

"NORTH AND SOUTH."

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,

In the Supplement of your Issue of Aug. 18, I observe a short letter from the Rev. J. E. Hole, "Washford Pyne Rectory" of date Aug. 13, 1863, on the subject of "North and South."

Mr. Hole has thought proper to express thus publicly his sympathies with the North, and therefore I hope you will permit a brother-clergyman, from this side of the Atlantic, to express the pain, and surprise, which Mr. Hole's letter caused me.

That a Clergyman of the Church of England should feel himself called upon to give public expression of his sympathies with a Government which, by its mode of carrying on the war of attempted extermination it is now engaged in, has excited, and is still exciting the horror and detestation of all good men who know the facts of the case,—this to me, is a thing of grief and mortification.

I was for upwards of two years, a witness and a victim, of the atrocious tyranny and oppression practised by the Northern Government; and I have, more than once, had my heart made sick with me, by the cry for blood and slaughter issuing from Northern pulpits. But I little thought to hear a similar note struck by a priest of that church (the church of my youth, and of my country) of which I am now, by the good providence of God, a recognized, though unworthy minister. I little thought to hear any Englishman, any lover of right and justice, hold up for public approval "The justice of the cause of the North."

I should like to ask the Rev. gentleman, to whose letter I refer, whether he thinks he would be quite so enthusiastic about the "justice of the cause" he admires, were he, as I have have been, exposed to its tender administration? Would it call forth his public note of approbation, for instance, were he required to vacate "Washford Pyne Rectory" on the satisfactory call of a "military necessity"? And yet this is some of the sweets of "the justice of the cause" which I have tasted. I, a freeborn British subject, have had the honor of receiving a visit from the Northern Military Governor of Alexandria in Virginia, who then and there, in the

presence of my wife, and with that courtesy which, I dare say, the rector of "Washford Pyne" thinks necessarily allied to "the just cause," told me that she and I, and our five little children must turn out (into the streets if needs be) that the parsonage might be occupied as "a military necessity." I rather think that such a demand upon "Washford Pyne Rectory" would slightly modify the ecstasies of its worthy occupant over "the just cause."

Further, I have had my door besieged by a band of ruffian soldiers who, in spite of my remonstrances, and with many threats, persisted in nailing up a vile cotton rag of about the value of three pence sterling, intended to display "the stars and stripes"; and, upon my representing the wrong and insult to the aforesaid military governor, his reply was, that "no one should be ashamed of that glorious emblem." Would the rector of "Washford Pyne" appreciate a like adornment to the fore-front of his handsome dwelling?

Further, I have been served with a printed notice to "Appear forthwith at the office of the Provost Marshal, and make satisfactory proof of my loyalty to the Government of the United States" (take that is, the oath of allegiance) "or failing to make such proof within forty-eight hours after receiving this notice you will be sent outside our lines." Upon this call of "the just cause" I "appeared," and presented my credentials as a British subject. But, the reply of the respectable and enlightened official whom "the just cause" has located at "Head Quarters Provost Marshal General Defences South of the Potomac" was, that he cared not whether I was a British subject or not; unless I professed myself "an unconditional Union man" (a stereotyped phrase in great vogue among those who maintain "the just cause") I could not be suffered to remain. And I grieve to be obliged to add that against this low tyranny, I had little or no protection. Upon my applying at the British Legation at Washington, I was told in effect that I was completely in the power of "the just cause," and that no security could be given me, nor any steps taken in my case, until I should be sent to

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