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REV. DAVID M'KINNEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Day in Camp.

The following extract from a private letter, is furnished for our columns. It was written by a Chaplain connected with the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Those brave men have fought nobly and suffered intensely. The parrative we present is another manifestation of religiou's excellence. It will accompany men into every place where duty calls, and it is as effective for consolation in the camp and the hospi-

al, as in the church and domestic circle. " D&c. 5th.—Sitting by the camp-fire in ront of my tent, under shelter of an umrella, with my feet raised from the damp. nowy ground on a small piece of board, I have the whole camp before me. The narrow vale is covered and crowded with the mall tents of the brigade. The men are taller than their habitations, and the heads of many are seen as they stand in groups around the fires, or are engaged in making preparations for the storm which threatens a long night's continuance. Solitary sentinels are seen here and there pacing drea-rily their rounds, and thinking, I doubt ot, of their cheerful homes afar, and of their needless exposure here. At some points, through the camp, fires larger than

he rest send their blaze high above the ents, diffusing cheerfulness through a pircle and rewarding their greater industry nd forethought in the provision of fuel. e sound of axes and the diminished clater of tongues echo through the valley. The ground is white with show, and the air larkened with clouds and smoke. Everything conspires to present a most dreary hase of soldier life. Here, sharing in

these hardships and privations, are the rich and poor, the Hardy and the delicate, the good and the bad, which make up the brave and self-sacrificing army of the United States. Men and horses shrink. but shrink in vain from the cold, steady and persistent shower of rain and snow. Both protest, by an impatient patience, against the unnatural and harmful exposure. "Another sight and sound are just now

added to the gloomy scene. Creeping slowly up the hill opposite, and but a short distance from me, is an ambulance, followed by a company of unarmed men in soldier's garb. The snow covers their blue caps and rests on their shoulders. The green pine bushes through which they are passing, pend low beneath their damp, cold burden. tent of the 11th Regiment, and the ambulance receives its solitary, unconscious passenger. All this seems like a silent, mysterious pantomime of military action. But as they move again, the muffled drum and the low-toned life send forth the plaintive, solemn dirge that reminds surviving comrades that a soldier is making his last march—that a brave man has fought his last battle. Through the bending pine bushes along the crown and down the declivity of the hill, and over the untracked field, the procession passes—the sound of the march growing more and more faint in the distance, till it passes the corner of the woods, when both procession and music are seen and heard no more; and the sight and before—the axes, the voices, the slout; the

It was a day in which, but the solemn military funeral was needed to complete the doominess of the scene. No mother attended the young man's sick and dying bed; no relative accompanied his mortal body to its earthly resting place. In their distant home in Northern Pennsylvania, they are unconscious of their bereavement. They are thinking of him as bearing the hardships and braving the dangers of a ry; but his toils, and perils dare over. foldier in the honored service of his counreach them and turn their habitation to a house of mourning. The sad intelligence will be accompanied by the consolitory as urance that he died in the faith of Christ. they be friends of Christ this assurance, ough their sorrow may abound, will make eir consolation to abound still more bough no parent or relative stood by his dside, to comfort his dying hours or to lose his eyes when the spirit had left its layey tabernacle, yet he was not left soliary or cheerless; the hand of skill and Phristian kindness ministered at his side; he faithful servant of Christ spake to him he words of Gospel truth and comfort, and ympathizing ear and heart received and piced in his expressions of penitence, and faith, and hope, and joy. He thought and spake of his home with tender affec-The name of mother was often on his parched lips: while he trustfully acquiseed in the will of God, and rejoiced in anticipation of his heavenly home."

This letter was written when the army had just received orders to march toward Fredericksburg. The name of this young man was Ruth, from Cherry Tree, Pa. Another who was very ill at the same place, and in a hopeful state of mind, named Mo-Fadden, from Indiana County, was removed to a hospital in Washington, and has since

For the Presbyterian Banner, Seeing and Believing.

No. 2. The thoughts presented in a former paper, under the above heading, were only introductory to a higher truth. The great mass of men in Christ's time would not believe except they saw signs and wonders. What sign showest thou?" was the demand constantly on their lips. As if his pure and holy life, on which no man then or since could ever find a stain, was not sign enough. For them it was not senough They were a carnal and sinful generation. They had no spiritual eye to see and apprediate the spiritual in Christ's character, and so must have a "sign from heaven" to convince them that he was Divine; just as the multitude now have no intellectual eye: to see intellectual greatness, and must have noise and display—a material measure by which to measure it before they can be lieve. "An evil and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign," paints carnal human ature then and now, at a single stroke This "seeking after a sign," is, then, an element in a low and imperfectly cultivated nature in all generations. The very same oulture which esteems a man great who is six feet four inches high, weighs three hundred pounds, and wields a sword seven hundred pounds, and wisdes a work as the feet long, in another age demanded miracles as a proof of Divinity and an attestation of truth. The people judged a saying to be true, not by what it was but by its

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thunderings, and the quaking of solid brances and entanglements which the General Sherman and other officers of high mountains, amid consuming fire and a vapor | Christian conscience always declaimed standing. came down from God out of heaven and mation in whose issues all the world shall banks of the Mississippi, that the people kindled on the sacrifice of Elijah, and share. God grant that it may indeed be were scarcely civilized. Jackson, where burned up the wood and licked up the so. That has been on the lips and hearts he stopped, afforded an average murder per water which filled the trenches, cried, of the best people of this country in their month. A gentleman "without the smallis the God!" Just so the Assyrian leper, tinue to be so. when the prophet commanded him to go and wash seven times in Jordan and he should be plean, would not believe. What! no signs; prayer, at Freemason's Hall, and to-morrow

an uncultivated nature, and was, once, a kind of necessity, in the infancy of the race, when all were intellectually and spiritually uncultivated. And just as my young friend before the Virginia mob, by his brawny arm and flashing eye, gave the people "signs" for their faith, so did God, Next week we shall have accounts of unity and respondent. You in the infancy of our race, give miracles as grounds and confirmations of their faith. In many parishes, Churchmen and cause if you hit a man with a small bullet order, stillness, and quiet power were not enough for the people in those early times. It was not enough for the ancient Hebrews, that and the patriarchs before the Hebrews, that the earth lay before them green and grand the restlant hand grand the restlant hand grand the stillness and grand t in its silent beauty, with mountain, and and where political and mere party differmoor, and spring, and river, and vineyard, ences are kept in the background all the and golden cornfield; not enough that the year round, by the spirit and activities of heavens stretched over them serene and glorious, with its fathemless blue, and watch.

MIDNIGHT SERVICES as a fit close to the ing stars, " the heavens declaring the glory of God and the firmament showing his handiwork." They could not see God in the silence, the order, the beauty. Power dist chapels, but now other denominations that worked so silently, how could they observe them to a considerable extent, and know that it was power? Not satisfied to in London there were several Episcopal.

and greater than, the ordinary powers of has ever been a midnight service. That son and his devotional habits, when, in nature. Here is the use of miracles—to gentleman adapts himself to the English his earliest days of public work he was a and controls them at its will. It is a vulgar maxim, "seeing is believing," and so God actually allowed man to see, in these miracles, that he is not nature, but the Lord of nature. Nature silently and beautifully does her work, and we fall down in. idolatrous worship at her shrine. Then comes something supernatural, like the fire on Elijah's sacrifice, and we cry, "The Lord, he is the God." So Christ came, meek and gentle, doing kind deeds with sweetness, modesty, and grace; healing a-man, and, when the man became loud in his thanks, whispering in his ear, "See thou tell no man." The people felt their fluence, and blest the kind hand that heated them, and the lips which whispers words into their ears such as they had never

nore than man? Some things in the prophecies made them think the Great surely this cannot be he. This quiet; humble Nazarine cannot be the "Wonder ful, the Counsellor, the Mighty God," of

EUROP BAN CORBESPONDENCES

cert of Prayer—Midnight Services and New Year's Eve—Contrasts—Dr. Cumming's practice.
— Foldical Reviews of 1862, and the American War!—Pen Portraits of Northern and Southern Northstitise—Russell's Didry and Satire on the Mississippians — Bloodshed and Slavecracy—A- Southern Correspondent —Portraits of Les and Stonewall Jackson—Prophecies—Railway Travelling in Great Britain—Posterpt.

1. ONTON January 3, 1862

THE NEW YEAR has been inaugurated by united prayer, not only in the metropo-is, but all over the country. If in previous years there was reason to continue in prayer and to watch in the same with thanksgiving, surely there are ample-grounds for both prayer and thanksgiving now. God has largely poured out his Spirit on Jews and Gentiles; on many parts f Papal Europe; on Sweden and its half. dead Protestant Church, as well as to a very marked degree on the Reformed Churches of France and Switzerland—especially on Geneva, whence Calvin and Bucer once exercised the most successful. influence over Europe, and where the Re-formation was a real resuscitation of spiritual life after centuries of darkness and death—on American missions in Turkey, Burmah, China, and elsewhere; on kindred efforts by German and British Evangelists in Hindoostan; on Italy, whose first fruits are now being gathered, and where the religious press as well as the living voices of men with the fire and fervor of Savanorella and other martyrs of the sixteenth century; are attended with power; on Ireland, Scotland, Wales, England, and London, the million-peopled city, where men of every class, representative men, have been quickened, converted, and turned to the Lordon all these and other parched fields, showers of blessings have descended in answer to prayer. Then, we do not forget how, before the awful tempest of the civil war

in America, came the soft, sweet voice of Divine Love, knocking and finding en-trance into so many hearts in the great aties of the Atlantic seaboard, as well as among officers and men both in the Navy of the United States, and in her commercial marine. And while, as the inevitable result of war, the passions which it awakagitating crisis, and the reckless profanity and drunkenness to which too often the license of camps and soldier-life leads or tempts, yet still we are glad that here and there the Lord hath given a little reviving,

of the trumpet, and the voice of mighty true greatness, and that, freed from encum- the President, and also interviews with of smoke, they will believe. Just so the against, America will begin a fresh idolatrous hosts on Mt. Carmel, when fire race onward and upward toward a consum-'The Lord, he is the God; the Lord, he present joint supplications, and will con- est animus, and in the most natural way in

it is more than probable that the Lord's

old year and opening of the new, are more general than ever before. They used to be confined mainly to the Wesleyan Methosee the work, they must see the Hand churches open. In one case I observed that which did the work. Not satisfied to see it was a High Church clergyman who openthe heavens and the earth, they must see ed his church, and had a "Choral" service Him who built the heavens and formed the that is to say, the Liturgy "intoned," and specially the Hessian soldiers.

They must see the same Hand which invisibly created order, visibly create the Psalms for the day, the Anthem, sung disorder; then they will believe. So came by a choir to the accompanyment of the don paper gives sketches of Generals Lee tions of law, or working by other than regular laws. So came things not natural,

As to the Presbyterian churches in Enghidden and absorbed by pecularities which popularity explains, if it does not in some eyes warrant. Nevertheless good is done, and the old Gospel is preached in its grand features—the exaggeration being a constant affirmation of the Pre-Millennial advent, for the arguments on behalf of the few unpretending tents which constiwhich, Dr. Cumming can only have the apology that they are in themselves weak,

to have a Prophet-voice always sounding in THE OPENING YEAR naturally leads to retrospects....Thus all our best newspapers prompts him to didblise and set upon a ne neard before: "Bless the man," was the ica necessarily occupies a large portion. benediction on every tongue! But was he The Times review occupies upwards of eight full columns lacIt is in the tone and style of historic gravity, and I presume Wessiah was to come about this time. But that each topic has been treated by the writer best acquainted with it. Although the community is unania

while yet they are credulously received by

theological education is nil, and who like

Church of England people and others whose

mously averse to slavery, the majority unwhom Isaish speaks. Yet he says, "I am derstood that the Federalists were smot." the Christ." Then; "What sign showest figliting for the freedom of the negro; but thon?" less consciously sengaged in the cause of to escape. abolition: 4 If the dominant faction of Red Von Year's Concert of Prayer Reasons for both and record publicans could have suppressed its insane and sixty years of age, but wears this cert, of Prayer Midnight Services and New antipathy to Englandy a preponderance of years well, and strikes you as the incarfriendly wishes, if non sanguine anticipa nation of health and endurance, as he rears.

the North. beyed the general feeling of the country in abstaining from direct or indirect interference in the quarrel. But no crisis in as they meet you fully and firmly, and in-modern times has been so anxiously, spire plenary confidence. The shape and watched, nor has any European war or, type of the head a little resemble Gariwatched, nor has any European war or type of the head a little resemble Garievolution so seriously affected the interests. badi's, but the features are those of a much of England?

formerly exercised. The constituencies in knot of strangers would be inevitably drawn tended thereby to protest against habitual to General Lee first in the company, and disregard of the Constitution, and espe would run to claim his protection. The cially against the preference of the supposed interests of the negroes to the rights of separate States and the interests of the Union. The leaders of the reaction probably foresee that moderation and legality, will necessarily lead to peace. The President would not have violated the Constitue tion if he could have conquered the Souths of a simple, ingenuous nature to so eminent by ordinary methods, and the Democrats, though for the moment they affect a warlike zeal, have no special facilities for accomplishing the task in which their advers saries have failed. As their supremacy becomes established, they will certainly attempt negotiation; but, as the Confederates are firmly resolved on maintaining their independence, it may be doubted whether peace will be attainable until both belligs rents are still further jexhausted. The great victory at Fredericksburg will justify Mr. Jefferson Davis in rejecting any proosals of submission, while in the North the Federal disasters can scarcely fail to veaken still further the mischievous inluence of the reckless Republican faction."

The condemnation of the Administration at Washington by the great body of the American people, although considered as fully justified, does not lead politicians and nerchants here to anticipate an early close of the war. The Tory Standard has been renewing its cry for "recognition;" but there are no symptoms of this feeling in any of the Ministerial or Liberal journals.

PEN PORTRAITS of prominent men of he North and South have lately been presented to us. The first of these limners is the commander in chief of a great army, it Mr. W. H. Russel, in his newly published is certain that General Lee has no superiin rapid additions to a number of Unristian churches, of such as shall be saved.

American Diary." This work consists of a totally different matter than his "cord of a totally different matter than his "cord of a totally different matter than his "cord oubted whether he has any equal."

Yersal gaze of European nations, and of all true Christians, too, is concentrated on the true Christians, too, is concentrated on the different matter than his "cord oubted whether he has any equal."

President Lincoln, drawn with that kind the effectual previous of faith America, that the effectual prayer of faith of exaggeration which photography gives America, that the effectual prayer of faith will (ere the present year is out,) after the will (ere the present year is out,) after the to a face of peculiar type, and to features unlage of Bunkerhill, were the head-quarters usually prominent and marked—such as appointed work, a nation purified and; enabled, shall rise up worther of its great destinies, clothed with that true humility decidedly affirmed, as looking out from the decided of the left of the hero of heroes of this struggle. The left is the decided of the hero of heroes of the heroes of the heroes of the heroes of the heroes of heroes of

Southerners do not escape the satirist's pen. It struck him, on his visit to the the world, told us tale after tale of blood. On Thursday, the first instant, the Evan-gelical Alliance held two meetings for outside bars of hotels, and in the public streets close by us. The very air seemed to become purple as he spoke the land around have come forth and stood under the open heavens, and called upon his God, and power would have come down in a visible presence to heal.

This demand to "see," is the demand of the committee for promoting that the local promoting the committee for promot an uncultivated nature, and was, once, a United Prayer. Later in the day there power exercised by them over their slaves,

drive a good heavy bullet into him, or make a hole in him with a Derringer bally he gets faintish and drops at once.

"One practical injunction is of great value. You must always watch if the hand MIDNIGHT SERVICES as a fit close to the of the gentleman with whom you are enpocket of his breeches. It is considered ungentlemanly in him to shoot you through the lining of his pocket; but some people have so little regard for that lining, or good manners generally, that they take this very irregular advantage."

The newspapers also receive a due exposure as to the "amenities of their lit-

miracles, suspensions of order, interruptorgan. It is right to say that the choir is and Jackson, both of which I give. Many tions of law, or working by other than regulated to sing alone on such occasions. them with impressions or reminiscences of but supernatural, as we call it, to prove to land, I am not aware that, except in the their own. I know one friend closely conskeptical man that there is a power above, case of Dr. Cumming and his church, there nected with the Banner, who knew Jack-The pen-portrait of Lee, preseded by a few remarks, which I also give, is as follows:

About a mile from General Longstreet in about as inconvenient and uninviting a spot as could well she found, were pitched tuted the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, General Robert E. Lee It is difficult for the traveller who, after infinite difficulty, wins his toilworn way into the presence of men whom events have made so famous as General Lee and General Stonewall' Jackson to resist the inevita-ble tendency of human nature which sees before him. It is true that he cannot be long in General Lee's presence without

him with the most obvious horror of being. described. General Lee must pardon me if, through my agency, the veil which shrouds him from the European public is for moment lifted. It is inevitable that? he should be earled on to pay the penalty; which, in all ages of the world, great and good and modest men have never been able

w escape. General Lee is, I believe, between fifty tions, would have permanently inclined to his erect, soldierlike form from his seat by the fireside to greet courteously the stranger. His manner is calm and stately, his pres enced impressive and imposing, his adark brown eyes remarkably direct and honest. handsomer man On the rare coccasions The closing paragraph of the Review when he smiles and on the still rare occaruns thus:

"The State elections in the Autumn restore to the Democratic, or Conservative party, the prepunderance which it had been proposed to the prepunderance which it had been proposed to the prepunderance which it had been party.

would run to claim his protection. The voice is fine and deep, but slightly monotonous in its tone. Altogether, the most winning attribute of the General in his unaffected childlike guilelessness. It is very rare that a man of his age, conversant with important events, and thrown to the surface of mighty convulsions, retains the impress a degrée. It is impossible to converse with him for ten minutes without perceiving how deeply he has meditated upon all the possible eventualities of the campaign in Virginia, and how sound and well-consid-

ered are the positions which he advances It is obvious that the most entire and trusting confidence is placed in General Lee by his subordinate officers, whose respect and affection he seems thoroughly to have won."

"An abnegation of self is visible in every thought and act of General Lee. If only I am permitted to finish the work I have on hand, I would be content to live on bread and beef for the rest of my life.

Occasionally we have only beef, occasion ally only bread, but if we have both together, and salf is added to them, we think ourselves Sybarites.' Upon this occasion it was necessary to stop and procure food for some of the younger men. These are some of the characteristic utterances which truck me as they came from General Lee lips. In reference to the last, it would seem as though the ordinary demands of human appetite were in him subordinated and subjected in presence of the imperious exactions required from his brain. In all the varied attributes which go to make up

endorsements. If it comes with a sound | which is the presage and preparative of | those eyes. He details a conversation with | reception; we found the most genial, cour- | class, 51,146,672; third-class, 100,656,431 teous, and forthcoming of companions. A bright, piercing blue eye, a slightly aqiline #23,143,256; by second class, £3,933,119; nose, a thin, tall, sinewy frame, 'made all over of pinwire,' a great disregard of dress from season ticket-holders were £287,828. and appearance—these are the character- Notwithstanding the vast network of railistics of General Jackson's exterior. There ways already covering the Kingdom, new s also about him a very direct and honest lines are projected—mostly branch lines. ook. The disappointing circumstance is, The people profit always by this extension that his voice, which is rapid in its utter- of accommodation, but the shareholders not ance, is weak and unimpressive. Passion-ately attached to the Valley of Virginia, which has for so long been the principal scene of his achievements, idolized by the nhabitants of Winchester and of the Valley, General Jackson has acquired such a of the original shareholders, especially of fame in that entire neighborhood that it is said to think what would happen if the one widow's investment was thus lost. New life round which such prestige clings should yield to a stray bullet or to the chance of profits in general, and some have excellent lisease. Sinewy, and wiry as the General remuneration. The Langashire distress has seems, it is impossible not to fancy that he told, and will continue to tell on the North, is wearing himself terribly by his restless, of England generally. sleepless activity, by his midnight marches, and by the asceticism of his life. The respect and consciousness of his presence, and what that presence means, exhibited by his staff, impressed me very strongly, and seemed to exceed the respect exhibited toward General Lee. He spoke a few heary words of admiration of General Lee, saying that he never should wish to serve pensation was received by proprietors. inder an abler commander. But his heartiest and most enthusiastic utterances were descend, and find them beautifully lighted in admiration of the Cathedral edifices of with gas. So is it with the tunnelling England, and notably of York Minster throughout. Landholders coal is used. He dwelt with great animation upon the The traffic will be immense, and the facilivibration of the air produced by the deep, ties to a traveller, or a Londoner arriving notes of the organ at York Minster, and from the country, will be such as may be which he had never heard equalled elsewhere. It is rare to find in a Presbyterian such appreciation and admiration of Cathe- by cabs or obnibuses through four miles

deak magnificence of a was the service General Jackson, that to repeat them would ment for an increased supply of suitable fill a volume. Stories of his being wrapt house accommodation for the working in prayer in the midst of a fierce engage: classes, who can thus, for a trifle, go from ment stories of the unaffected earnestness | their work into purer air and cheaper lodg. and piety of his life in his tent, and of his ings than can be found in the city. black servant saying that when his master, half-frightened out of their lives, announce with their usual fanfares a great Federal suits General, Jackson to attack them, he stringency is required pounces upon them, again, and frequently. The Bishop of Durham has given, after discovering a plain, unaffected simplicity the war, frequently at the head of no more which would lead him to dread a newspaper than a handful of men, is, that no permapanegyric more than a wound; and inspires nent foothold has been gained by the Fedthere are many conflicting reports about there are many connecting reports synthethere are many connecting the origin, of the name Stonewall, it may be interesting to repeat the true circumstances under which it was given. In the first battle of Manassas, on July 21, 1861, General Bee, of South Carolina, (himself subsequently killed in the same action,), when the same action, heaving his men flinching and wayering,

subsequently killed in the same action,) observing his men flinching and wayering, called out to them to stand firm, exclaiming, "Look at Jackson's men; they stand like a stone wall." In his official report of the battle, General Beauregard employed the same expression in connexion with General Jackson's command, and the name has clung to General Jackson ever since." In the peacemakers thank Got the flash of the last year's revenue, The accounts of the last year's revenue, flust published, are a glad surprise. It expects that of 1861 by nearly two millions over the same period last year. The entire loss from want of General Longstreet is spoken of as "an eminently combative man—his frame stout and heavy, this countenan florid and cheery, the has grown in the affections of his men and the confidence of his commanding officers."
In many places the writer found the

Southern troops in tatters, but Longstreet's 10,000, whom he saw reviewed at Winches ter, were better off. "Among this body, were no shoeless or barefooted sufferers." were no shocless or barefooted sumerers.
In a second letter; in two parts, dated Nov 26th and 30th, respectively, the writer in answer to the question, "Will Burnside fight?" says: "I cannot but believe that there is no other alternative." He expresses an expectation that the month of December will witness a battle on the soil of Virginia, which, it is impossible, breathing this atmosphere, to believe in, will fully and finally satisfy the North that they have undertaken what every other nation on earth has long seen to be an impossibility Writing on the 30th November, he describes, from personal examination, the state of Fredericksburg, on which he looked down from the heights behind which lay the Confederate army. He

indicates that "Stonewall" Jackson was "never looking better," and his large corps "in its usual hearty spirits." He then adds (thirteen days before the awful battle, itself,) "circumstances induce me to think that the probability is, that General Lee will considerably manl and damage the Federal troops as they cross the stream, but that he will not vigorously oppose their passage, which it is my belief he desires to see sage, which it is my benefine desires to see successfully effected, as much as any man in the Federal army. In that case, if ever before a battle it was permissible to venfure on a prophecy as to the result, I would venture an opinion that between this spot and, Gordonsville, Nemesis awaits General Burnside's army; and would venture also that it he is disgracefully defeated, the North will never induce another army of any kind to undertake renewed invasion of

virginia. All this, compared with the result amply justifies McClellan's prudent advance, and your own deprecation of Burnide's crossing the Rappahannock.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING, as to its ex-

necessarily so. The contests and opposition carried on before Parliamentary Committees, first of all, and afterward by mutual attempts to destroy one another by lowering the fares, proved ruinous to many shareholders buying on low terms have fair of England generally.

The Underground Metropolitan Railway extends from Paddington (where is the great station of the Great Western Rail way,) into Farringdon Street, in the City. proper. It is a remarkable triumph of en-gineering skill. It runs for about five miles under ground. Many houses were taken down to make way for it, and large com-Along the route are stations into which you estimated by the obstructions encountered and time spent in travelling into the city of streets and thoroughfares. An im-"There are such endless stories about pulse will thus be also given to the move-

who invariably prays morning and evening, rises also in the middle of the night to pray, he knows that great and critical events upwards of £2,800 of contributions to the are imminent. A most undemonstrative Lancashire distressed operatives; and espereticent man, doubtless, he is in all that cially to those who, Christian ministers and regards his vocation of a soldier. There is every reason to think that, when the war is over, General Jackson will be the very first to whom as the "household of faith," aposman, to bury himself in the deepest obscurity of private life. Throughout this war it has been the practice of General Jackson. 1860, 9,990 lives were lost in our collieries.

feriority of numbers, upon large bodies of annual slaughter being 909 persons. There his enemy, and the day is ordinarily half is almost a frightful amount of maining, won by the suddenness and desperation of from slight hurs to actual crippling for the attack. His usual policy then is to life. There is a staff of Government Incretire, upon which the correspondents of spectors of Mines, but in spite of them, the the Northern journals, who upon the day men themselves are imprudent in the use of General Jackson's onslaught have been of uncovered lights and in opening seams whence noxious gas is suddenly developed. even though there had been previous warnvictory, and joy and exultation are univer-sal. In a few days, however, when the Federals have reached some spot where it so careful as they ought to be. Greater

the very fame of his second approach drives, the delivery of an able Primary Charge, a be opposed to a constitute relative with the control of an able I many onarge, a possibility. The upshot of nearly a year ment of the old custom of drinking tossis, a possibility. The upshot of nearly a year ment of the old custom of drinking tossis, a possibility. The upshot of nearly a year and a half of General Jackson's, conduct of and said that the only exception he should and a half of General Jackson's, conduct of make, was that of The Queen. Many the war, frequently at the head of no more of the Church clergy and other ministers suffer severely from the effects of the Lanerals in the Valley, and that, at will, Gen. cashire distress, in the loss of pew rents, erals in the Valley, and that, at will, Gen. cashire distress, in the loss of pew rents, subscriptions to schools, and other objects. I cannot but express my sympathy with, including at once two or three Federal and admiration of the spirit which dictaand admiration of, the spirit which dicta-ted and the wisdom which pervades the leading article of the Banner of December. 20th, headed, "What is God's Will in Res gard to Terms and Means of Peace." That "On Feeding the Toor," is full of kindness which upbraideth not." Blessed are the peacemakers. Thank God they are increasing one both sides of the Atlantica

> last year. The entire loss from want of cotton from America is £627,000. deficrency is more than four times made up from other sources Free trade with Erance and the Continent is very profitade note hope for a reduction of taxes.

Roldier Life, Soldier life consists mainly of three hases or departments—the camp, march; and the battle. Dach of these is of course, diversified by much variety; but all are accompanied by one common feature, which I will designate by the plain, truth-ful word—hardship. By this I do not mean that the soldier feels it always to be hardship, but that it is a hardship, a priva tion of many of the accustomed conveniences of home life, even in its more moderate conditions, and an experience of ex-posure, fatigue, and danger, from which the most unfortunate in peaceful life are exempt. A. patient disposition, however, and a happy power of adaptation, secure the good soldier from the depressing influences of these privations. The general tone of spirits in the army, is commonly cheerful, and often buoyant. A large proportion of the men have the advantage of possessing/integrity of principle good ad-ucation, and intelligent patriotism. Onthis triple basis, they are able to bear much hardship, contemplating; much privation, and even some wrong as a voluntry selfdenial for the honor, of their country, and the safety of their rights and homes. The camp duties of the soldier are not mergus. At first, the drilling and the

guard duty are more fatiguing, both because it is new work and because there is, in the outset, more of it done. New regiments, I think, often, drill too many hours in the day, and keep up, day and night, a peedless number of guard posts. [[L] have een the effects of this in the depressed looks of the men, and in the crowded condition of the hospitals. In some of the old regiments, little or no camp guard is stationed. To go out at nine o'clock in the evening into their streets, everything is as dark and quiet, as in a country village at

The facility and handiness of men in tent and the money thus expended, is preparing their camps, is admirable. The strikingly manifested in the following state tents are small, composed either of their tistics as to passengers and fares in the United Kingdom in the year, 1861, just the size of a blanket, with buttons and butthe bublished by the Board of Trade: First ton, holes for the convenience of joining class passengers, 21,917,936; second-them to each other. Three of these raised them to each other.

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REV. DAVID M'KINNEY,

on forked sticks, and stretched over a short pole, make a shelter for three men. A few evergreens spread on the ground, and a blanket, or two for each man, compose a bed on which weariness may enjoy sweet rest. But at this season the men aspire to better quarters. And if there is ather slightest prospect of staying awhile-and the soldier on a campaign never expects to stay anywhere more than a "while" "15he immediately commences building a cabine The pines of Virginia-a second growth: on her exhausted soil-afford poles for the. purpose, in abundance. One, two, or three days are sufficient for the erection of quite a town, city, or village, according to the number of troops. The houses exhibit a considerable variety in the styles of archiconsiderable variety in the styles of architecture, and still more in the structure and
arrangement of their furniture; but they
are comfortable, being provided with
improvised fireplaces and roofed with the
indispensible gum blanket or shelter-tent.
On the whole, if not so large, they are as
snug and more cleanly than most of the
habitations of the more related countries. we see in this impoverished country. The erection of their cabins affords wagreeable employment to the men, on entering a new camp. It gives them something to do, and cheers them with something to look forward to." This hope, however, is not always realised; for "orders to move" often arrest the brave builders in the midst of their enterprise, and they have even, some-times, to leave their finished home, with no stronger consolation in their disappointment, than the fact that they had slept in (it one night. The more indolent or more tardy often indulge a joke on the more prompt, by asking them whether they are going to carry their new tents along in their knapsack. I think some of our men have built four houses already this Winter or at least commenced them, in different An ordinary encampment for a night

is formed in a few minutes. The knap sacks are unstrung as soon as the men break ranks, and the gum blankets or shelter, tents are taken out and buttoned together; while one of the mess cuts the two forked sticks and the connecting roofrod. These are then placed in position, and the cloth spread over and fastened to the ground. The tent is thus formed. Ten minutes time is enough. Next a small fire is made and in a few minutes more the coffee is under way; and the supper from the friendly haversack-is ready-in a much shorter time than, many of the active "Mollies," at home, would require to "put the kettle on." The house, thus summarily put up, on." The house, thus summarily put up, would answer, if necessary, for a week or a month. Indeed, it is the only sort of: house that the Reserves have had since they left Pierpont in March last, except the huts they have built in sundry places. the last six weeks. So that if, in a conundrum circle, it should be asked, Why are the Pennsylvania Reserves like snails? the only correct answer would be, Because they carry their houses on their backs. The analogy holds, I assure you, in this respect alone. respect alone.

There is one deficiency in camp: there is no adequate accommodation for the pubwhen it is clear; but in cold, rain weather, the want of shelter is a serious inconvenience, and sometimes precludes the services altogether a In anything like a favorable day, the attendance of the men on the public worship of God is good, and their attention to the exercises as fixed and intelligent as in the congregations of the people at home. And, as the attendance is very properly, voluntary, I may addi: that, according to my observation, as large a proportion of the men here go to church, as go at home. Yet here, as there, an increase of members would be for the glory. of the Lord and for the good of men de bes While on this point, let me say, that

there is hardly any subject connected with

the army, on which a rapid generalization has done more injustice, than the subject of Chaplaincies. The same kind of aweeping and indisoriminate censures have done injustice to officers of the army. A few are recreant to their duty and the good fame of the class suffers. So is it with chaplains, a rew are neglectful, incompetent, or bad and a censorious judgment falls upon the profession Asoldier does not know the name of the chaplain, or has forgotten it; and a gross dereliction is, therefore, imputed to the chaplain. A soldier has not heard a sermon in three months; it is of course understood from this that athe ichaplain has a not preached one in that length of time.
Thus have faithful, laborious, self-denying men been brought under repreach.
There is, undoubtedly, a diversity of gills. and qualifications for the office of Chaplain, as there is for that of pastor. And therew may be in both offices, some whose qualifications are so latent as not readily or often to be seen; but a just award will assign to the class, a tharacter for itness and applications. cation to their appropriate work. Phato work, I take to be mainly an effort, a continuous effort to improve the moral and religious character of the men who compose their pastoral charge; to enliven and cheer them in their daily toils and trials, to visit them in their sickness, to minister to them the word of life, publicly and from tent to tent, and to exercise what skill they have, and kindness, in binding up their wounds and the speaking to them consolation and instruction for their souls The supply of religious books and of proper week day reading falls also within their province A Chaplain who does his duty well, infusing the life of Scriptural teaching and of a consistent example into the minds and habi its of the men is a valuable accession to any regiment. Directly and indirectly, the benefit is felt in the cheerfulness, the order the endurance; and even the courage of the men! I have heard the remark made by a very sensible man perhaps stris a littles hyperbolical that a goods Chaplain was worth to a regiment, as much as inty men. There is no doubt, however, that a manyof the right stamp, energetic, sympathizing, and consistent, is of great use to the service.

to his influence: Men of this stamp will have einfluence cands respect in the warv Soldiers are men. And not more wicked than other men. Close fellowship in camp is favorable to contagions; and the contagion favorable to contagions. oroisneu they army Wet, theredare not a few who escape the evil and forbear to take the name of God in vain. Besides, this, I know of no vice that prevails more in the army than among people in the common walks of society.