THY WILL BE DONE.

Not in dumb resignation,
We lift our hands in pain,
Nor bow the unresisting forehead
Crushed to earth again;
But we look up to our Father
Who doeth all things well,
And we say in hope and patience,
Thy will be done.

When trouble fills our dwelling,
When death comes home
Take from our hearts the idol
Or take the loved one home,
We may not see the reason
We may not see the end,
But we know that our Father
Doeth all things well.

We will, if this be his work to arrange
It will be what we would have it if we
Had his wisdom to see as he sees,
Had his heart to feel as he feels,
Had his power to do what he does,
Whatever may appear to us now
Especially this thing or that
O Lord, in these Thy ways we seek Thee
Thy purpose will be found
—John Ray in Harper's.

ONE FREAK OF WAR.

PARALLEL RECORDS OF A UNION AND A CONFEDERATE REGIMENT.

Strongly Identical in Origin, Their Officers Bright and Brave Once, Directly Opposed on the Same Field—Both Killed and Wounded Nearly Equal.

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SUPPOSE that during had been adopted as a method for settling our rebellion against it. It was not, yet there were, nevertheless, something to the north. Pennsylvania, the champion of the north in the contest, is far from the end of her share, and a trifle over 1 per cent of her men were dead on the battlefield. South Carolina had the misfortune to be the southern state and sacrificed over 11 per cent of her military population as it stood in 1861. But the comparison leaves left to those who remember within the Keystone would have amounted to the Palmetto and some out of the contest with an army large enough to make them the mighty, if not the strongest.

South Carolina furnished the regiment that led off the Blue and another killed in battle 11.32 per cent of her men, Uncle Sam's "Boys in Blue," which paid up a down cash of 11.35. She also furnished one for second place on the northern side, the First South Carolina Volunteers, which scored 10.97.

The first place on the Union side was taken by the Fifth New Hampshire, with a score of 9.6, and the second place fell to Pennsylvania regiment, the Eighty-third, which had a list of 192. Here begins another duel between Keystone and Palmetto. The Eighty-third rolled up a score of 171 killed and wounded, the mighty, as before noted, reaching 192. The First South Carolina had 170 killed and wounded, the double scoring 171.

The Eighty-third Pennsylvania came by being as a representation of a regiment composed of volunteer and militia companies that responded to President Lincoln's first call and served three months. Prior to the war, in the militia of Pennsylvania, John W. McLane, had served as a volunteer officer in the Mexican war, and distinguished himself as a master in regimental and drill. The First South Carolina had a similar history, for it was formed out of the disbanded First South Carolina of the provisional army, called into being by the convention when the state seceded in December, 1860. This regiment was made up of old militia companies and volunteers enlisted to serve the state six months.

The provisional regiment and the one formed out of it were recruited and led by the same colonel, Maxcy Gregg, who had been a volunteer officer in the Mexican war and had acquitted himself as an able disciplinarian and a master of drill. And it happened that at the very time to a month and almost to a day, when Col. Gregg was getting his Palmetto regiment out of old barracks into new and beginning them up with its German war commissioner, Col. McLane was doing the very same thing with the Keystone boys. The Eighty-third was ready for orders in the fall of 1861, and the First South Carolina also. Each went to Kentucky on the mission of reinforcement to gain for the Union and both began the fighting season on the same day and on the same field, within long range rifle shot of each other. The Keystone regiment, established about the men, the Carolinian was a little less. They were not directly opposed upon that field, Gettysburg, June 27, 1863, but upon such other occasions as Fort Wagner, Va., May 31, 1863, but were engaged for the whole three years in the opposing armies of northern Virginia and the Potomac, often on the same battle ground. No rarity to comparison could heighten the parallel. The regiments started hairy equal, and both went to the shades of the Eight with varying numbers engaged and varying loss in different battles against hard opposed by the same men. They emerged with a set result almost equal. Oh, no, "was not a duel, but "was Very like" it.

The South Carolinian struck hard blows in his day. At Fredericksburg, Va., they were targeted with four other regiments from the same state, and Col. Gregg became leader of the whole column. Both were meant by an order to charge upon Gen. Edward's regular batteries, supported by Gen. Warren's regular infantry. As we have seen, the gallant Gregg was compelled to mount his last and took death in the face a long time before the word came to "go." The Fifth went to the front line and made its way slowly, almost step by step, the battery through a hewing rifled. As soon as it was clear of the thicket and work begins among the open field Warren's brigade charged upon it, and with one deadly volley, like a bank from

GEN. MAXCY GREGG.
(Killed at Fredericksburg.)

adverse, swept the dead ranks from the ranks. The color guard went down to a man, and the colonel, H. B. Hamilton, took the flag and called upon the men to follow. Gregg, leaving the thicket, saw the massacre of trying to advance, ordered the regiment to retire by filing through the interval of the second line. The movement cost. I contain and 3 commissioned were killed and 5 mortally wounded, and 40 men were killed and 121 wounded, 161 in all.

The First was not so easily scathed upon small Round Hill Rise, Aug. 29, Gregg led his men to Manassas, which with Stonewall Jackson's corps was ordered to defend the Rappahannock and which, on Stonewall Jackson's key in that desperate contest. The First was sent across the ford to reinforce in time to check an attacking column. Running step by step under Ewell, it rushed to the defend the ford and helped repulse the Union column, at three fights. But the enemy at ten paces. Knotted were rows upon rows in their ranks and grouped in doubly number officers and the greater part of their men for men. In the hot hours so crowded, gathered, at the head to hold successive the First lost so quite for to the end came out so many killed and wounded, 170 in all, out of 350 taken into the fight. The commanding officer, Maj. Mathias, was among the killed. The next morning the highly Pennsylvania regiment, the Eighty-third, relieved out, then defended by other troops, and lost 3 commissioned officers killed and 10 men killed and 10 men out of 350, 171 in all.

In the Maryland campaign, following Round Hill Rise, the South Carolinian stood in the Confederate center at Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862, and the Keystone regiment, Eighty-third, was the center of the Union line, which was at Gettysburg. It was the same center by the side of Gregg's brigade, which supplied the men of the Union line, which they was at Gettysburg. Gregg's brigade