PITTSBURGH. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1864

A Slight Modification of Terms.-We can save a little expense in mailing by sending packages 'to one address. We therefore offer FIVE papers to one address for eight dollars. This is four at \$2.00 each, and one extra; or five at \$1.60 each.

Close Communion .- Read on the subject the excellent letter of "CYPRIAN."

Quoting Scripture.-The Divine Word should be quoted correctly. Especially should persons writing for the press, when the use the language of Scripture, give it just as it is in the Bible. We make this remark because, in addition to its importance for the cause of truth, we have in it a personal interest. We receive some excellent communications, in which the writers neglect the rule here stated. We have not time to take our Concordance and test all the quotations, and it pains us to publish what is impertect.

Western Theological Seminary. - Through the enlightened and Christian charity of a friend, the Junior Class has been furnished with two volumes of the ALEXANDER books. The Messrs. Canten and Dr. Jaconus, jointly, have presented the Middle Class with Dr. TAYLOR LEWIS' work on Inspiration, " The Divine Human in the Scriptures." HANSON K. CORNING, Esq., of New-York, a liberal friend of the Seminary, has presented each of the students and Professors with a copy of Dr. Spring's work entitled "A Good Hope Through Grace."

LIFE SCIENCE.

The length of human life is a matter of science. It may be known. It is known. You cannot predict how long any particular man will live. But take a thousand human beings, or ten thousand, and vou can tell what will be the average of their life. Or take the mass of people in any particular business, or calling, and you ascertain, very nearly, at what age they will die. It is on this knowledge that the business of Life Insurance is founded. It is a science, based on fact. It is no mere risk in the dark, but a matter of actual calculation.

Intelligent investigation into vital sta tistics, presents the following results, as to the duration of the life of persons engaged in various employments:

Agriculturists average 64 years of life; Bankers, 43; Bank Officers, 69; Blacksmiths, 51; Butchers, 50; Calico Printers, 51; Carpenters, 49; Clerks, 34; Clergymen, 57; Coopers, 58; Editors, 40; Gentlemen, 58; Hatters, 54; Jewelers, 44; Judges, 65; Lawyers, 54; Machinists, 36; Manufacturers, 43; Masons, 48; Mechan ics, 43; Merchants, 52; Musicians, 40; Operatives, 33; Painters, 43; Physicians, makers, 43; Tailors, 44; Teachers, 34;

From this it appears that there are five callings in life more favorable to longevity than that of ministering in the sanctuary. The difference arises partly from hardships and exposures to disease, and partly from mental anxiety. The Banker has intense thought; the Bank Officer is an employer who executes his trust without any of the corrodings of care. And Editors wear out sconer, even, than Bankers. Teachers and Operatives are lowest on the scale.

BIBLE ANNIVERSARY.

The Forty-Sixth Anniversary of the Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburgh was held on Monday evening, 18th inst., in the Second U. P. church (Dr. PRESTLEY'S), Sixth Street. W. H. KINCAID, Esq., President of the Society, occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by Rev. A. H.

NESBIT, D.D., and Rev. REUBEN HILL. From the Corresponding Secretary's Re-

"On the 14th of January, 1863, there were credited to the Society, by the Librarian, Mr. John Culbertson, 1,141 volumes, valued at \$266.80. To these were added by purchase from the State Society, 980 Bibles and 3,141 Testaments, for \$958. 08. The whole number of volumes issued from the Depository during the year was 3,656, valued at \$829.16. Still on hand. January 14th, 1864, 1,606 volumes, costing \$395.72. The volumes sent out are 338 Bibles and 1,632 Testaments, sold at the Depository for \$480.40; and 1,129 volumes, worth \$227.60, delivered to the agent; together with donations, by order of the Board, to the amount of \$121.16 in 171 Bibles and 331 Testaments. Most of those donations were to supply soldiers, mission schools, steamboats, and humane and criminal institutions

The Agent reports the whole amount of subscriptions obtained to January 18th. at \$2,234.85. Cash from year's subscriptions. \$2,000.10. Old subscriptions received. \$217.10. From volumes sold, \$4.72. Total cash, \$2,221.92. Still due from old and new subscriptions, \$418.83. The subscriptions exceed those of 1862,

The Parent Society issued, during the past year, 98,675 volumes; and the American Bible Society, 1,259,117, or 175,554 Bibles, 1,002,382 Testaments, 80,957 volumes of the Psalms and Proverbs, and the Gospel of John, with 224 volumes for the blind. The British and Foreign Society, within the past sixty years, has sent forth over 43,000,000 of Bibles and Testaments. and during the year ending May last, 2,

The Treasurer's Report is as follows:

Proceeds by uncurrent money)2 95 It
\$3,144.8	sibly
Rev. J. K. Miller's salary	6 diaced
Balance on hand	8 collect
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DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Our Domestis Board of Missions is charged with a work whose political social. and religious importance it is not easy to estimate. The value of the Gospel is ineslow citizens who have not its ministrations, furnished by the hand of benevolence. churches. We do not hence say that Presbyterians have all the work to do; but we the Gospel in one of the purest and most happily influential forms in which it appears among men, and that hence we are bound which we are members. The conservation of our political institutions is concerned. Social life needs the intelligence, the quickened conscience, and the good morals which result from Presbyterian preaching. Religion derives purity and strength from the diffusion of our doctrines and principles; and our own children and friends, emigratto follow them with the means of grace. help us." And now the South begins to double its claims upon us. God, in his wondrous providence is there producing and exhibiting a need such as our country never before has exhibited. Arkansas. Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, are almost deprived of ministers and churches; and of wealth also. They are become a vast missionary field. And the people are our countrymen, our brethren, our fellow-citizens. Our interests are bound up with theirs. And we are agents in reducing them to the extreme

to extend to them the hand of relief. Our Church has been greatly defective in the putting forth of energy. We fall greatly below, not only our duty as possessed of the Gospel, but below the attainments making by others. Congregationalists and Methodists both show a zeal greatly beyond ours, and they are rewarded with a success such as we cannot exhibit. A brother who, last Fail, rode on the saddle four hundred miles, in Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois, informs us that, in the whole distance, he found but two Presbyterian churches; while he found many belonging to the denominations just mentioned; and he found also many people who had been Presbyterians when they removed West, but who for want of Presbyterian worship, had fallen in with the other organization There is something wrong.

of want, and hence are specially obligated

The Board, impressed with the importance of putting forth a greatly increased energy, held a large meeting, in Philadelphia, on the 11th instant, when, after due deliberation, the following action was

The Minutes of the General Assembly for 1863, report 2,546 churches, with 227,-575 communicants. Contributions to Domestic Missions, 76,044. This gives an average of 33 cents for each communicant by the Board, from all sources, was \$71,210 that only 1,182 churches contributed; leaving more than half, 1,364 churches,

that have done nothing for this Board. The Board are aware that these figures may not present a perfect statement of what has been done. Yet the truth cannot be gainsayed, that the contributions fall far the Church and the spiritual condition of this part of the plan to work effectively: the country. Believing that an effort It promises well. Let us have ninety-six should be made to awaken the consciences and stir up the Christian zeal of our brothren in view of the spiritual destitutions prevailing, and the immense work to be thrown upon us at the South and Southwest as the authority of the national Government becomes reëstablished, the Board make an earnest appeal for at least double the amount heretofore contributed.

With this in view, and to secure greater efficiency in this department of the Church's labor, the following resolutions are adopted: 1. That the missionary field at the West and South-west be divided into districts of convenient territorial extent, and that a District Missionary be assigned to each of these districts—a man of prudence, zeal, ability, and entire devotion to the work; who shall give his time wholly to the wants of his particular field; in connexion with the Synods, superintend missionary operations, furnish to the Board such information as may bear upon the work there, select points for the establishment of new churches-preaching himself at such points as he may be able; confer with each Presbytery within his district, and labor to secure the adoption of measures by which an annual contribution to the treasury of the Board shall be secured from each of the

after, the duty of its members, each, to meet with every Presbytery within the Synod to which he belongs, once in each year, same Synod, the work may be divided each year, or they may each do all the work in alternate years. If in any Synod there is no member of the Board, then to one of the nearest members, though belonging to another Synod, is committed this trust: Except, that in Synods embraced in the Mission fields above provided for, members of the Board will not be expected to go beyond their own Synod to perform this service. The necessary travelling expenses of members, in doing the work here enjoined, shall be paid. In filling vacancies in the Board, attention should be had to the obtaining of at least one member in each Syn- a lottery, and they cannot see that there is od, adapted to this work. And the Secretary and Executive Committee are charged with the duty of arranging for and guiding the carrying out of this resolution, in all

its parts, with the utmost practicable effi-3 That in view of the importance of interesting the young in, and training them to, special efforts for the religious welfare of our own countrymen, pastors, and church Sessions be urged to have the claims of this Board presented to the children and youth of the Sabbeth Schools

now inaugurate is, a preaching agency, adapted to the special wants of the new States and Territories, and of the desolated III Is san to think that those to whom timable; and there are millions of our fel. are to preach to the destitute, and, with the of legislation are to so large an extent in and will not have them, unless they are brethren who may be widely dispersed, to The following on this point from the Bos The destitute are given in charge to all the and organize churches, and to call in fellow matter for serious reflection: laborers, and to direct any who may so desire it, where they will find hopeful fields may say, without presumption, that we hold of labor. They will also keep the Board well informed of the condition and wants of their districts.

Agencies are indispensable. God works to diffuse it through all the community of by agencies. He has ordained them. We never yet saw a good field of wheat, but come of itself. And every church which ent torms of religion, including all Chris

exists is the product of an agency. The Church must work, in spreading herself. But, how? She must concentrate her power, and then radiate it. She concentrates it in the General Assembly. ing to every part of the land, call upon us But this body can neither do missionary work, nor directly, of itself, send out and The extending West still calls, "Come and perpetually direct and modify influences. It hence transmutes, as it were, itself, for this great purpose, into a Board; giving this Board, as its agent, a few general directions. The Board then must have its means of radiating power. It must have off, widely dispersed, and minute as well as large. It must have agencies. Every missionary is an agent; and the arrangement contemplated promises great effi- the tough shield of worldly unconcern."

> The Mission Districts provided for, may be large or small, few or numerous. They will be adapted to the wants which will be developed, and the laborers who can be obtained.

In Presbyteries where ministers are near together, and where the people have wealth. the Board should have but little, or rather, nothing, to do with the supplying of large number of sailors recruited at the preaching. Every such Presbytery should so fully supply itself, that there would be no want. What the Board should have to army. do with such should be, to receive contributions; large, frequent, and without sending any messenger.

The Board, however, has a work to do in sending information to these Presbyteries stimulating influence. To do this effectually, naturally, and cheaply, is the object America their home. of the second resolution above.

We never saw half that number in a meeting. But seldom are more than one-sixth of them present. Many of the members a speech for it, or done an item of service. Their office has been a sinecure. This is wrong. Henceforth it is made the duty of every member of the Board to labor in its ceuse ne Members in each Sund are to presame year, it appears that the sum received ries, at least annually. And, if need be, Population, 315,726. they are to go into neighboring Synods. And they are to be well informed of what is wanting. And the Board, by the filling of vacancies, is to become adapted to the most effective doing of this good work. And the Secretary and Executive Commitbelow what is required by the exigencies of | tee are charged with the duty of having large hopes.

EASTERN SUMMARY. NEW-ENGLAND.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Evangelist, writing from Boston on the subject of the late Sanitary Fair in that city, mentions that the raffling introduced on the occasion has excited a good deal of thinking among reflecting people. One of the "singular' and "funny" circumstances to which attention has been drawn, is the fact that a large share of the most beautiful and coveted articles have gone to add to the decorations of the fine mansions of the city; in regard to which circumstance, the writer archly suggests, for the consolation of those holy means. who bought tickets but got nothing, that there might have been "some secret law of 2. That this Board makes it to be, here- affinities which the disappointed should not be expected to understand! That a very beautiful horse, with buggy and harness. and urge the Board's claims. If there are should be disposed of as three lots, and yet two or more members of the Board in the should chance to become the property of one individual, seemed also exceedingly remarkable to many!" Laying aside, however, this strain of good-natured pleasantry, our contemporary's correspondent proceeds soberly and sensibly to remark:

"But the thinking of which I have spoken is not so much about these strange many are trying to do is to classify the tant), or giving satisfaction to the congre what it involves. They are endeavoring to educated in music, and possesses a good find out the difference between a raffle and ear and a fine voice: any difference. If Mr. A. pays ten dollars in the church of ____ to the choir for a ticket in the lottery, hoping to draw a They feel themselves fully competent to prize of a thousand dollars, and Mr. B. pays give entire satisfaction to the congregation the same for a share in the raffle, hoping to get a horse worth five hundred dollars. what is the difference? And if one is ers the music of the sanctuary a medium is gambling, why is not the other?

Fair would lead to the loss of a larger ag- Almighty satisfied with such procedures?

differ,' and 'approve things that are more excellent."

South. They are to be itinerants. They the country entrusts the important business counsel and Presbyterial aid of the few different in regard to religious matters fix upon preaching stations, and to collect ton Watchman and Reflector, suggested

"A classification of the members of the Vermont Legislature according to their religious preference, has an item of painful significance: 'no preference, 42'—the high est number in the list except that of Congregationalists. It will be observed that the inqury was not as to religious convictions, or church relations, but merely their preferences, on whatever grounds. And forty-two legislators, elected by popular what was the work of an agent. It did not suffrage, declare that as between the differ

tian sects, and even Mormons and freethinkers, they have 'no preference.' They are supremely indifferent. They care noth ing for any kind of religion-they do not care to oppose any—they are neither Christians, nor Mohammedans, nor Pagans, nor Shakers, nor Mormons, nor Infidels. There may be those among the forty-two who are truly pious, but from some intellectual o spiritual twist, cannot have fellowship with any other Christians, and live in religious isolation. But there is reason to fear that they are in general, men whose portion is in this life, and who admit no care for any other. The profession of indifference b so large a number of representative men arms, long and strong, hands also, and even | indicates a wide prevalence of unbelief in fingers. It must reach things that are far the communities by which they are elected. We fear that an honest avowal of men's sentiments in almost any other State would disclose a vast amount of secularism, oppos ing to the truth no definite objections. bu

> FROM a statistical work just published under the auspices of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, it appears that there is an excess of females over males in that state, of thirty-seven thousand. The N. Y. World states in this connexion that in the State of Indiana there is an excess o males over females of forty-eight thousand, and suggests that these figures, and the East, account for the better show the West makes over the East in recruiting for the

A MEETING has been held in Boston to consider the expediency of forming an organization to aid emigration from Europe to this country. This movement is founded upon the increasing demand for labor, and it is claimed that full employment and of its wants, and in transmitting to them a liberal compensation can be furnished to all artisans and skilled laborers who may make

THE BOSTON Transcript says about forty The Board consists of ninety-six members. | per cent. of the spindles of New-England are now in operation, and the supply of cotton is nearly sufficient to keep these em ployed. The demand at the present high prices is fully met by the manufacture, but have been such for twenty or thirty years, if cotton cloth could be reduced to about and never once present, and perhaps have the old rates of former peace times the connever written a letter to the Board, or made sumption would probably be quadrupled. To provide for this emergency there is an absolute necessity for the introduction of skilled artisans from abroad.

THERE are 480 looms running in Massachusetts, making balmoral skirts. schools in Vermont in 1863, were \$376,000

NEWPORT, R. I., appears to be a celebra ted place for long-lived persons. During the year 1863, sixty-one persons died there who were over seventy years of age; two were over one hundred, and eight others were ninety years and upwards.

NEW-YORK.

WE ARE pleased to learn that the ladies to whom is entrusted the chief managemen rightly chosen, some of them in every ment of the approaching Metropolitan Synod, all well informed and all guided by Fair, have issued a circular in which they wise counsels, and all imbued with the assure the public that the enterprise will Master's spirit, to present the claims of the be conducted on the most honorable and cause, and to impart knowledge to the Ex- careful system, and that all abuses will, as ecutive Committee, and we may cherish far as possible, be avoided. The many complaints to which the lottery system practiced at the Boston Fair has given rise, have had, we understand, much to do in determining the New-York managers on adopting their present commendable course

> That the lottery is a species o gambling, even the civil courts admit and maintain Christians cannot surely engage in, or in any wise countenance, what the common law denounces. Have money raised for the suffering soldier; raise all that is need ed; but let not a single cent be cast into the treasury of the Sanitary, or the Christian, Commission which must go there with the brand of iniquity stamped upon it. Never, we say, act upon the principle that an end, however good, justifies an un-

> THE FOLLOWING item is given by our contemporary, the Christian Intelligencer. under the severe but perhaps justifiable heading, "Choir Impudence." There are we think, but few, if any, choirs which are composed wholly of true Christians, that would presume to monopolize the department of sacred singing. The Intelligencer

"A correspondent of the Christian Times states that the following note was recently addressed to a lady in Brooklyn, who occasionally attends a certain church there of an evening, and sometimes joins freaks of chance as about the whole matter in the singing; but not for the purpose of of the raffle. The thing which a great assisting the choir (from whom she is disraffle, so as to be quite sure what it is, and gation, though she has been thoroughly

"'Be kind enough to leave the singing without assistance.'

"This is a natural system which considof attracting auditors, by artistic display. "I heard a chaplain from the army say instead of a means of giving praise to the in public that the example set by our Great | Most High. ...! Give satisfaction! As the

REV. W. G. T. SHEDD. D.D., was, on Monday evening of last week, inaugurated "We read that in the year 1699 an as-was suggested in the Board that pos- sembly of ministers in this same Boston of into the Professorship of Biblical Literasome might regard the first of these ours denounced lotteries as a cheat, and ture in the Union Theological Seminary of

of New-York. It says:

"Owing to the peculiar stress of the of our Church, especially in the Western States, are unable at present to subscribe for, or to renew their subscriptions to, The American Presbyterian and Theological Review. This fact coming to the knowl-. edge of the Presbyterian Clerical Association in this city, it was resolved at a recent meeting, to raise one thousand dollars for the purpose of supplying such ministers and Theological students as are not able to subscribe for the Review themselves."

School branch of the Presbyterian Church who are similarly situated, and who would prize a Princeton, or a Danville, Review as a present from a similar association, or at \$10,628,970; the imports from foreign from individual men of wealth in our own connexion?

WE GIVE an extract from the Chronicle. a Baptist organ, which will be read with interest by Presbyterians who believe that government in the Church should be exercised. not by the members directly, but by a few selected as the representatives of the rest, and ordained under God for the administration of authority in connexion with the tains in his own Church He says: "The workings of this system of Church

government have doubtless many advantages, but it has sometimes occurred, too. that they were overborne by the disadvantages. We believe it is a perfect system for perfect men, but since it depends for illustration upon persons whose youthfulness renders them inexperienced, whose old age makes them stubborn, whose ignorance makes them blunderers, whose prejudices make them unjust, and whose tempers make them unkind, we have been almost tempted to wonder whether, after all, the gift of government is not bestowed upon some in the Church rather than upon all, and whether there are not wise men in every Church who should be appointed to judge not only between brethren, but concerning every other matter, to the consideration of which only wise and tried med are adequate."

THE NEW-YORK PAPERS are still occupied with descriptions, comments, criticisms and speculations in some way related. to the decease of the late Archbishop Hughes. The Examiner of the 14th inst.

"The city dailies of Thursday last had whole columns filled with what the Courts and the City Government had done in honor of John Hughes, called 'the Archbishop of New-York.' We will not undertake to name the large number of Courts which buried, on any given day, to call forth an equal number of adjournments and resolumunicipal authorities."

Archbishop's successor:

"Immediately after the Inneral scryices of Archbishop Hughes, in the Cathedral, the suffragan bishops of the archdiocese met in council, and, in accordance with custom, sent forward to Rome three names for the successorship to the archbishopric -Bishop Bailey, of New-Jersey, dignus; Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, dignior; and Bishop M'Closkey, of Albany, dignissimus. The latter will undoubtedly be chosen. He was formerly coadjutor of New-York, with the right of succession, which was changed when the new see of Albany was created. He is a learned and eloquent prelate, and is a native of this State, having been born in Brooklyn."

REV. DR. MCELROY, in a discourse, on the last Sabbath of December, in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of his connexion with the Scotch Presbyterian church. N. Y., stated that "of the men who were in the eldership of the church when he became pastor, not one was now living; that of the male members of the church not one was now with them, and but two now survived; and that of the female members all were gone but six."

THE New-York correspondent of the sity of excluding those who do not continue Springfield Republican writes as follows in regard to the somewhat prominent Unitarian preacher, Dr. Bellows:

literateurs, last week, three prominent gentlemen of his church declared they would never sit in their pews again, and offered them for sale to the highest bidder. The issues, is hardly forgiven."

THE New-York State Inebriate Asylum, not yet completed, has already received ap- ye, but not to doubtful disputations." plications for admission from victims of in- Let not such points as true Christians in temperance in distant parts of the world! Probably five thousand have sought to gain others in other branches of the Church, admittance, and only five hundred can be differ about, keep you from receiving each received when its doors are opened. Its other. dedication is expected to take place in June

A SALE took place lately, at the Bonded the articles sold were medicines, fish, hats, hides, seeds, machinery, crockery, cannon balls, swords, pigs of lead, handkerchiefs, neglected to take out of bond.

THE SALE in New-York of the Wolfe collection of pictures, one of the best private collections in the country, was very successful, yielding \$114,000. The highest upon the list was the "Day Dream, or the Indolent Scholar," by Conture, which was purchased for \$4,750.

PHILADELPHIA.

WE UNDERSTAND that the salary of Rev Mr. Conkling, of the Arch Street Presby-\$3,144.81 sibly some might regard the first of these resolutions as being a return to the repudiated agency system. This, however, is not the case. The rejected plan was a collecting system, by travelling agents.

\$3,144.81 sibly some might regard the first of these resolutions as being a return to the repudiated agency system. This, however, is not the case. The rejected plan was a collecting system, by travelling agents.

\$3,144.81 sibly some might regard the first of these resolutions as being a return to the repudiate of their agents as 'pillagers of the people'; but, as I have told you, we do not say much about to this as an instance of excess of salary which is to be deprecated, it thinks, as tending to discourage others in the ministry whose labors are but illy compensated.

\$3,144.81 That was substituted by the plan of "System of these of one great fambut, as I have told you, we do not say much about to this as an instance of excess of salary which is to be deprecated, it thinks, as tending to discourage others in the ministry whose labors are but illy compensated.

**That was substituted by the plan of "System of the people'; as God offer about our Great Fair, or print much about it; yet the people, and especially Christian and is spoken of as a masterly effort.

That was substituted by the plan of "System of their agents as 'pillagers of the people'; but, as I have told you, we do not say much about to this as an instance of excess of salary which is to be deprecated, it thinks, as tending to discourage others in the ministry whose labors are but illy compensated.

**That was substituted by the plan of "System of their agents as 'pillagers of the people'; as God offer about our Great Fair, or print much about it; yet the people, and especially Christian and its provided to the department of the people of the 500 to \$4,000. A secular exchange alludes

tenatic Benevolence." What we would science. May they 'distinguish things that | following announcement, which we quote | hended on this score. Instances of dispro- our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye withdraw to the credit of the New School brethren portion as to salary are by no means a new disorderly, and not after the walketh thing in the history of the Church; and ministers generally take a sensible view of "Owing to the peculiar stress of the initiation goldening to every wealthy conthat those who do not accept the U. is times, many of the pastors and missionaries the right belonging to every wealthy contains the contract of gregation to give its pastor as munificent a Church, "walk disorderly." salary as it pleases and they are likewise aware of the many counterbalancing disadvantages of metropolitan and other prominent positions. The most of them have the contrary, the whole tenor of the adjunction ever been and will ever continue to be influenced by a regard for the Divine glory, to labor wherever God in his providence is pleased to place them, resting contented Are there not many ministers in the Old with such a support as the circumstances of their people warrant them in expecting.

IN THE YEAR 1863 the exports to foreign countries from Philadelphia, were valued countries at \$6,269,530. Ten years ago, in the year 1853, the exports were \$6,527,-996; the imports \$18,834,410.

IN HIS SPEECH at Philadelphia, on the evening of the 13th, Gen. Meade said:

" As I said when I took command of the Army of the Potomac, I say to you now. have no pledges to make. When I return to my army all I can say is, that we will do the best we can to suppress the rebellion, and to overthrow all those who are in arms against our common country; to pastor. Our contemporary evidently has have our flag respected, and have it wave doubts as to the superiority of the Congre- over every foot of ground from the Canagational system of government which ob- das to the Rio Grand, and the golden sands of the Pacific. The banner of the Stars and Bars we will number among the things of the past, and the rebellion, with all its associations, will be remembered as things that have existed, but have no longer any

"What we need is men. I want vou here, all of you, every man of you, however small may be his influence, to use that influence to send recruits to the army. The more we get the better will it be for The more we get the better will it be for to communion," is union with Christ that army, and the quicker will the war be Some personal knowledge of the applicant ended. The war must be ended by hard fighting, and it becomes every man, woman and child to work for the increase of our armies in the field. When that is done. I trust that next Summer will come to us with peace restored to the land, and happi ness, contentment and prosperity pervad ing the entire country.

The Catalogue just issued by the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, for 1863-4. shows a total of students, of fifty-

For the Presbyterian Banner. Rev. Dr. Pressley's Address on Close Commu-

The Misapplication of the Sacred Scrip

tures-High Pretensions-The Plea of

Faithfulness, &c. The Doctor takes the position that "the Church" must have "her Creed." adjourned over the day of his funeral, or contains a summary of "the faith which how many resolutions were adopted, respect- was once delivered unto the saints." That pitals themselves; if they get leave to go ing the event, at the special meeting of the is, that the quotation from the third verse Common Council. But we should like to of Jude's Epistle, appealed to frequently their pay is stopped, according to the inknow how many of the eminent Protestant in the lecture, comprehended all the parclergymen of this city would have to be ticular teachings of the Confession of Faith and of the "Testimony." That, to contend "earnestly for the faith," is to tions on the part of the Courts and our contend for them. It is evident from the fourth verse, that the Apostle had no refererence to such small differences, such as The World says, on the subject of the exist amongst Christians: for he is referring to "ungodly men turning the grace of our God into lasciviousness, and denying the

only Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ." But the sound of the misapplied verse is pleasing to sectarian ears. The real meaning is pleasant to all lovers of the truth. The words of the Saviour, Matt. xxviii 20, "teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you," are cited. This verse, like the preceding, is overworked, to carry the lecturer through. Did the Saviour command his disciples to make opposition to "secret societies," a willingness to covenant, and terms of commulations to develope the two rations; reading, since the lingness to covenant, and terms of commulations hundred dollars per month; and two rations Presbytery in 1747 to recommend the Rev.

Ralph Erskine to versify "other Scripture songs," that they might be sung as the Psalms of David, and then, when the division occurred about the Burgess oath, to let the recommendation be disregarded? Did the Saviour command that the exclusive use of the "inspired Psalmody" of Rouse (as the Testimony calls that in use,) should be a term of communion at one time, and then authorize the United Presterian General Assembly to prepare another 'inspired Psalmody" to take the place of the former? Certainly not. Acts ii: 42 is quoted to show the neces-

in the "Apostles' doctrine." But did

their doctrine include the peculiar shades of sentiment found in the "Testimony" As it did not, the reference is inapplicable "At a certain gathering of artists and and will not prop up close communion. The Apostolical rules for the reception of disciples into fellowship are first, Rom. xv: 17, "Wherefore receive ye one another as Christ also received us to the glory of man who veers about with every current, in God." Christ received disciples limited in these days of strong tides and tremendous knowledge and imperfect in practice. The second rule is found in the 14th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, 1st verse: 'Him that is weak in the faith receive the United Presbyterian churches, and The implied infallibility ascribed to "the

Church" in this lecture, as part of the foundation on which close communion is Warehouse; of goods which remained for based, is a high pretension. While it conover three years unclaimed. There were a tains many worthy ministers and members, large number of buyers present, and all wisdom will not die with them, nor does transactions were made in cash. Among perfection live with them. The Doctor quotes Rom. xvi : 17-" Now I beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offenses contrary to the docbrandy, sugar, and other miscellaneous trines which ye have learned, and avoid merchandise. Thirty dollars were paid for them." The idea appears to be taught in a lot of rosary beads which had been offi- the lecture, that the Church has adopted cially blessed by the Pope. Two firms her formula as terms of communion, and bought in their own goods, which they had those who will not come up and receive them, "cause divisions." So Rome thinks of all Protestant denominations. But who cause the divisions? Those who make unwarranted terms of fellowship, or those who are willing to commune, agreeing to the great rule laid down by Paul, Phil. iii: 15; "And if in any thing ye be otherwise Wm. Annan minded, God shall reveal this unto you"; Thos. X. Orr. agreeing in great essentials, and waiting until God shall reveal the truth on minor points. This distinction, and rule of ac Sabbath of February, J. Allison. 4th tion, was adopted by the Reformers and Sabbath of March, J. M. Smith. others, until the "Uniformity scheme" was terian church has been advanced from \$2,- started, which has kept the Church divided,

disorderly, and not after the tradition which ye received of us." If this verse has any meaning in its application, it is misapplied, perhaps the thousandth time Did the Thessalonians receive from the Apostle a "tradition" containing the pe culiarities of the Doctor's Church? verses show that the disorder was idl In the 11th verse the Apostle says, We hear that there are some which walk among you disorderly, working not at all, but are busy, bodies. This is the kind of disorder it. ferred to, and yet the lecturer, by long twisting, makes it reach round the disorder

of going away from the peculiarities "the Church He says, "to receive them into her fal owship, would be unfaithfulness to High whose command is "go teach," &c. assumes again, without proof, that Jesus commanded "to observe all things" which "the Church" requires to be observed There can be no unfaithfulness, when there is no obligation. This work of ex. clusion, is one of supererrogation, for which our Protestant friends will get no credit. It is like the spirit of the disciples recorded in Luke ix:49-" Master, was saw one casting out devils in thy name: and we forbade him, because he follower not with us."

The lecturer further says: "She [the Church | should say to every one who would partake of her fellowship, as Philip said in the Eunuch, 'If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest;' Acts viii: 37 By which believing, according to the tenor of his lecture, he would say, "If thou he lievest" all the pecular doctrines of on-Testimony, and all our usages, thou mayes. This reference is most unfortunate for class communion, for it shows that belief with the heart was the requirement to enjoy sealing ordinances; that "union necessary or "letters of commendation," opened the door to every communion table in the April. tolic age. There will be no separate apar. ments for close communion in heaven.

For the Presbyterian Banns The Pay of Chaplains.

No reasonable minister, I think, will do ny that the salary of army Chaplains is like eral. The position has difficulties and even dangers inseparable from it, and the com. pensation ought to be liberal. There has been fault found, and justly as it seems to me. with that interpretation of the law reg. ulating their pay, which stops it entirely when they are absent from their regiments The law is this: "The pay of Chaplains shall be one hundred dollars per month, and two rations while on duty." If they are absent on leave; if they stay behind their regiments to attend on the wounded after a battle; if they are sick and in hos where their regiments are not engaged;

terpretation given to the law. It is not so with other officers. If alsent without leave, their pay is stopped; if with leave, they have half pay; if sick, they have full pay.

I cannot think that the law-makers intended to put faithful chaplains on the same footing with recreant officers. There are three other interpretations that may be put upon the law, each of them as probably correct and certainly as creditable to all parties as the one that is given to it by the paymasters. 1. That such shall be his pay while on

duty, and when not on duty, the same rule shall apply as applies to other officers. 2. That his pay shall begin when he enters on his duty; and not, as formerly, from the date of his appointment or commission. 3. That the conditional clause, "while on duty," relates only to the stoppage of while on duty.'

The amendment suggested by the Secretary of War in his late Report, seems to indicate that this was the intention of the law makers as the enactment stood. With all deference, I entertain the opinion, that the first is the true interpretation, placing the Chaplain on precisely the same ground with

And if this be so, the law does not need amendment, but legitimate application. And further, if this be so, the pay that has been deducted by the paymasters, ough in justice, to be restored. The Government is just; the interpreters of the law are wise, and I have no fear of wrong, from either, to our worthy Chaplains.

For the Presbyterian Banner Christian Labarers Wanted in the Army.

The U. S. Christian Commission has made extensive arrangements for Christian effort among the Armies of the Union during the Winter. The soldiers themselves, in many places, are erecting log chapels for which the Commission is furnishing roofs. Earnest, warm-hearted ministers are now greatly needed to labor for periods of six weeks or two months, as delegates of the Commission

Last week, two telegrams were received from George H. Stuart, Esq., Chairman, asking for ministers to go to the army of the Potomac. Letters were also received from Rev. E. P. Smith, Field Agent in the Army of the Cumberland, asking for ministers in that department. There is now an opportunity for labor in either of the great armies.

Any person properly qualified, wishing to spend a term in the service of the Commission, will please apply at once, with reference, to JOSEPH ALBREE, Treas'r.

No. 71 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa Presbyteries that may meet within the next two months, are earnestly requested to consider this appeal of the Christian Commission, and appoint one or two delegates to represent them in the army.

List of Supplies Appointed by the Presbyter) of Allegheny City.

Bridgewater .- 4th Sabhath of January J. M. Smith. 4th Sabbath of February, Wm. Annan. 4th Sabbath of March.

North Church, Allegheny .- 4th Sabbath of January, L. R. McAboy, D.D. 4th

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rev. Thos. J. TAYLOR having been compelled by ill health to resign the chaplaincy of the 39th Reg. Iowa Infantry. has accepted an invitation to supply the church at Tolono, Illinois, where correspondents will please address him.