a motley group, composed, without doubt, of persons of almost every tribe in WestzAfrica, from Goree to the Congo., Here are, descendants of Ja-lofs, Fulans, Mandingoes, Sussus, Timmanees, Veys, Congoes, with a large intermixture everywhere of Anglo-Saxon, Dutch, Irish, French and Spanish blood, a slight mingling of the Malayan, and a dash, eve-ry now and then, of American Indian.

people's history, to the times when the whole of Europe seemed lost in the night of ignorance and dead to the faintest pulses of liberty-trace the stream of the descent from the days of Alfred to the present time, and mark how they have ever, in law, find that you have given place in your legislation and religion, in poetry and ora- Banner, to the publication of the few tory, in philosophy and literature, assumed that oppression was an abnormal and a monstrous thing! How when borne down which I sent you for publication; and as by tyrannous restraint, or lawless arbitrary rule. discontent and resistance have

"Moved in the chambers of their soul." "How when misrule became organic and seated, tyranny unreasoning and obstinate, they have demonstrated to all the world, to give them place in the Banner. how trifling a thing is the tenure of tyrants, how resistless and invincible is the free spirit of a nation !

"And now look at this people-scattered, in our own day, all over the globe, in the Great Republic, in numerous settlements and great colonies, themselves the germs of mighty empires; see how they have carried with them everywhere, on earth, the same high, masterful, majestic spirit of freedom, which gave their ancestors for long generations, in their island home,

- The thews of Anakin,

The pulses of a Titan's heart;' and which makes them giants among whatever people they settle, whether in Amer-ica, India, or Africa, distancing all other. rivalries and competitors. "And notice here how this spirit, like the freshets of some mighty Oregon, rises above and flows over their own crude and distorted obliquities. Some of these obliquities are prominent. Of all races of men, none I ween, are so domineering, none have a stronger, more exclusive spirit of caste, none have a more contemptuous dislike of inferiority; and yet in this race, the ancient spirit of freedom rises higher than their repugnances. It impels them to conquer even their prejudices; and hence, when chastened and subdued by Christianity, it becomes philanthropic and brotherly. Thus it is that in England this national sentiment would not tolerate the existence of slavery, although it was Negro slavery. Thus in New Zealand and at the out himself. Cape of Good Hope, statesmen, prelates, scholars, demand that a low and miserable aboriginal population shall be raised to their own level; and accept, without agonies and convulsions, the providence and destiny which point plainly to amalgama-tion. Thus in Canada it bursts forth with zeal and energy for the preservation and enlightenment of the decaying Indian. And thus in the United States, rising above the mastery of a cherished and deeprooted spirit of caste; outrunning the calculations of cold prudence and prospective result; repressing the inwrought personal feeling of prejudice, it starts into being a is expected. mighty religious feeling which demands the destruction of slavery and the emancipation of the Negro! Once more Iremark. that the English language is the enshrine-ment of those great charters of liberty which are essential elements of free govern-

ments, and the main guarantees of personal liberty. I refer now to the right of Trial by Jury, the people's right to a participation in Government, Freedom of Speech, and of the Press, the right of Petition, Freedom of Religion. And these are special characteristics of the English lan-

"Bastly, in pointing out the main features. of the English language, I must not fail to state its peculiar identity with religion. For graces are acted, and the duties performed. Congress, viz. five hundred thousand men. centuries this language has been baptized by us; so that God is not behind hand If will be seen that the labors of the Comin the spirit of the Christian faith. To this with us in performance of promises, if we missary Department are anything but tri-faith it owes most of its growth from a be not behind hand with God in perform. vial, and that the cost of feeding an army state of rudeness and crudity to its present ance of duties.

From farm and field, and grange grown gray; For the Presbyterian Banner And sing God's holy praise. MESSRS. EDITORS :-- I am pleased to

you have remarked, that you will be pleased to receive more such extracts. I will continue to send you a few from time to time, until they have all been published by you; or at least, so long as you continue

PART FIRST, "MILK AND HONEY." No man is safe among his friends without God; but with God a man is safe though without his friends, and among his

Milk and Honey.

enemies. God expects that saints should do more for him than others, because he hath done more for them than for others. Civility and morality without sanctity, is but gilded infidelity.

Tertullian saith to young women: if they were but clothed with the silk of Piety, the satin of Sanctity, and the purple of Modesty, God himself would be a

suitor to them. He that made man without himself, will not save man without himself.

Endeavors without God cannot, God without endeavors will not, save any man. God is lovely in all his creatures, more lovely in his ordinances, but most of all lovely in Christ, who is altogether lovely. We should use that for God's glory, which God gives us to use for our good. That which hath much of our affection when we have it, costs us much affliction when we are without it. Worldly troubles cannot overcome

an heavenly peace. Though it sads a saint, that he is no better; yet it glads him, that he is no worse. He that deserves anothing) should be and about 60,000 men, in killed, wounder content with anything. As what saints have pleaseth not God, if

offered without themselves; so what they men in all! have from God doth not please them, with-Sorrow for sin is to last as long as there

is any sin to sorrow for. The world's all is nothing at all.

He that can repel the temptations of gain, gains by the temptations. The body of the Lord was dead and buried, but not the Lord of the body. God finds in every man a will to work

upon, but he finds not (but makes) any man willing to be wrought upon. They never can want much, who want but desires are unbounded. Good is not good, when and where better

There is a time when nothing, a time. things are to be spoken. In thanksgiving heart-strings and tongue

strings should be tuned to unisons. The best of men are but men at best (Altogether vanity.)

Men are not only heathenish, but hellish by nature. 'T is better to have a wife without a por-

tion, than a portion without a wife. They who marry where they like not and love not, are like to love where they marry not.

Privileges annexed to any duties or

vigor, fullness, and expressiveness. It is this moreover, which has preserved its in-tegrity, and kept it from degenerating into barren poverty on the one hand, or luxuri-fault, but the God.

From woodland walks and winding ways, The old and young, the grave and gay, Unto the old church come to pray,

Losses in Battles. At the battle of Arcola, the Astrians lost in killed and wounded, 18,000 men; the

French, 15,000. At Hohenlinden the Austrian loss was 14.000; the French, 9,000. At Austerlitz, the Allies, out of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 in killed, wounded or prisoners; the French lost only (!) 12,000. At Jena and Auerstadt the Prussians lost

30,000 men, killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, making nearly 60,000 in all; and the French 14,000 in killed and wounded.

At the terrific battle of Eylau, the Rus sians lost 25,000 men in killed and wounded; and the French 30.000.

At Friedland, the Russian loss was 17, 000, in killed and wounded-the French loss 8,000. At Wagram the Austrians and French

lost each 25,000 men, or 50,000 in all, in killed and wounded.

At Smolensko the French loss was 17,000 men-that of the Russians, 10,000. At Borodino, which is said to have been the most murderous and opstinately fought

battle on record," the French lost in killed. wounded and prisoners, 50,000 men-the Russians about the same number, making in all 100,000 men in one battle !

At Luizen the French loss was 18,000 men-the Allies 15,000. At Bautzen the French lost 25.000 men

-the Allies 15,000. At Dresden, where the battle lasted two

days, the Allies lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,000 men ; and the French between 10,000 and 12.000. At Liepsic, which lasted three days, Na poleon lost two Marshals, twenty Generals, and prisoners-the Allies, 1,790 officers,

and about 40,000 men-upward of 100,000 At Ligny, the Prussians lost 15,000 men

in killed, wounded and prisoners; the French, 6,800. The battle of Trebbia lasted three days

and the French and Allies lost each about 12,000 men, or 24,000 in all. Besides these were several others minor importance to the foregoing, as to the loss of men, but large in the aggregate. There were those of the Bridge of Lodi, a most desperately contested fight—the fa-mous Battle of the Nile, a sea fight, in which Nelson lost 895 men in killed and a little; nor they ever have enough; whose wounded, and the French 5,225 men in killed and wounded, 3,005 prisoners, and 12 out of the 17 ships engaged in the action—that of the Bay of Aboukir, where the French had 8,000 men engaged, and when something; but no time when all the Turks 9,000; and every man of the Turks was lost, in killed, wounded and prisopers - Marengo, a most desperate and bloody, engagement -- Maida, where the French, out of 7,500 men engaged, lost about 4,800 in killed, wounded and prison-

ers Talavera, another famous and bloody engagement-Albuerg, where the British, out of 7,500 men engaged, lost 4,300.

The Grand Commissariat.-The following figures. show the amount of commissary stores, which will be consumed in one month by the United States army, when is a somewhat serious item: 11,250,000

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