

Let us keep the unity of the spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life.

"If righteousness of life is requisite for all who will be saved, it must be the primary qualification of those who are to point out to others the way of salvation. We are to be 'wholesome examples and patterns to the flock of Christ,' and 'to beware that neither we ourselves offend, nor be occasioned that others offend.' The Minister should have his mind well stored with varied information, so that as a parable instructed into the kingdom of heaven, he may be able to bring forth out of his treasure things new and old; but the most learned man will effect little towards the spiritual improvement of his people, unless he is himself deeply impressed with the truths which he teaches.

"The work of the Ministry, though commonly classed amongst the learned professions, differs from the others essentially in this respect, that with us success depends upon the personal character, and spiritual condition, of the agent. We may conceive of a Lawyer, eminent in his profession, a skilful expounder of the Law, and yet habitually violating it. A physician may be suffering from incurable disease, and yet be very successful in his treatment of his patients. But the Clergyman can do little for others if his own heart is not right with God. Unless he can speak from his own experience, of the love of God, and of the operation of the Holy Spirit, he must speak of what he does not himself understand. He cannot know the things of the Spirit of God, 'because they are spiritually discerned.' And no man can be an efficient teacher of what is not perfectly understood by himself.

"A mere perfunctory discharge of duties may fully occupy your time, and supply material for a satisfactory return, but your labor will be lost, souls will not be saved, the Church will not be edified. Where the heart is not animated by love and devotion, the coldness of the Minister will affect the people, notwithstanding his diligent attention to a specified routine of duty. In like manner earnestness is infectious, and he who acts under the influence of strong conviction and deep feeling, will probably succeed in lighting up in others the flame which burns in his own breast, and in imparting to them a portion of his own warmth.

"Let it ever be our first care therefore to search and examine our own hearts, to make our own calling and election sure. Our very familiarity with holy things subjects us to peculiar dangers and temptations, and without constant watchfulness it is not possible to keep alive the sacred fire. May the Holy Spirit so teach and guide every one of us, that we may escape the awful sentence to be pronounced upon him who, after preaching to others, shall be himself a castaway."

S. I. G. F. CHAPLAINS FOR THE EASTERN ARMY.

The Society has much gratification in giving publicity to the following passages, from Letters of Officers in the Army, by whom it was mainly influenced to open a Special Fund for maintaining additional Clergymen at the Seat of War:—

From a Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery at Dover.

Now our foot is on the Eastern shore, could we not, at once, send a small Mission, say an Archdeacon, and a few Deacons, and others, in the wake of our Army, and show that we have a Church, and that the greatest blessing we have to give them, is Christianity. Before long, the Roman Catholics will be sending a Bishop, and after they are established we shall think about it. Think of the number of our fellow-Christians who will sink without a minister of our Church to help them! Surgeons are being sent out, surely some pastors may be found who would make a landing, on the very spot, (I believe,) where now exist caves where Christians hid themselves.

As the Turks cannot but be struck by our forbearance in pillaging, &c., our practice must work favourably. It may be, I may go there myself, and I know the feeling that would be created by the Church of England thinking of her wounded sons, and not leaving them to die without Christian burial. As regards funds, that will follow any faithful band once landed, and the Army would support them, I will answer for it, and be thankful too.

A party might go at once to the scene of action, Sebastopol, and others to Scutari; and as for 'respect,' the passages I send you, in the enclosed, will show you how grateful soldiers are for any attention to their spiritual wants. Believe me, it is a good ground to work on, for there are not many hypocrites. It appears, the Turks are much struck by the ability and attention of the surgeons,—what a handmaid would the Church be to them! and the promise is the same now as it ever was, and conquerors have a prestige which the poor Missionary alone can have. The case, (as we call it,) I should think, ought to be the hospital and the camp, extending itself to the Turks incidentally, denouncing drunkenness; as at present the

Turk is much scandalized, and thinks it is permitted, in the same way as other worse crimes are by them.

Never was there such a noble chance of planting the Cross with the flag of England; the danger is taken away; hardships are those common to all there; and if there is a providential watching in this war, and if we gain victories, it ought not to be simply to keep the Beer in his cold climate; it must be to extend the blessings of the Gospel over the world. It has been too true, that in India and other places, our Army has left a sad impression of our religious principles; and why? because no ministers went with our armies, and our poor soldiers were left to themselves. * * *

We have many officers of the Army who have the grand piety of Gustavus Adolphus, and who would be of incalculable use when nationally backed by their Church. If the Scripture Reader, unaided, can plant his foot there, the favoured Church of England need not pause.

Pardon my writing thus; you will hear, I hope, from Col. — on the same subject. Believe me, what is wanted, is the "hardcore" from the Church of England, to work (through God's blessing) little less than miracles in our Army; and through them to the Infidel. One thorough, humbled, faithful soldier on the field, will tell with great power upon the Turk; and many there are now with the Army, whose zeal is consumed in their own bosoms, and which will burst out when it is called forth.

From an Officer of Artillery in Ireland.

My friend, Colonel —, told me that he has written a few lines to you, exhorting that some attempt be made to send out a few earnest and devoted ministers (and perhaps laymen also) of the Church of England, to administer to the spiritual wants of our poor soldiers in the hospital at Scutari. I have a brother-in-law lying there, (thank God, not wounded, but of tetter,) and he says, "I have been enabled to speak a word to several of the sick officers, and I find that their hearts are much softened, and ready to hear." He does not say much of his men, as these he always feels a part of his charge and flock. Of their sufferings, he says, "A man of my company, with a grape-shot through his leg, has been eight days in hospital, and no doctor has been near him to dress his wound. It is a sad sight to see the poor fellows lying there, the passages as well as the wards all full."

It does not, however, require such details as these to point out to Churchmen, who are so deeply interested in them, that there is a truly missionary and fraternal opportunity of bringing the all-prevailing and comforting Name before the suffering and the dying. And I so fully feel with my valued friend —, that the Church of England is so inadequately "represented," if I may use such an unecclesiastical word, in the Army, and has always been so, that we ought to seize such an opportunity, independently of all other considerations, for showing the value of such ministrations to the soldier. * * *

The desire expressed by my friend — is not a new one, arising from the exigency of the moment, but a deep and settled conviction that the Army is an extra-parochial and neglected body, presenting a wide field for the labours of devoted men, who shall come accredited from any constituted authority. If such was our conviction in time of peace, how much more when the wounded and the dying are separated from those whose friendly and loving words can alone be expected to bring forward the glad tidings, and cheer the heart and soul as it passes into that Presence where the shouts of no other victory but that of the Lamb are heard! Let an appeal for such a purpose be made through any of the recognized channels of the Church of England, or by any of our Clergy or Bishops, and means would soon be forthcoming, nor would men be lacking, I firmly believe. And what a "residue" would there be of their work, if they could once make anything like a beginning of teaching in such a hostile country, so hostile to the Cross of Christ! * * *

In almost every regiment one or more would hold out the right hand of fellowship. But the "Apostle" required is one that feels he is truly "sent," and does not think how he will be received. I can surely testify that there is grain to be gathered into the garner of the Lord. * * *

I beg to enclose an order for £5, which is all that, according to my ability, I am able to offer just now.

The following Memorial has been addressed to the Society by some Officers at Woolwich:—

We are desirous of calling the attention of the Society to the Propagation of the Gospel to the extreme importance of a further provision being made for the religious necessities of the Soldiers of the Army in the East, than that which appears to exist at present. We trust that the Society will deem no mission more sacred than a mission to the wounded and dying of those British regiments who have so nobly done their duty to their Sovereign and their country. Whatever the Government may have done,—and we do not presume to imply that the Government has been unmindful of this duty,—has been necessarily in reference rather to the ordinary supply of religious services, than to the extraordinary demands for the ministrations of the Church which follow a hard-fought engagement and overflowing hospitals. We, therefore, as individuals deeply sympathizing with our comrades abroad, some of us personally interested in the present and the eternal welfare of those who are or may be in a condition to stand in urgent need of the ministrations and the consolations of religion, unite in calling upon the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to take into consideration the vital importance of their ministrations being carried, by the agency of an authorized

Clergy,—the necessities of those who cannot be reached by the limited clerical staff of the Army, or through to bear upon the last solemn moments of those who do not live to reach the hospital.

How necessary an additional number of Clergymen is, will be plain from the subjoined extract from the Principal Chaplain's letter:—

Highgate House, Sebastopol, Oct. 3, 1854.

I received your letter this morning, informing me of the increase to be made to the staff of Clergy, which will be most acceptable. Poor Mr. Mosker died last night; Mr. Lawless is sick on board a transport. Mr. Campbell has just returned, a convalescent, to his division. In fact, Mr. Halpin, Mr. Eggar, and I, have been the three who, by God's blessing, have been enabled to continue at their duty during this trying campaign. I ought to add, that Messrs. Shiban and Webb (Roman Catholic priests) have carried on their labours without interruption, from their arrival in the East to this moment.

Some few weeks ago a Mr. Hayward, who had been travelling in the Holy Land, applied to be occupied as a Chaplain during the campaign; and as he was well known to Mr. Sabine (our Chaplain at Scutari), and his sister known to me, I thought it my duty to recommend the acceptance of his services. He is doing duty with the sick at Balaklava Hospital, where he has very severe work. We have had a melancholy time of it; and nothing but God's mercy upon us has preserved us during the toil and exposure and sickness of the past sixteen days. The clothes I have on here never left my person since we landed in the Crimea and till last night, the canopy of heaven was my covering, with dew that wet my clothes through and through.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. E. America, Dec. 2.

THE STAFF OF CHAPLAINS FOR THE EAST.—The Press publishes the following nominal list of the chaplains of all denominations who have been appointed as a provision for the religious wants of our army in the East:—*Clergymen of the Church of England.*—The Rev. H. O. Wright, Principal Chaplain. Rev. R. Halpin, Rev. R. Hamilton, Rev. G. Lawless, Rev. J. Egan, Rev. T. Sabine, Rev. J. L. Osborne, Rev. J. M. Lewis, Rev. H. Hukatt, Rev. Mr. Hayward. Rev. C. E. Hadow, Rev. E. Owen, Rev. E. G. Parker, Rev. G. B. Eade, Rev. R. Freeman. The last five named were sent out under the auspices of the Gospel Propagation Society, *Roman Catholic Priests.*—Rev. J. J. Whibley, Rev. D. Sheshao, Rev. M. Cuffe, Rev. F. O. Dwyer, Rev. J. Butt, Rev. J. Bagshawe, Rev. T. Molony, Rev. M. Caniry, Rev. J. Doyle, Rev. H. Clark. *Presbyterian Ministers.*—Rev. J. Campbell, Rev. H. Drennon. There are vacancies in the regular body of chaplains of the Church of England, and two more clergymen will probably leave England in the course of the week, on the same footing as those already dispatched by the Society for Propagating the Gospel. Another Presbyterian minister will also be sent out forthwith.

As some of our contemporaries rather broadly state it, "Sebastopol is now to be taken by contract. Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts have, in fact, been employed by Government to provide a large body of miners, quarrymen, platelayers, smiths, carpenters, and navvies, who are to proceed to the Crimea, under the command of a civil engineer, taking with them all necessary materials and tools for the construction of small railways from Balaklava, and different stations of the allied camp, to the trenches. On Monday men wishing to form part of the expedition were to apply at the contractors' offices in Waterloo-road. The doors were crowded to excess from an early hour. The selection commenced at eleven o'clock, and at half-past two o'clock the office-doors were closed, and the notice posted—"No more men are required."

Lord Dunkellin, who was taken prisoner by the Russians at Sebastopol, is on his road home to be exchanged. His lordship, on arrival in England, will return to his duty in the Guards.

In the Gazette it was reported that Lieut. Duff of the 23rd Fusiliers, was missing. It has since been ascertained that he and some men of his picket were taken prisoners, and a letter has been received from him saying that he is very comfortable.

By an oversight the name of Sir John Burgoyne was omitted from the Queen's letter of thanks to the army for the victory of Alma. The next mail, however, took out another copy of the letter, handsomely acknowledging Sir John's services; and Lord Raglan instantly recalled his first general order, and issued the letter in its new shape.

Major-General Bentinck will, in all likelihood, succeed to the governorship of Portsmouth and command of the south-western district, a command vacant by Major-General Simpson's appointment as Deputy-Adjutant-General.