

Correspondence.

AMONG THE WOUNDED.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 13th, 1864.

BROTHER MEARS:—You and your readers will not be unwilling to hear from this city of the wounded and dying. I write with the distant, dull sound of cannon in my ears, long after the night-fall of another day of carnage. We wait to see its dreadful memorials borne on stretchers into our already over-crowded wards, or laid on the ground to breathe heavily for a little while, and then to lie with blanket drawn over the face, and by and by to be carried to yonder trench and covered over forever. Perhaps I cannot do better than give you a little history of the experience of a few days, close in the rear of the army, and after great battles.

As a committee from the Delaware Soldiers' Aid Society, a company of ten of us left Wilmington on Tuesday afternoon, to care especially for our own wounded, and to render what services we could to all who might need them. On Wednesday we had our first, and thus far our only experience of

RED TAPE.

We provided ourselves with the necessary passes from the Surgeon General, affording us the liberty of going to Fredericksburg; transportation and subsistence being furnished us on the way; we agreeing to act as volunteer nurses on our arrival. We were passed on board a large steamboat, fitted up as a hospital boat, for the conveyance of the sick and wounded, and we made ourselves comfortable while we waited for the vessel to take on board her stores. After some four hours' delay, we found ourselves, with some twenty others more or less, politely ordered off the boat. On inquiry for the reason, those who held communication with the officer—I did not, for I know something of this class of animals, and the uselessness of remonstrance—were informed that these gentlemen could not go, because there was no order for them to go on "The State of Maine"—the name of the boat. "But," it was remonstrated, "the pass gives transportation on a government vessel, and we are anxious to get on the field as quickly as possible, to aid the wounded and the dying." "The pass does not say that you are to go on this vessel." "How could the Surgeon General know, among all those departures and arrivals, that this boat would be going this morning?" "He could not; but the pass does not say 'State of Maine.'" So a large company of men, eager to go forward, passed ashore, and the boat went on her way without them; while thousands of our brave men groaned in their unattended agony at the delay. This officer we took pains to inquire after, and were informed that he belongs to the regular army, and he rejoices in the name of Dr. JEANES or JANES. Let him have all the glory that this kindly notice will give him, and that his official precision and, especially, his humanity can impart. The refusal of this petty official to permit our passage on the boat that the government has mistakenly placed him in command of, compelled us to wait in Washington till Wednesday morning; when we took passage on board a small steamer, whose captain—Captain Taggart—showed us every attention, giving us his cabin for our use, while every foot of his boat was crowded with soldiers going to the front.

THE WOUNDED AT BELLE PLAIN.

The proper place for a landing, nearest to Fredericksburg, would be at Acquia Creek; but the long wharf built by our government, and used during our former occupation of Fredericksburg, was burned when McClellan changed his base on the Peninsula. This compels a landing—and this only in the smaller steamers—at Belle Plain; a little landing place eight miles beyond Acquia Creek. Here, over the decks of several vessels lying at the wharf, we made our way to the shore. At once we were in the midst of a rush and confusion which we have scarcely been out of since. Presenting our letters of introduction to the director of the Sanitary Commission, and telling him that we were here to work just where we could do the most good, he told us that it would be very unsafe for us to go on to Fredericksburg at night—it was now after noon—that the guerrillas had captured part of a train the night before (we saw, yesterday, the wagons from which the mules had been stolen, still standing where they had been left by them), and that there was work enough and need enough at our hands. We volunteered at once, and went up the hill to the tent which the Sanitary Commission had pitched the day before. Here we found a company of wearied young men, some of them from Princeton Seminary, whose places we took, and as I happened to be leader of our company, I was put in

command of "The Sanitary's" work at this point.

But how shall I describe that work, which taxed every power of body and of mind, or the scene around us? Imagine a road, leading down a tolerably steep declivity toward the shore, and so deeply cut by heavy wagon wheels as to be almost impassable by reason of the famed Virginia mud; every yard of which is crowded with wagons, and every foot of side-paths, or rather roadside, filled with wounded soldiers, pale and weary; some limping on one foot, some leaning on sticks—precious as gold as one remarked—some with one arm over a companion's shoulders; some with both arms holding the necks of two fellow-sufferers, not quite so seriously wounded, in one vast, continuous stream, flowing towards the boat. As one looked upon these men—some of them with a foot shot through, and leg bent to secure it from the ground, helping the painful step by a piece of board, broken from the top of a packing box—with wounds in shoulders' arms and legs, terrible enough to make you turn pale and sick; you would look in wonder at the courage and endurance of the men, and ask how they could attempt the walk; but when I tell you that every one of these men has walked twelve or fourteen miles, over hills and along roads so wretched as to weary a rider, and through mud in many places almost to the knee, what can you say? It seemed incredible, and, indeed, impossible, and so much so that, even as I write, the doubt has flitted through my mind whether they have not ridden at least part of the way. But it becomes a certainty, as I call to mind a soldier, with a cheerful face, that looked up as I saluted him from the wagon, with foot bandaged and held off the ground, and supporting himself on a piece of board, holding it with both hands as he bent upon it; and still have his reply to my question in my ear, "I am off, sir, to Belle Plain." I sat in simple amazement at the courage which could suggest the thought, even in a dream; but the thing was done in thousands of instances.

As we dressed their wounds, many of them not touched since they left the battle-field, six days before, and almost none dressed for three or four days, some of them never dressed, except by a companion's hand; bullet holes on each side of a leg or arm, where the ball had gone in and come out; ghastly wounds in shoulder or face, where it had dashed in and lost itself; wounds all festering and offensive, we were in a perpetual wonder, and in a sort of tearful and speechless admiration, which became intense as the cheerful "thank you, sir," was given, and never one murmur of complaint or dissatisfaction escaped or seemed thought of. Surely, never has the world seen such men. I have before me now a boy—that is all he was—who came to me asking me to dress his wound. It was through and through an arm or leg, I cannot say which now; there have been too many under my hand since to permit me to be certain. "When my boy, was this wound dressed?" I asked, as moistening the bandages, I disclosed the frightful holes all festering and offensive, frightful then, but very simple and scarcely to be noticed now. "It was not dressed at all, sir, only by the teamster four days ago." And this was said with a cheery voice and pleasant smile. I dressed them and was almost ashamed to hear the sweet and cheerful thanks that followed. I shall never see him again, but I have a feeling toward that boy that is akin to love, though he was before me but a few moments and has not been thought of until now; for other scenes have been passing in such rapid succession and such intensity of interest, that there has been no moment till now to recall the past.

Toward night, a heavy rain set in, making the roads, with the constant churning of the wagons and ambulances, one mass of measureless mud, and flooding the tent in which we attempted to sleep; but giving a night of untold misery, to the thousands lying in wagons and tents, and perhaps, by the roadside, shelterless, with undressed and painful wounds. The sufferings of those who came from the front in ambulances and wagons, were tenfold greater than of those who were able to walk. Any one who has ever ridden in an army ambulance, knows well what its jolting is, and how difficult it is to keep ones seat when passing over an uneven road. He can imagine what it must be to a man with an amputated limb, or shot through shoulders, or arms or legs or breast, and lying extended on his back. But what must it be to ride in an army wagon, without springs, and over such roads as these? We rode some ten or twelve miles on one of them to Fredericksburg, and although the driver called the road good, we could at times retain our places only by bracing with both hands and feet against the wagon sides. Yet over these same roads, and in these

wagons these men had been drawn, with wounds not dressed, some of them, for a week and all of them not for several days. Was it wonderful that they lay dying and dead there on the road! and added to all the rest, was hunger and thirst. Three times, and for three different trains of two to three hundred wagons, I was begged to send some food and some coffee to the men, and was in almost utter despair at being unable to do it.

Late at night we lay down, not simply to sleep but to be called again and again to provide stimulants for exhausted men, who could only by them be kept alive.

THE WOUNDED IN FREDERICKSBURG.

We were wearied enough to sleep till daylight, though on the ground and with the water at our feet. The morning came with a driving rain and more fearful depths of mud, but as we had left home to go to Fredericksburg, we concluded to make the attempt. There was no transportation, so after a breakfast picked up in several different tents, we slung our haversacks, and gathered our blankets over our shoulders for the march. After walking for one or two hours through rain and mud and over hills, we were fortunate enough to be taken upon the top of a loaded army wagon, and so reached Fredericksburg, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

But I find my letter has drawn itself out beyond my intention, and I must leave my account of what we have seen among the hospitals here for another letter.

W. A.

CHAPLAIN STEWART'S LETTER TO THE GENERAL SYNOD.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR SPOTSVYLVANIA, C. H., Va., May 18, 1864.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:—When I accepted the appointment as delegate to Synod, it was not only my hope, but most earnest desire, to meet once again dear brethren in the flesh, and mingle in your deliberations for the prosperity of our beloved Zion. Matters, however, have been ordered differently. Instead of the quiet councils of a church court, I am here, in this rage of battle, and amid these scenes of horrible slaughter.

The office of Chaplain seems somewhat anomalous; yet do I consider myself here as the Missionary of the Pittsburg Presbytery; being regularly appointed thereby to this important work, and under its supervision for its right performance. The chaplain being one of those cases contemplated by our Confession of Faith, wherever Church and State co-operate for the promotion of Christ's kingdom. Although supported by the State, yet the chaplain is approved and sent thereto by the church; for certainly each Chaplain should be under the supervision of his own church court. The law of Congress on the subject contemplates so much.

Should there appear anything local in the action of the Pittsburg Presbytery in the matter, will Synod, if adjudged proper, make said action its own.

The first lull in the work of death for eleven days, sufficiently long for public worship, occurred on Sabbath last, the 15th. At 2 P. M., on that day, I preached to a crowd of soldiers sufficiently large to have packed Dr. Wylie's church; and certainly, such attention preacher hardly ever had. The minds of the soldiers seemed to have become awfully solemnized by the scenes of the previous days. Oh that these feelings might be permanent. The fear, however, is, they may not, but eventually turn into hardness of heart. Pray that converting, sanctifying grace may accompany this thoughtfulness!

The cessation of this death-struggle continued throughout Monday and Tuesday. On Monday evening, as well as last evening, an assembly, equal to that of the Sabbath, came together for social worship, and the spirit of the Lord did truly seem to be present. Scarcely was our last night's service concluded ere the order came, *Pack up*. In a few minutes we were off, marching and counter-marching all night, and at dawn this morning the bloody drama was renewed. Ere noon, quite a number who mingled in our last evening's service gave an account thereof at the bar of God. Such is war—cruel, uncertain, bloody war. What is done for our dear soldiers should be done quickly.

May the God of all peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd, preside over all your deliberations and decisions.

Yours in Jesus,
A. M. STEWART,
Chaplain 102d Regt., P. V.

Our Rochester Letter is deferred from press of other matter.

Editorial Items.

THE DISLOYAL PRESS.

It is indeed hard that in the midst of this fearful struggle for the very existence of our nation, we must tolerate among us the organs of disloyal sentiment, ready to lend themselves to any measure calculated to weaken and injure the Government, provided only they keep within the letter of the law. It seems necessary, however, while keeping close watch upon them, to bear with them. At least they will serve one good purpose. Their existence will prove beyond dispute the full measure of liberty enjoyed in the North during all the perils and exigencies of a civil war. Our Saviour tolerated, in the narrow circle of his apostles, a hypocrite and a traitor. He did not expose or expel him, but left him unmolested to work out his own fearful doom. The absence of all testimony against Jesus from such a man as Judas, is one of the strongest proofs of the purity of the Redeemer's character. So it will be with the Judases who have been suffered to move, to write, and speak, unmolested, among us, during all this sore and trying period. Their testimony will be invaluable when this war has passed into history.

Meanwhile, let no one be moved at their hypocritical protests about the despotism of the Government in temporarily interfering when their mischiefs have been too great to be passed over in silence. The very fact of their being permitted to protest and to vilify the Government disproves their accusation of intolerance. Their whinings, their vaticinations of evil are the result of guilt. We have yet to meet the first truly loyal man, who has any fears of governmental interference with his liberty or his property. The loyal see nothing in all that the *World*, the *Journal of Commerce*, *Herald*, and *Gov. Seymour* complain of, as arbitrary and despotic, but proofs of the honest zeal of the Administration to save from destruction those institutions which are the bulwark of our liberties. The Government may make mistakes—does make them—but the spirit exhibited in its very errors is encouraging to all who pray for the suppression of rebellion and the restoration of constitutional authority.

ORDINATION OF EVANGELISTS.

Messrs. Lewellyn Pratt and George G. Smith, licentiates of the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, were ordained to the work of the ministry, in the North Broad Street Presbyterian church, on last Friday evening, May 27th.

The Rev. Charles Brown presided on the occasion, propounded the constitutional questions, and offered the ordaining prayer; the sermon was preached by Rev. J. S. Willis, from Phil. iii. 8, and the charge to the evangelists was delivered by the Rev. Daniel March. An appropriate address was also made by the Rev. Wm. W. Taylor to the congregation, followed by a few remarks from the Rev. Mr. Smith, one of the newly ordained, who likewise pronounced the benediction. The audience present was of an interesting character, both for its numbers and intelligence. The exercises were exceedingly impressive, and interspersed with excellent singing, accompanied with instrumental music well performed.

The young brethren just ordained have important fields of usefulness before them. Mr. Pratt has in charge the Second Presbyterian Church of Mantua—a new and promising enterprise connected with the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia. Mr. Smith has been appointed by our "Home Missionary Committee," an exploring missionary for the new Territory of Idaho, and is now on his way to that distant field. The importance of this appointment cannot be over-estimated. Earnest prayer was offered at the ordination of these brethren that they might prove highly successful in their ministry.

Presbyterian.—Rev. Mr. Beatty is the successor of Dr. Palmer, in New Orleans, and has taken the oath of allegiance, but carefully avoids any expression of loyalty to our Government. The latter is said to be a colonel in the Confederate army.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, O. S., commenced its sessions at Newark, N. J., on the 19th inst., the first meeting of the kind of either branch ever held in that city. Dr. W. L. Breckenridge, in the absence of the last moderator, preached the sermon. Dr. Wood was elected his successor.

We call attention to the advertisement of the 1040 Government Loan in another column. While many, in financial circles, are insanely and suicidally trying to break down the National credit, the regard shown by the people in their subscriptions to this loan, proves that their confidence is unbroken. Those who desire to sustain the Government by their means and safely to invest their money, can do both by taking the 1040 loan.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[CONTINUED FROM INSIDE PAGES.]

Sixth Day—Tuesday Morning.

The interest in the prayer-meetings continues steadily to increase. This morning the two special subjects of prayer and exhortation, were the influence of the Spirit-fitting the members of the Assembly to return to their several charges and engage with fresh zeal in their labors, and the dear soldiers who had gone forth to the battle-field. An inquiry having arisen how many had sons in the army? some fifteen or more responded by rising to their feet. A similar inquiry as to how many had lost sons, showed eight or ten who had thus been bereaved—while the number of those who had brothers in the field seemed to constitute a large proportion of the body.

EDUCATION FOR THE GOSPEL MINISTRY.

Rev. J. Few Smith, D. D., brought in a report on this subject, which seemed to have been very carefully and thoroughly prepared, and the substance of which is embraced in the following resolutions:

- 1. Resolved, That this Assembly finds renewed occasion for confidence in the wisdom and efficiency of the plan of education, as managed by the Assembly's Permanent Committee, and for commending it to the cordial regard of the churches.
- 2. Resolved, That the Assembly would hereby urge upon the Presbyteries careful observance of the rules of the Plan, and persistent efforts to secure all churches in its behalf, and would also express their sense of the importance of giving to the Christian ministry a prominence in the pulpit, and in other departments of church life and activity.
- 3. Resolved, That the Assembly would impress upon the Presbyteries the need of great carefulness in the examination of candidates for the aid of this fund in respect especially to their intellectual qualifications, the earnestness and spirituality of their piety, and their aptness to teach according to the injunction of the Holy Spirit.
- 4. Resolved, That the Assembly has heard with much satisfaction the statement of the condition of Auburn, Lane and Union Theological Seminaries, and commends these institutions to the love and esteem and still further liberal benefactions of the churches.
- 5. Resolved, That in view of the present high prices of all articles, the Permanent Committee is hereby authorized to increase the appropriations for the present year, at their discretion to an amount not exceeding twenty per cent. additional to each appropriation.
- 6. Resolved, That the Permanent Committee is hereby empowered to invest in good securities for the permanent scholarships, from time to time, such sums as may remain in their hands after their regular appropriations, and necessary expenses have been paid.

Your Committee would also recommend the following gentlemen for election as members of the permanent Committee to supply the places of those whose term of office expires at this time, viz:

James P. Wilson, D. D., Robert R. Booth, Charles S. Robinson, Fisher Howe, J. G. Butler.

The reading of the report was followed by an address from Rev. Thornton A. Mills, D. D., Secretary of the Committee on Education. The General Assembly had no more important business that could be brought before it than the raising up of laborers for the ministry—not fancy characters, but laborers. He felt in one respect apostolic on this occasion. Paul, when he had only a single chance to speak and then go away, continued his speech long after midnight. So with him—and accordingly he launched forth in a thorough discussion of the topic—just such a speech of detail, suggestion and stimulating motives as a secretary ought to make in such circumstances. His attempt to kindle the flame of zeal fresh in the hearts of all the members of the Assembly, so that they might become centers of fire to all around them, seemed to be well appreciated.

Dr. M. was followed by Rev. Dr. Canfield, whose remarks were mainly directed to excite interest in raising up men for the ministry—as a test of individual, family, church and denominational piety. He deprecated exceedingly the manner in which ministers sometimes allowed themselves to speak about their sacred office, in its effects upon their children. Zeal on this subject he considered a test of intelligence. Filling vacant churches was an important matter. Was it not equally important to supply the places of the ministers themselves as they were called out of the field by death? As illustrative of the importance of looking at the sources of ministerial supply he made a very happy reference to an Egyptian who only thought of the Nile in its effects—but the river that makes glad the city of God was to be looked at in its originating source.

Father Rankin of Ohio, followed in one of the most effective arguments for raising up the right kind of ministers, and the practical results of labor, to which it was ever our good fortune to listen. Being from beginning to end a close statement of facts, nothing less than a full and almost verbatim report would do it justice. We do not believe that speech will be lost, but trust that before the venerable father is called home to his rest he may be persuaded to put it on permanent record as a chapter in ecclesiastical history that will be increasingly valuable in time to come.

Rev. Mr. Rawson protested against considering the education of ministers, a sort of charity concern—and earnestly exhorted his brethren to give this subject in their hearts and in their prayers the full place it deserves.

Rev. Mr. Carnahan entered into the subject *en amore*, describing his own early struggles to enter the ministry and the necessity for more laborers, and thought if we only had more zeal we would soon double and quadruple the number of candidates.

Dr. Allen said that the spirit of the church should be that every young man who was willing to enter the church should be facilitated in his course. He enlarged upon home influence as of all others the most important. Many ministers in this Assembly probably owed their calling to their pious mothers and fathers, more than to any other human source. Honor the ministry in all you say of it, and others will honor it also. He knew of a man who for forty years was afraid to become a Christian, because he thought he would be obliged to become a christian minister. Grace had triumphed in the end, and that man was now a member of the body.

The stated Clerk presented the following letter to the Assembly, the substance of which had been previously communicated by telegraph and acted on:

NEWARK, N. J., May 20, 1864.

To the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in session at Dayton, Ohio: The following paper has just been adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in session in this city, and the permanent clerk of this body was directed to send a copy thereof, to your Assembly, and ask you to unite with us at the same time and on the same subject.

undone demands our most sincere prayers to, and reliance upon Him without whom all human efforts are vain; therefore,

Resolved, That the Assembly, in view of the condition of our country, will spend Wednesday afternoon, in thanksgiving to Almighty God for past mercies, and in prayer for His continued blessing upon our country."

Very respectfully yours,

W. E. SCHENCK,

Permanent Clerk of the General Assembly in session at Newark, N. J.

Adjourned.

Tuesday—3 P. M.

The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer. The Judicial Committee presented the case of S. E. Todd, case No. 1, which came before the Assembly of 1863, by his complaint against the action of the Synod of Onondaga. S. E. Todd had been suspended from the church in a way which he complained before the Presbytery of Cayuga was irregular, unjust and unconstitutional. The Presbytery sustained his complaint, and the case was carried by appeal to Synod. The Synod reversed the action of the Presbytery, and affirmed that of the Church. The last Assembly recommended that the case be remanded to the Synod, with instructions to remand it to the Presbytery. The Committee upon the review of certain evidence presented, recommended that the requisition of the last Assembly on the Synod of Onondaga be rescinded.

Case No. 2 was also reported; being the appeal of Mrs. Maria Hill, from the action of the Synod of Albany.

The committee made a report as to the order of proceeding in the case, which was adopted; and it was made the second order of to-morrow to hear the appeal.

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the General Assembly recommends to each of its Presbyteries the annual appointment of Standing Committees, severally, on Home and Foreign Missions, Education and Publication, whose duties shall consist in a special oversight of these several objects; in the *accoring*, as far as practicable, a collection in behalf of each object in every church; and in reporting annually to the Presbytery the amounts so contributed, as well as other matters of special interest pertaining to each cause.

Resolved, That the Assembly further recommends that the substance of the Annual Reports of such Standing Committees be embodied in the Presbyterial Narrative to the General Assembly.

The Committee on Church Polity made a report upon an application from the Synods of Genesee and Geneva, in regard to the transfer of certain churches, recommending the granting of it, which report was adopted.

RECEPTION OF FOREIGN DELEGATES.

The Assembly took up the order of the day, viz: Communication from Corresponding Bodies.

The first delegate who spoke was Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., from the Assembly which met in Peoria in 1863. After stating pleasantly that it had fallen to him as temporary moderator to extend at that time the right hand of fellowship to the two delegates from the Assembly at Philadelphia, he referred to the identity of Church organization between the two portions of the Presbyterian Church. Ruling Elders were held in esteem equally by each, and the delegates chosen by each body were always two, a Minister and an Elder.

The state of religion in their church would be seen in the minutes of the Assembly: especially in one singular feature, viz: perseverance in the number of churches, even that of ministers. The two parts of the Presbyterian Church were bound together by a common constitution, a common ancestry and by bonds of national suffering. They did not, however, consider any effort at immediate union as wise and expedient; but they looked forward to a time when it should take place.

The Moderator, in reply, spoke at some length, and on the peculiar relations, personal and relative, in which himself and the delegate were placed. Although they were separated now, still, like the stream temporarily divided, they were again unite. Other generations would see eye to eye, and wonder wherein their fathers differed. Whether our branch has grown in power and strength, we were not blind to a corresponding increase on their part. We recognize them as good and substantial Presbyterians. (Laughter.)

Rev. Alfred Stevens, the delegate from the General Convention of Vermont (Congregational), was then introduced, and spoke with great power and effect. He congratulated the Assembly on its strong church organization, on its earnest piety, and on the harmonious Christian relations between it and the evangelical bodief. There was a vein of tender remembrance of those who had gone to fight the nation's battles, which made the speech doubly effective and interesting. Disclaiming the idea of the Congregational system, into which he had seen many converts that others had fallen, he united sincerely with the Assembly in its devotion to the cause of Christ, and he left them with his most earnest wishes and prayers for their welfare.

The Moderator, in reply, said that for sixty-one years this correspondence had continued between the Convention of Vermont and the General Assembly, and so far as his memory served him, from the brethren of Vermont they had never received anything but fraternal kindness. Most heartily did he thank that State for the noble population they had sent forth to all Departments of the Church and State. The bitterest pang that we had endured in our troubles, was the separation from our Congregational brethren. New England was our first love, and in view of the admirable spirit of the delegate, he was tempted to say, "O, si es omnia!" So far as others are concerned, he would take the garment and go backward. (Applause and laughter.)

Similar courtesy was exchanged between the Assembly and the Rev. David Winters, of the German Reformed Church. Though he had come, he said, to see the celebration of the nuptials of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church, and was disappointed, he had no doubt the great event would yet be consummated.

After a further consideration and adoption of the report of the Standing Committee of Education for the ministry, the Assembly adjourned with prayer.

Wednesday, May 25th, 8:30, A. M.

The Assembly met, and spent an hour in devotional exercises.

CHAPLAINS.—THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Committee reported Overture No. 6, as follows:

Resolved, That this Assembly highly appreciate the faithful and self-denying labor of its ministers and those of other Christian denominations, in our National Army; that it has confidence in the value of the regimental chaplaincy, and in the motives and fidelity of the great majority of the chaplains. And the Assembly earnestly exhorts all in its churches to give these brethren in the field a place in their sympathy and prayers.

Also Overture No. 7, as follows:

Resolved, That the noble devotion, labors and sacrifices of our patriotic soldiers and sailors, call for our deepest gratitude and