PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1868 The Presbytery of Toledo will meet on the

third Friday of April, and not on the third Tuesday, as was at first stated in the notice. The Next General Assembly. - Stated

Clerks of Presbyteries, and of other bodies sending delegates to the Assembly, are requested to send in the names of delegates immediately on their appointment, with the Post Office address of each one. By so doing you will assist and oblige us. J. BOYD HEADLEY,

GEO. H. MCILVAINE, for Committee of Arrangements. Peoria, April 4th, 1863.

The Chaplaincy in the Army.—The letter of Dr. McLaren will be read with interest by the Christian public. The testimony of one so devoted to his Master's cause and to the soldier's benefit, so discreet and having experience in the field of actual labor, is worthy of deep consideration. True wisdom, as it seems to us. requires the Christian Commission and all other friends of the cause, to operate with and through the chaplaincy established by law. Aid in getting, sustaining, and making in the highest degree effective, the best men who can be obtained for the service. in the way legally established.

KANKAKEE AND ST. ANNE.

On our late visit at Chicago, we met with Rev. Moses W. Staples, who took so deep an interest in Mr. CHINIQUY and his Colony of Canadian French, and who has lately had so much trouble with that professed convert from Romanism. Many of our churches will long remember the earnest appeals made by, and in behalf of, Mr. CHINIQUY and his people; and the blighted prospects as to his and their testimony for the truth, and labor for the conversion of other Romanists. Our people were altogether too sanguine. They expected greater results, in less time, than God is wont to give. And possibly there was something of self, and something of denominational pride inspiriting evangelical benevolence, which needed to be repressed

Mr. CHINIQUY, as our readers are aware no longer is connected with the Presbyterian Church; and but a few of his colonists hold on to the faith.

The prayers, however, which were offere for that people, were not all unanswered; neither were the benefactions all lost. Five evangelical churches have been formed and still live. Of these, three are at St. Anne and two at Kankakee. At St. Anne, the Presbyterians have 63 communicating members, the Episcopalians 50, and the Baptists 40. At Kankakee, the Presbyterians have 25, and the Episcopalians a few. Here is fruit which calls for great rne courch at St. Anne is served by Rev. Mr. Monod, son of Rev. Dr. Monod. of Paris. Many of our readers will re member Dr. Monod's visit to our country, a few years ago; and some of our Pittsburghers will remember his son, who studied theology at our Seminary, and who has since labored taithfully at St. Anne.

It seems, however, that Mr. Monop is not to be permitted long to continue his labors among these converts. His father has been painfully afflicted in the loss of his voice, and sends for his son to return to Paris, and aid him in his pastoral charge; and the departure of the young man is delayed for a little time, while efforts are made to obtain a minister to occupy his place. This will be no easy task. French speaking Presbyterian ministers are but few in number; and no one would be likely, for years, even though he had Mr. Mo-Non's ability, to gain what he now pos sesses, of the affections of the people.

SERMONS.

Rev. F. A. SHEARER preached a sermon, in Crawfordsville, Iowa, on Washington's Birth Day, from the text: "If a kingdom be divided against itself, that we have forgotten God. We have forgotkingdom cannot stand." The subject is appropriate, and the presentation of the truth was pointed and impressive. We quote a brief paragraph:

"The remark is universal, that if the Northern States were united, this terrible rebellion must soon be crushed out The rebels themselves admit it. Their only hope, at the present, to succeed in their hellish purposes, is in the division of the people of the North. Now, with your party measures or political opinions, I have nothing to do. With me they do not weigh an iota in the balance as long as I see the stars and stripes trailed in the dust by rebel hands, and the very existence of my native and beloved country in jeopardy. I am perfectly willing you should call me a Democrat, Whig, Republican, Abolitionist, or any other party name not the opposite of loyalty, until I see my country safe. And I believe sincerely, that such a union as existed in the entire North when our flag was dishonored at Ft. Sumpter, and a few starved soldiers compelled to capitulate to save their lives, would, under God, terminate this wicked rebellion in less than three months."

Pious Men: THE NATION'S Hope, i the title of an excellent Sermon, by Rev. GEORGE B. IDE, D.D., of Springfield, Mass. The sentiment is truthful. God has made this manifest in Scripture history, and he. continually shows it in his providence: And specially are pious Rulers, Legislators, and Judges, a nation's hope. Let the American voters note the fact.

NATIONAL PRAYER AND HUMILIATION. Public humiliation under national cathe dictates of revelation. Hence to incite to fasting and prayer, a people who vah, "and cried, and said: Yet forty days, and Ninevah shall be overthrown;" the people "believed God, and proclaimed a est of them even to the least of them." The king and his nobles issued a proclamation, saying, "Let neither man nor beast. herd nor fleck, taste anything; let them mightily unto God; yea, let them turn every one from his evil way, and from the feared; they fasted; they prayed; they mercy. eried mightily to God; they repented; they turned from their evil. Their humiliation was no pretense, no mere form, not even the out-going of a sense of duty.

near and awful calamity. Now, are we, the rulers and people of these United States, prepared to observe a day of fasting and prayer? Are we really humbled, under the providences of God? Do we see danger? Do we feel our help-lessness? Do we dread God's wrath? Do Foreign, Missions, we acknowledge the justness of the dis- Publication, (Donations, 3,797.-

plays of his anger? Alas, it is to be feared that we are not vet brought low enough. We need to be stricken yet more. The preaching of thousands of God's prophets does not bring conviction of sin. Military reverses do appointed three young brethren as missionnot humble us. A powerful rebellion does aries; six were previously under appointnot fill us with alarm. We divide into parties, and fill our mouths with reproaches of each other. We are proud, boastful, One or two others may be prevented from and injurious. We proclaim the goodness of our cause, and our confidence that God will make it prosper; even in our hands.

Is, then, the nation duly humbled, so as really to fast and pray; or are we in danger ready appointed, five certainly, perhaps six, of the denomination of any State in the of pretense, and mockery, and an aggravation of sin? The Senate of the United tion of sin? The Senate of the United States thought the duty to be incumbent; and the President so regards it; and many theless feel that they would be wanting in . There are none in Connecticut. Whole of the people heartily respond. Happy faith if they did not resolve on sending number in New-England, 31,704, which will it be for us, if we really are humbled, another man to Corisco, and two more to leaves only 26,351 for all the rest of North and confess, and pray, and turn from our evil way, and have faith in God.

(30th) of April, as a day of national humiliation taxina opdine autiea states of America.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the Senate of the United States, devoutly recognizing the Supreme Authority and just government of Almighty God, in all the affairs of men and of na-

And whereas it is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependence fess their sins and transgressions, in humuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord. And, inasmuch as we know, that, by his divine law, nations, like individuals, are subject to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war, which now inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, ment with all earnestness. to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole People? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of as no other nation has ever grown. But ten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied; and enriched. and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success

we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us! It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do, by this my proclamation, designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer. And I do hereby request all the people to abstain on that day from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite in their several. places of public worship and their respective homes, in keeping the day holy to the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge thought best to continue the meetings of their religious duties proper to that sol-

emn occasion. All this being done, in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope, authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the nation will be heard sinners. About a hundred persons have on high, and answered with blessings, no been brought to see their need of a Saviour hope in Christ; and the interest is extendless than the pardon of our national sins, and restoration of our now divided and suf- hoped that some forty or fifty of this numfering country to its former happy condition | her have experienced a change of heart of unity and peace.

| really humble, so that he may be approached acceptably. And we pray that, in the lamities is designated as a duty, both by greatness of his grace, he may bring us to the promptings of natural conscience and this condition, not by permiting military reverses, and civil dissentions, and triumphs over us by the enemy, but by openreally and deeply suffer, or who are truly ing our eyes to see our sins, and by quickconvinced of the nearness of an awful im- ening our conscience, and producing in us a pending calamity, needs neither great elo. due sense of our dependence upon his blessquence nor profound reasoning. When ing. And to this end we trust that his JONAH entered a day's journey into Nine- ministers will be truthful and faithful, and cry aloud and spare not. Let them not descend to partyism, nor to sectionalism, nor to mere political vituperation. Neither let fast, and put on sackcloth, from the great- them devote the day to denunciations of the wickedness of the enemy; nor to the portraying of the heinousness of treason; nor not feed nor drink water; but let man and vileness of their sins, and the depth of ed the dealers and told them that they beast be covered with suckcloth, and cry God's displeasure, and that he is less tolerant of evil in his own people than in his purchase no more. The proposition was violence that is in their hands. Who can God. And let them, themselves; while Spirit of God was specially manifested in tell if God will turn and repent, and turn they reprove, and rebuke, and teach, and all the churches, and many of all classes away from his fierce anger, that we perish entreat; get down into the dust lower than not." Here was real earnestness. The the lowest, and confess and pray. Verily still goes on, having spread to neighborpeople and their rulers saw danger impend the ministers, as well as the rulers and the ing churches and towns, until the converts ing; an overthrow; ruin. They felt; they people, are involved in guilt, and need number several hundred."

HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD.

This monthly, not being sustained by the income from subscriptions, has suffered a It was a real deprecation of the Divine diminution in size. It is now one fourth wrath, under the full apprehension of a less than formerly; though still adequate our benevolent operations.

The receipts by the Boards, during the month of February, were as follows: Domestic Missions, - - \$ 7,035.40 21,983.81 88; sales, 5,128.29,)

Church Extension, - .- 4,023.35 The Board of Foreign Missions gives the following statement:

" MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT -The Executive Committee have lately ment; others, it is understood, will apply for similar service. Two of those appointed will not be ready to go out until next year. going by special causes. A young lady is also under appointment as a teacher for the Corisco mission, where her services are much needed, and where another minister should be sent without delay. Of the brethren il-China, unless, before they actually sail, America. the way should become evidently closed. They wish also to send out all the others. The following is the action of our Chief The places left vacant by death in the three Magistrate, designating the last Thursday great fields, Africa, China, and India. are not yet supplied. The missionary work is steadily going forward. Are not the peoodeso dissionaries to their stations among the heathen? Is not the fact that the laand a motive for vigorous effort?"

A Valuable Work .- Messrs. MARTIEN tions, has, by a resolution, requested the Philadelphia, have issued a pamphlet of President to designate and set apart a day fifty pages, by CHARLES J. STILLE, Esq., what may be termed intuitive computing entitled, Northern Interests and Southern Independence : A Plea for United Action. upon the overruling power of God, to con- The sentiments are excellent. The book should be read by every citizen. We canble sorrow, yet with assured hope that gen- not tell to which political party the author belongs. But, clearly, he is a patriot and a wise and good man. There is in the ings which, it says, are coming into use book, no vituperation. The reasoning is among some of the New York pastors: respectful, earnest, and sound. We cannot "They [the pastors] are assisted by the see how any man who possesses a patriot's City Tract Missionaries, who, with their, heart, can read it without feeling deeply visitors, secure praying helpers, a room in the importance, even for peace's sake, of which to meet, and invite the people in preserving the Union; and of the people the vicinity to attend. The pastor of a desolates our land, may be but a punishment of the North uniting under the Govern-

Mr. STILLE's former treatise, "How a free people conduct a long War," has, in Heaven. We have been preserved, these its pamphlet form and in periodicals, been many years, in peace and prosperity. We circulated to the extent of 170,000 copies; have grown in numbers, wealth, and power, and it is still, in demand. We wish for the

present production a demand equally great. [See advertisement.]

Presbyterial Notices .- A Stated Clerk writes: "I think you ought to charge for such notices. Make a rule to this effect, and all will agree to it."

RESPONSE Our good brethren who may think a dollar to be due us for inserting their notice, can forward it.

REVIVAL IN MONONGAHELA CITY, PA. A correspondent writes:

A work of grace of unusal power has, for some weeks, been progressing in the Presbyterian church, at Monongahela City, of which the Rev. S. E. DUNIAP is the pas-

The meetings commenced on the Day of Sabbath the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered; and as a deep interest seemed to pervade the church, it was Since then the work has gone on with inoreasing interest, and still continues! The presence of God's Spirit has been gracious ly manifested in the quickening of his people, and the conviction and conversion of and have started upon the way to heaven. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set One remarkable feature of this season of my hand, and caused the Seal of the Unit- refreshing is, that quite a number of those

EASTERN SUMMARY. NEW-ENGLAND.

THE SUBJECT of temperance seems to be ecciving increased attention in the East ern States. A convention of the friends of the cause in Massachusetts was lately held in Tremont Temple. Boston, in which, it is said, every temperance organization in the State was represented. Much interest was manifested, especially with regard to the remedying of the terrible evil of intemperance in the army.

In connection with the general subject of temperance, we quote the following from the Boston Record:

"We learn from the Rev. Asa Mann, that the temperance men at Wellfleet got yet to the awaking of national patriotism. together in January and resolved to stop Let them rather teach the pe ple the awful the sale of spirituous liquors. They visitwould pay for all on hand and pour it into the street, if the dealers would agree to enemies. Let them be truly a mouth for assented to by all. Very soon after, the flocked to the house of God. Many men of

IT IS STATED that a venerable clergyman of Vernon, Conn., Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D, has presented to the Church in Still water, N.Y., (which was his first pastorate.) the greater portion of his large and valuable library, which he is no longer able to use himself, and which would be of but to give the statistics and leading facts of little service to his sons, none of them being in the ministry. The books presented are to be the nucleus of a minister's library to be owned by the church for the use of each succeeding pastor. The only condition of the gift is, that an annual collection be taken up by the church for the enlargement of the library.

Might not the above example be imitated by other aged clergymen, and might not arrangements be made by many of our churches by which, along with a comfortable parsonage, each newly-installed pastor would find himself in at least the temporary posssession of a judiciously selected theological library?

THE FOLLOWING, says the Watchman and Reflector, are the statistics of the Free Will Baptists in the United States:

There are 31 yearly meetings, 142 quarterly meetings, 2,285 churches, 1,033 ordained preachers, and 58,055 communicants. Maine contains the largest number shire the next largest the state of our public affairs as affecting Vermont there are 2,842, and in Massaour missionary prospects, and they never- chusetts and Rhode Island there are 4,560.

> GOV. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has appointed the second day of April to be observed as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer: Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut has appointed the same day. eu ine 10th day of April.

THE VALUE of exports from Boston one borers are ready to go forth, itself an week recently was \$415,266, against \$178,answer to prayer, a reason of thankfulness, 821.11 for the corresponding week of 1862. The amount of imports was \$223,940, against \$375,861 for the corresponding

TRUMAN HENRY SAFFORD, heretofore powers of a very extraordinary character, has been appointed assistant professor of astronomy at Harvard University. NEW-YORK.

THE METHODIST has the following in regard to the neighborhood prayer-meet-

contiguous church, no matter of what Evangelical Church, is invited to come and preside. The usual singing, prayers, and exhortations, with the reading of the Scriptures are observed, and at the close, an invitation is given, to any who may desire to converse with the minister, to tarry after the benediction is pronounced. Prior to this, however, the preacher or missionary announces the place of meeting for the next week."

THE VERY desirable debt-paying epidemic to which we have before this alluded as prevailing among the churches of New-York and vicinity, has not yet ceased. We learn that on Sabbath morning (29th ult.) \$10,000 was raised, after the sermon, by the Lafayette Avenue church of Brooklyn (Rev. Mr. Cuyler's) for the liquidation of their floating debt. nade some new card

The friends of Hamilton College in New
York and Philadelphia, are making; says
sence, by neighboring brethren. The cities public turn, it descrives a fair consideration.
The light in which the Commission present it, is as follows: It would give the for.

H. Y. Allen, Stated Clerk Prayer for Colleges. On the following Rev. Albert Barnes of Philadelphia, and the late Rev. Edward Robinson, D.D., of Union Theological Seminary in this city. The work has already been begun in New-York, and a subscription of \$6,000 obtained toward the object. The main sea with the

It is stated that a precious work of grace is in progress in the college above noticed. Some fifty of the students are indulging a and to inquire the way to life; and it is ing. The reviving work appears to have begun shortly after the day of prayer for colleges. Christians, are encouraged with these tokens of answers to prayer.

AT A LATE sale of pictures, at the Dusover \$1,000 each; and quite a number upwards of \$500 apiece.

night of the 31st ultimo, at which the following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"First. That we consider it the duty of the Government, as well as the interest of the Republic, to make a last and supreme effort to crush definitely the rebellion; and bring back the South to obedience and submission to the laws.

"Secondly. That we protest against all intervention, by whatever right, or beneath whatever pretext it may be, of the European Governments in the internal affairs of this country.

"Fourthly. That the audacity of North-

ern conspirators requires that the Government speedily and energetically silence it. "Fifthly. That we approve completely and without restriction, the policy inaugurated by the Government in its proclamations of September 22d and January 1st. and that we ardently hope that the Presideut may pursue, without returning on his steps, the route he has taken.

Sixthly. That we promise solemnly to the Government of the United States our support, assistance and cooperation, without -conditions or restrictions; that for the defence of this Republic, of its Democratic institutions and of its exterior greatness, we are ready, as were its illustrious founders, to sacrifice 'our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

PHILADELPHIA: 6 5

AN ENTERTAINMENT was given at the Soldiers' Reading-room, in Twentieth street, above Chestnut, on the 31st ult. The opening remarks were made by ex-Governor Pollock, who spoke of the good which must, as a matter of necessity, result from the reading of well selected matter, such as is found in this reading-room. Other addresses were made during the evening. The entertainment passed off in a pleasant and, it is believed, profitable manner, and was brought to a close by the band performing some choice selections of music.

THE Philadelphia North American says: John J. Henry, the newly-appointed. Commissioner and Consul-General from the United States to the republic of Liberia, is a conveyancer and farmer, residing near Delaware City, Delaware. He is reprepromotion of American interests in Western Africa, and to the beneficent enterprise which has founded and built an Englishspeaking nation on that continent, to be the chosen and happy home, first, of restored exiles, and then of Christianized natives. Though very tardy to acknowledge Its independence, our Government is the first to commission a diplomatic representative to Liberia."

Chaplains.

The name of the United States Christian Commission rings sweetly on the ear of the country; and its prompt deeds of benevolence reechoes to its honor, from the camps and hospitals of the army. It has brought relief and comfort to thousands of our brave defenders, amid the hardships and sufferings inseparable from soldier-life. It is extending its operations, and seeking new channels for the flow of its benign influence. As a new enterprise, some of whose measures must necessarily be experimental, it is not exempt from the common liability to error.

With great deference to the wise and good men of the Commission, I am constrained to believe that they have erred, in their plan for volunteer army chaplains. Feeling deeply the importance of the subject, and aware of the delicacy of undertaking to canvass, with adverse views, a plan so evidently intended for good, I yet deem it a duty to chaplains and the army, to Christians and the country, and not less to the Commission, to raise a voice of earnest deprecation, when a measure is proposed which endangers the interests of all these parties. This is my apology for addressing this article to the Christian community, and requesting for its thoughts a fair consideration by clerical bodies, pastors, and churches." Although I presume on no special fitness for this work, unless it be the experience of half a year in the chap laincy, and a third of a century in the wise men, and ask them to consider what I

The plan of the Commission, as it has been widely promulgated, I take to be genchaplains and colporteurs, their services to character, so that their plan has no superi-be wholly gratuitous, their expenses only ority in this respect. In fact, tares will be wholly gratuitious, their expenses only being defrayed by the Commission. It is get among the wheat in all systems. expected that the ministers especially shall

Thave no doubt that it so commended itself of the Gospel and of its ambassadors ;" Thave no doubt that it so commended itself on the crosses and be judicious and benevolent men who if the presence of a respectable and experimental flagstte; on the Fourth Tuesday (28th) of April,

scholars to be the best extant. It will | deplorable fact, which demands the inter- | isters, at home. Many faithful and laborigive the Word of God to one hundred position of their proposed plan. No man ous chaplains are pained, at heart, that the millions of people who speak the Arabic can know that the chaplaincy has proved a Christian Commission, composed of men language. It is found that vast numbers failure. God has charge of the seed sown, whose names are synonymous with benevoof people in Central Africa are able to and it will not return to him, void. That lence, should, in the most public way, seem

seldorf Gallery, N. Y., the amount realized large, as well as in the army. The work against their ministers at home. And their was over \$44,000. One of the paintings has been going on here, for about twenty sorrow is mingled with amazement, when brought \$2,000; three others considerably months; does the church judge its mis- the new plan is urgently pressed as, in this ure by the experiment of twenty months? A MEETING of foreign-born citizens was vants for three times twenty centuries, and laincy, (and the Commission have given held at the Cooper Institute, on the not pronounced their ministrations a fail- both introduction and prominence,) let it

> us that the chaplaincy has proved a failure. Even with the most indulgent allowances the limits of a single Division.

have continued in the service, without a chaplain; and many others are now destitute on account of the resignation, sickness, or incompetency of those appointed;" and that they cannot supply themselves, transaction, is that of the brethren who "if so disposed." One remark on each of these statements. First there could have this, like much of true charity, has no conbeen no failure where the trial was never spicuity at all. made. Second, the incumbents under any system are liable to sickness and other the period of their chaplaincy; there are the self-denying benevolence of the Gospel few, however, good or bad, who do not continue more than "two or three months." Third, if Regiments are "so disposed; the same process which has supplied "ex- of superiority, which will embarrass a modcellent and self-denying" chaplains to est man in accepting it, and which some others, is available by them. The diffi- may find it difficult, in their intercourse culty that makes this impracticable, if any with other chaplains and with the intellisuch exists, it were kind in the Commission to have specified. After all, I freely admit, and with sorrow, that there are to wear. Regiments, probably many, which have no chaplains. And my impression is, that they always show the unhappy effects of the destitution. Commanding officers may, from 1,200 to 1,800 of their pastors, and as perhaps, keep some Regiments without many more of their best members, in the chaplains, but it is not through dislike of year, and the neighboring brethren would

religion. Any other system with the same sides their own. Gospel, would be equally offensive. Nay, an outward respect is sometimes paid to commissions under the Government, which would not be under other circumstances. 3. This leads me to notice another re markable statement of the Circular, viz. about forty years of age, justly alive to the tection, and prescribes no duties; so that the best men are liable to discouragements. &c. It may be so; I have not seen the

law; that is, the law of 1861. I presume. too, that the law of Congress for increasing the number of Generals, does not prescribe their duties, or define their position. The position of chaplains, both ecclesiastical and military, is defined by law, which requires reverence or impropriety of conduct; by themselves as his ordained ministers. But the law has spoken, too. They are to hold religious services, and even the time of day, quarters and hospitals—to hold free and uninterrupted intercourse with the offi-

cers and soldiers, off duty, "And "it is enjoined on all persons connected with the army, to preserve, at all times, a respectful deportment toward, chaplains, and to give hem a hearty cooperation in their efforts to promote and improve the moral condiion of the army." These orders have the force of law. What more could be asked? l am unable to conjecture what the negations of the Circular, at the head of this paragraph, mean. The law of 1861, providing for army chaplains, was greeted with gratitude and joy by the Christian people. May, it continue, till the nation shall have war no more. Having considered the reasons and sup-

posed occasion for the plan proposed by the Christian Commission, I respectfully solicit the reader's attention to the plan itself. 1. The Commission invite volunice chaplains. I do not suppose any thing invidious is implied in this; but, really, it is ministry, yet I may venture to speak to the impression of chaplains, now in the service, that they are volunteers.

2. Men of "talent, position, and approved adaptation," are wanted. I heartily say, the more of such, the better. But, erally known. In brief, it is this: to send, the Commission admit that a considerable say, three hundred ministers and as many proportion of those appointed under the say, three nundred ministers and as many law are of this class; and they offer no three months each, to act as volunteer relief, to the army, from those of a different

3. But their chaplains will serve grature of the session.

ALEX. M. CARRELL,

Stated Cler be men " of talent, position, and approved tousty. As this seems to be the crowning

Thave no doubt that it so commissioners' and benevolent men who to the judicious and benevolent men who adopted it. But, while I would hall with enced preacher of Christ in the camp, on the Fourth Tuesday (28th) of April, an errand of salvation, with no earthly results of the churches are assessed seven cents per fort could not be questioned," Acc.; "the the Commissioners' and Contingent Funds.

Wil. CAMPBELL, Stated Clerk. of the usefulness of the plan. That it is patriotism and devotion, a.c.; "Christian erroneous in the basis on which it rests, ity needs such a demonstration of unselfish. will appear, perhaps, in the progress of this vigor, &c. I have put in italics the words for article; and, if so, I shall not be judged which express the distinctive idea of the presumptions in regarding the plan itself presumptions in regarding the plan itself as visionary. T shall, first, notice some of the errors which stand as reasons for the proposed measure.

The PRESBYTERY OF BLOOMINGTON will with the present one of the errors which stand as reasons for the proposed measure.

The PRESBYTERY OF BLOOMINGTON will meet implies, that the grand defect of the present one implies, that the grand defect of the present of a gallant and desting, that the chaptains with pastors will be called for; also, Commis the chaptains remainded in a public meet ing, that the chaptains yestem had proved occasionally in the Church from time with Pastors will be called for; also, Commis the chaptains remainded in the chaptains remain presumptions in regarding the plan itself new plan, that places it in happy contrast THE GURANCER AND INFLUENCE OF THE WASHINGTON, Was presented to the "Unit of Continentalis," of Buffalo, N. Y., on Feb. 22d, by Rev. John C. Lord, D.D., Feb. 22d, by Rev. John C. Lord, D.D., in a discourse from the pulpti. Dr. Lord, is one of our sound and fearless men, ashemed of neither his patriotism ner his religion, nor afraid to protein that in the religion, nor afraid to protein this in the trilly good man, these are united. We struct that God will make the people.

all the good has not been done, that a to give their sanction to an imputation on Christian heart might desire, is readily ad- the chaplains of the army, which they mitted; but this is true of the ministry at would indignantly repudiate if alleged sions, or its home ordinances to be a fail- particular, a contrast and relief to the present system. If this pecuniary item must God has borne with his unprofitable ser- enter into the question of the army chanure. Failure is a convenient and popular be handled tairly. On the plan of the word, the meaning of which may be varied Commission, their chaplains do not labor by individual fancy. Worthy Generals, gratuitously, any more than those do who and our brave army itself, have been called are appointed under the law. Both receive salaries-one from their congregations, the a failure.

Of the fifteen Regiments with only two other from the Government; neither, from chaplains remaining, I have only to say, the army. Nay, the proposed volunteer that we are not told how many they origi- fares better than the supposed mercenary. nally had, nor what has become of all but for he gets his salary, and his expenses he the two. And, therefore, besides the Gen sides; while the chaplain gets his. and eral's opinion, we have nothing to convince pays his own expenses. Besides, the best" ministers in "cities and large towns," men " of talent, position," and so of application, it proves nothing beyond forth, generally have larger salaries than army chaplains have; to say nothing of 2. The Circular of the Commission sets each being accompanied, in his proposed forth, that "many Regiments entered and mission, by a layman to assist in doing the work which the good chaplain does alone. The only real gratuity, and the only

of the Gospel," that I can discover in the Is the Christian Commission wise in ex. hibiting, with an almost dramatic display. evils which may require them to shorten their plan, as embodying, preëminently

special "demonstration of the benevolence

In conclusion, I will briefly show why I deem the proposed plan impracticable. 1. It throws around the position an air gent soldiery, to maintain: ecce homo is a phrase which a man does not usually like

2. Supposing all to retire from the service, at the end of their term-two or three months—the churches will have to lend the present system, so much as dislike of have to supply, constantly 300 pulpits, be-

3. I feel assured, that my esteemed and chaplains, on account of the law and their Christian Commission, has not directed his excellent financial powers closely on the cost, that must attend the success of the plan. By some experience and inquiry, I The law under which chaplains are apthat will make this matter plain. Travelbelaware city, Delaware and intelligent man, of pointed, defines no position gives no pro- ling expenses of two persons, averaging, from Pittsburgh to the Potomac, \$26. Returning, the same, and repeated every three months, will be \$208. Two horses and a wagon will be indispensable for conveying tents, provisions, books, &c., as no transportation or supplies can be obtained from the Government officers. Two servants, also-a driver and a cook. Subsistthem to be ordained ministers of some dollars per week, \$312. Subsistence for ence for two persons, at the lowest rate, six them with the rank of captain. They have \$9 per month \$216. Forage at comample protection, by law. The second of mutation rate—eight dollars, each, per the Articles of War secures them in the dismonth, and extremely difficult to get for mouth, and extremely difficult to get for where the second of mouth, and extremely difficult to get for where the second of mouth, and extremely difficult to get for the second of the second of mouth, and extremely difficult to get for the second of mouth, and extremely difficult to get for the second of mouth, and extremely difficult to get for the second of mouth, and extremely difficult to get for the second of mouth, and extremely difficult to get for the second of mouth, and extremely difficult to get for the second of mouth, and extremely difficult to get for the second of mouth, and extremely difficult to get for the second of mouth, and extremely difficult to get for the second of mouth, and extremely difficult to get for the second of mouth, and extremely difficult to get for the second of mouth, and extremely difficult to get for the second of the seco private horses at any price-\$192. Wages imposing, for such offence, on officers, severe reprimand by court-martial; and on with one servant, which would be impossisoldiers, fine and imprisonment. Their du ble, \$940 for each chaplaincy. At this ties are presumed to be prescribed by their lowest point of expense, it would require, should the plan be successful and send out the six hundred men, (\$282,000) two hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars; befor holding them, is specified. They are I close with sincere sentiments of love and honor, for the Christian Commission.

No other sentiments have prompted the writing of this article. Their good deeds I have seen and shared in the camp, in the hospital, and in the distressing sequences of the battlesse God preserve them from mistakes, and extend their usefulness to the wide boundaries of their benevolent aspira-J. F. McLaren. Chaplain 10th Pa. R. V. C.

Camp, Miner's Hill, Va., March 31, 1863.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The PRESBYTERY OF NORTUMBERLAND will hold its next stated meeting at Milton, on the Third Tuesday (21st day) of April, at 11 o'clock A. M., and he opened with a sermon by the Moderator, Rev. L. Westcott.

Statistical Reports, Assessments for the Commissioners' and Contingent: Funds, and Sessional Records, will be called for

ISAAC GRIER, Stated Clerk. The PRESBYTERY OF ROCK RIVER will meet in the First Presbyterian church at Rock Island, on the Third Tuesday of April, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sessional Records and Assessments for the

Commissioners will be called for. ol at the S.T. WILSON, Stated Clerk The PRESBYTERY OF WASHINGTON will hold its next stated meeting in Wellsburg, Va., on the Fourth Tuesday (28th day) of April, at 2 o'clock P. M. Reports on the state of religion in the different

churches are to be given to the Rev. Laverty Grier, (Chairman of the Committee on the Narrative to the General Assembly,) on the first day

W.M. CAMPBELL, Stated Clerk. The PRESBYTERY OF HOCKING will meet (D. V.) at Barlow, on Wednesday April 29th, at To'clock P. M.

W. B. McILVAINE, Stated Clerk.