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GEORGE DUFFIELD. JB. THOMAS BRAINERD, HENRY DARLING,

SPIRIT OF THE ASSEMBLY.-ADJUST-MENT OF HOME MISSIONS.

We have great reason to rejoice in our Assembly. When we look back upon our history in the perilous times through which we have been brought, we may, indeed, thank God and take courage. One difficulty after another has been faithfully and manfully met; and our success. under God, is owing to our simplicity and sincerity all secession and all faction. We go for our of purpose. To maintain truth, order, righteousness, has been more to us than temporary expediency, and the great Head of the Church has strengthened and consolidated us, giving us a loyalty. The city, the district, like the individual success and stability almost unhoped. "It is safe | who does right because it is right, will presently to do right."

There was much in the spirit of the last Assembly that was trilly delightful. The meetings on done, when the hearts of our brethren are so much the state of the country stirred the hearts of all | with us already, when Philadelphia has come to be men within range of the Assembly. Religion in our Church, a synonym for liberality and and patriotism mingled their fires, and all hearts fidelity, and when it is the deep feeling of every were aglow. When the resolutions on the state Presbyterian that she can be trusted in her nobleof the country came to be adopted-strong as was their language—the vote was unanimous, and expressed by each man rising to his feet, while solemn thanks were given to God, and prayer offered for our Government and the success of our arms in this most righteous cause. No action of the General Assembly, in all the three hundred years since the first one met in Scotland, has been more noble. It won golden opinions in Syracuse, and the whole time of the meeting was an ovation. Never did a people receive an Assembly more cordially to their homes and hearts.

The action of the Assembly on the great question of taking the whole business of Home Missions under the care of the Church, without further connection with any society or other denominations, was entirely unanimous. It sent a thrill of rejoicing through the whole body. Some of those in attendance could not but contrast the present with the past, with the grateful feeling that faithful and courageous action is never lost, however it may seem at first to run counter to the settled purposes and opinions of men. Surely the Church Extension Committee of 1855 has blossomed and

The next question in regard to our home missionary operations concerned the relation between the Home Missionary Committee and the Presbyteries. This point occasioned much discussion. The substance of the question was this: Whether and other matters, the purport of which does not the Assembly's Committee or the Presbyteries appear in the reports. should have the power of appointing the missionaries, and fixing their locations and salaries. The point is vital to a system of home missions. It was finally settled that the Presbyteries should which, after paying all claims of commissioners, each appoint a Committee of Home Missions, who a balance of \$500 remained. should nominate the missionaries, and recommend their localities and salaries, but that the appointing power should be with the Assembly's Committee. It is not going too far to say that with less power than this in the Assembly's Committee, no successful system of Home Missions can be carried on. With less power than this it would be impossible to secure funds to support the missions. The Assembly, on this point, were guided

to a very fortunate conclusion. The next points related to the locality of the Committee, and the officers. It is unnecessary to dwell upon all the preliminaries by which the conthirds of the body, that it was best to locate the first page. Committee at New York. It was freely acknowledged that Philadelphia had done hitherto far more than New York for our denominational interests: that her laymen had never been found wanting in any of our Church difficulties, and that the fullest acknowledgment ought to be made of her noble fidelity to the Church. It was admitted that the Church Extension Committee had done its work admirably, and that it had brought forward and sustained a proper Church feeling, and had grown steadily from small beginnings to a position where success was certain. Philadelphians, and not a few others, believed, and still believe, that it was a great mistake not to give the work to that Committee with a different name and enlarged functions. A cordial recognition of the services of Philadelphia was indeed made in every form, and an earnest gratitude was manifested for her past efforts, and yet to all the claims presented by Philadelphia, it was still urged that the inte-Secretary should be there. This granted, howthe entire body rose, and when the negatives were concession that Philadelphia might ask. The spirit was not at all like that of a reckless majority, determined to vote every thing through. It was that of brethren who are anxious to compromise and satisfy, as far as it was at all possible, may see their error and yield their obedience all parties. Hence, the whole debate was kindly the laws and the national Government. throughout, both towards the West and Philadelphia.

that ten were needed in New York and vicinity, | might have the prayers of the Assembly. to make a working quorum, as most of the meetings will probably be held there. In the case of of the N. Y. Evangelist says: the Church Extension Committee, two meetings in the year were held in New York, and the others in Philadelphia.

besides the General Secretary in New York, an phisticated country member listened to him; and Associate Secretary, also, who should reside in when the Doctor's last rocket went off in crimson Philadelphia. Provision was also made for as and golden stars, the rural member leaned over Philadelphia. Provision was also made for as and said, "Did you ever hear the like of that? many district secretaries as the Committee should that glorious old fellow is the man for me." Did deem necessary. It was also arranged that the ever a learned head lie nearer to a loving heart Associate Secretary was not, like the district secre- than in that manly figure yonder, crowned with taries, to have local functions only, but to be its coronal of white locks? In one of the Doctor's placed upon the Committee so as to be concerned extraordinary flights, he exclaimed: "In heaven

in the general management of Home Missions.

It will thus be seen that the spirit which premore secession of the devil and his angels." vailed was, as far as was possible with the selectvailed was, as far as was possible with the sheet-ing of one city rather than the other, a spirit of conciliation and compromise. Our object ought CARTERS, of New York, in a cheap form, with to be none other than the accomplishing the great | flexible covers, very handy for carrying at 20 cts. work of Home Missions in the best manner. By single, or \$15 per hundred. No better use could a unanimous vote the Assembly have now taken be made of \$15 just now than the furnishing of a unanimous vote the Assembly have now taken it entirely under their own care, and they have shown a strong disposition, as far as possible, to conciliate every part of our entire Church. If sale at the PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE, 1334 Chestnut, every part have not obtained every thing that street.

was desired, we are to remember that this cannot always be had. We laid the whole matter before an Assembly fairly convened. The fullest opportunity for debate was allowed. Propositions, even, to restrict the speakers to three, or five, or ten minutes, were voted down, and a very kind regard was shown both for the feelings and wishes of brethren every where.

In these circumstances, we have but one course to pursue. It is the glory of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, and of all the field that naturally centres here, to be loyal to the Church. We have upheld its banner in the darkest hour. We have poured out our treasure for it when few hearts trembled for the ark of God. We have been thorough Presbyterians from principle and not from interest. We do not intend to allow any private interests, any local feelings, to control us now. We go for the Church, and the whole Church, now and always. We stand by the Assembly in all its constitutional utterances, and in all its fairly consummated action. . We are against Church in its bright sunshine of prosperity, as we went for it in its dark hour of adversity. No one ever really loses by truth, by honor, and by be set on high, and all men will honor the loval in heart and hand. More especially will this be ness with or without rewards for it.

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. 1. Report of a Committee on Statistical Re-

turns, adopted, which recommends no new methods, but careful and accurate compliance with the methods already indicated by the Assembly. 2. The first Monday in January was appointed a day of fasting and prayer for the conversion of the world, and the last Thursday in February a

day of prayer for colleges, &c. 3. A vote of sympathy for pastor Fisch and hi fellow Christians and pastors in France.

4. A call for "extraordinary prayer and labor, that our noble young men who go in the spirit of Lexington and Bunker Hill to the defence of the Constitution and laws, may be kept from the temptations of the camp and the field." 5. Preamble and Resolutions on the STATE OF

THE COUNTRY. These we gave in our last issue. 6. Appointment of a committee on a Fund for lisabled ministers. Judge Allison, M. W. Baldwin, Jos. H. Dulles, and Samuel C. Perkins.

7. A resolution expressing the delight of the Assembly with the cordial, fraternal utterances of the delegates from corresponding bodies. /

8. Report of the Standing Committee on Fo reign Missions, adopted. Decision in regard to

10. Report of the committee on Mileage, showing that all but sixteen Presbyteries had contributed to the Fund, making a total of \$4,345, from

11. Report of the standing Committee on Pub-

lication. Substantially a report of approval. 12. Report commending Ingham University. 13. Messrs. J. W. Benedict, W. E. Dodge, and W. S. Griffith, elected Trustees of Church Elec-

14. Friday, June 28th, appointed a day of fasting and prayer for the nation.

15. Drs. Kendall, Thompson, Darling, Spear and Hawley, were appointed a committee to devise a plan of Systematic Collection for the churches. 16. The amended report on Home Missions adopted, and a committee of fifteen appointed, to clusions of the Assembly were reached. There be called the PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE OF was an evident feeling from the first in about two- HOME MISSIONS. Names of committee on the

17. Trustees of the Presbyterian House appointed.

18. Amended plan of Education adopted. 19. Narrative on the State of Religion, adopted 20. A report on the State of Theological Semi-

naries, adopted. 21. Closing routine-business-bill ordered paid votes of thanks, &c.

ITEMS.

THE INTEREST felt in our Assembly upon th State of the Country, is inadequately represented by the reports which have been spread before the community. The Resolutions, though adopted unanimously, were the subject of what the N. Y. Observer terms "a brilliant and powerful discussion." The same journal gives the following ac-

count of their passage: Before the vote was taken, the Moderator, most solemn tones, expressed his unqualified anprobation of the resolutions, their language, their rests of the Church demanded that the Committee | spirit, their purpose, and their temper. All were, should be in New York, and that the principal he said, eminently worthy of the cause, the occaever, a willingness was manifested to make any called, not a solitary individual rose. The solemn proceedings were then endorsed by an invocation of God's blessing upon the Resolutions and the Government. During this impressive part of the exercises, our Southern brethren were cordially remembered and most kindly prayed for, that they

The death of Col. Ellsworth was also feelingly alluded to, on Friday afternoon, by Rev. Dr. After the Assembly voted that the Committee Wisner, who spoke of him as "just murdered in should be established at New York, three points the discharge of his duty." A member from Mewere yielded to Philadelphia. They first resolved | chanicsville, N. Y., (Rev. Philander Barbour, we that of the fifteen members of the Committee, suppose,) after the announcement of the death of five should reside in Philadelphia or vicinity. Col. Ellsworth, stated that Col. E.'s mother was More than five was not desired, as it was admitted a member of his church. He asked that she

DR. COX AND HIS ADMIRER.—A correspondent

The veteran Dr. Cox is here; of course we have had three or four meteoric showers of peculiar brilliancy. While he was replying yesterday to Dr. Fisch, the French delegate, I was amused at The next concession was that there should be, the open mouthed wonder with which an unsothere will be no more hungering, no more thirst,

THE ASSEMBLY IN PHILADELPHIA. ACTION ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Seventh Church of Philadelphia, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, has again become the scene of a most exciting discussion, involving nothing less than the unity of the branch of the church there represented, just as it did in 1837. That branch, which, since it passed the exscinding acts, has claimed to be the Presbyterian church, the National Presbyterian Church, the great conservative church of the land, one of the main links to bind this political union together,-the thought of all which, and the repetition of all which has filled its members with no small degree of self-complacency, and imparted a trace of arrogance to their treatment of others,-has just been compelled to pass the dreaded and despised ordeal of a prolonged discussion upon subjects called "political," as well as to bear a clear and unequivocal testimony upon them. And there can be no doubt but that the result will be division: a division too, upon or near the very boundary on both sides of which it was the glory of this church to have existed and flourished in equal measure. As the occasion is deeply instructive, we may

as well put a brief account of it on record. On the third day of the session of the Asse bly, the 18th of May, Rev. Dr. Spring, who was fresh from the air of New York, and who had not forgotten the unparalleled outpouring of the myriads of the metropolis in a patriotic assemblage which he had opened with prayer, moved for "A committee to report whether it was wise and ex pedient for this Assembly to make any expression of attachment to the American Union, and to the Constitution and government, and if so, what ex-

pression should be given." On motion of Rev. Mr. Hoyt, of Tennesse the proposal was laid on the table by a vote of 122 to 102. The effort was made to procure a reconsideration of the vote, which was resisted by Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, and favored by Hon. W. Lowrie who, like Dr. Spring, had been breathing the healthy air of the city. Meanwhile, other orders came in, leaving the matter in a state of incertitude, until Wednesday, the 22d, when Dr. Spring offered a preamble and resolutions, acknowledging the authority of government in general, appointing a day of prayer for our rulers, and for peace, and declaring it to be the duty of ministers and churches of that Assembly to promote our national integrity, and to uphold the government. Dr. Spring's remarks on offering these resolutions,

are reported in the Presbyterian as follows: He was of opinion that to make no utterance by this Assembly would place us in a false position before the country and the world-would be a failure in a manifest duty, and would be misunderstood, and so construed as greatly to injure our Church, distract our people, and injure the cause of religion. The resolutions presented last week, were designed to prevent any rash action which he so wholly misunderstood. The wording of that and the country; and if not explained would distract our people and injure our cause. The influence which the action of last week has thrown upon the friends of revolt throughout the country, and upon the friends of the Government, was of the most unhappy kind, as he was well-informed. by advices received both from the North and the West. He hoped that the Assembly would calmly consider the paper he had to propose, and that whatever we did we would do in the fear of God. For one, said he, I am prepared to vote for these resolutions. As a citizen, as pastor of a congregation that has done something for this Church and this country; as a Christian, and as his father's son, he could not refrain from doing this much. He hoped that the paper would meet with the favor of his brethren of the Assembly.

Instead of at once passing the very calm and moderate, yet explicit, resolutions thus offered, they were suffered to lie over until Friday, the 24th inst., thus exposing the Assembly to extenleading to a harmless but significant demonstration | read it to him. Pass it, and he would not like from some mischievous parties upon one of the pillars of the church, which, however, was promptly removed by the police of the city.

the impression made by the entire delay, which lasted altogether from Saturday of the first week of the country. Not unaware of the great influence of this General Assembly upon public opinion, we could not but feel troubled and anxious for the effect of these days almost weeks -of doubt, upon the community and the numerous membership of that church; as if the tremendous and patiently waited for the denouement. question between loyalty and rebellion was an open

That such a pernicious impression was made. cannot be doubted, and that it was beyond the was as follows: power of the body, even in the noble action they at length took-but took in the face of a strong and influential and partly northern minority-to undo the mischief, is equally beyond dispute. As loyal citizens, we feel compelled to put it on record, that the protracted delay to act, and the able and subtle arguments against action, and the resistance offered to it, and persevered in to the very last by prominent and influential men in the body, all tended to unsettle the judgment fective speech on the affirmative, Dr. Yeomans on and dampen the patriotism of some, and to confirm the secret hostility of others towards the go mative; Rev. Wm. Baker, of Texas, son of Rev. vernment. At times, the air of the debate was Daniel Baker, the well-known Evangelist of that fearfully oppressive. We were carried back to State, on the negative. Almost all of the speeches those dark and doleful days of the republic, when on the negative, even when from a Southern source, the best thing the chief executive of the nation were professedly of a "Union" character, and the could do for it was to shed tears. We had well. opposition to the resolutions was based upon the nigh forgot that since those gloomy days, the cla- inexpediency of such action, as, though in itself about three months, and has progressed as encourion call to arms, from a voice of another tone, had right and proper, it would inevitably drive off the ragingly as we could ask. Three months since we rung through the land, and summoned up as if by | South, "Union men" and all. one magic impulse, a quarter of a million of brave On Monday night, Dr. Hodge made an inefdefence of the constitution.

But to proceed with the recital.

elders, deacons, and church-members of their own body had gone out to die for them. Heannounced that in the event of the failure to pass Dr. Spring's resolutions, there were a hundred thousand Presnever again be represented on the floor of the As- land." sembly. He was followed by Mr. Gillespie, of Also that this Assembly feels Tennessee and others on the other side, who, forgetful of the improbability of satisfying and retaining the North without action, opposed the resolutions of Dr. Spring, because if adopted they would drive off the South.

But Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, now took the floor in opposition to the resolutions of Dr. Spring. Our business, he said. was not to vote to sustain the government, but to hold this church together, as a sort of skeleton by which, hereafter, to reconstruct more easily our divided union! This church, he said, was the last link which held the union together. He, individually, was a patriot es much as any other man, but he intimated that it was unfair for this body, having happened to meet this year in a Northern city, and with an accidental preponderance of Northern delegates, to pass resolutions of loyalty; just as it would have been unfair if, happening to meet in a Southern state, it had endorsed the Southern confederacy! Loyalty and treason were skilfully covered up under the term "differences of political opinion," which of course are not tests of church-membership. It now having become evident that the great majority of the Assembly were determined to take some action, Dr. Hodge directed his energies to the reduction of it to a minimum, and with that end in view, offered a paper which remitted the whole subject to the members of the church in their respective localities, in

the following language: "True to their hereditary principles, the ministers and elders present in the Assembly have met respective social and civil relations, of their firm devotion to the Constitution and laws under which we live; and they are ready at all suitable times. and at whatever personal sacrifice, to testify their loyalty to that Constitution under which this goodly vine has sent out her boughs into the sea, and her branches into the river.

To this was added three reasons for refusing to make a more emphatic and extended deliverance, among which Dr. Hodge's idol of a great national church, now magnified into the only national church, figures largely. Thus the allegiance given rians of other sections to the true and lawful gois not putting light for darkness and darkness for so wholly misunderstood. The wording of that sagacity which raise us above the petty disputes the blessings of a safe and honorable peace.

paper was cautious and well considered. The sagacity which raise us above the petty disputes the blessings of a safe and honorable peace.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, in the laying on the table of those resolutions placed the of men, and show us their insignificance, but it is Assembly in a false position before the Church only by going far down in the slough of expediency that we can lose sight of such radical distinctions as are here ignored.

> But there were men on the floor in a moment who were thoroughly prepared to meet and refute these sophistries, and they availed nothing for the purpose intended. Dr. Anderson, of California. ridiculed them.

> He said it was useless to try to drown the Assembly with such milk-and-water sophistry as that contained in the substitute. It was entirely too weak. It was composed of about one gallon of milk to five barrels of water. (Great laughter and applause.) The Assembly ought to speak out boldly upon this occasion.

Dr. Spring spoke with solemn emphasis, as an existence. aged man conveying, in all probability, his last message, and giving his last counsel to his bre-

He was amazed at the diluted character of the sive suspicions of disloyalty all over our city, and substitute. He was surprised that Dr. Hodge had to say how many of the Synod of New York would again meet with the General Assembly. The only present hope of unity was this side of the line. He felt that this was, perhaps, the last time he And here we may remark, once for all, that would ever address the General Assembly on earth. as he was old and feeble. He knew not why the God of heaven had placed him in his present position; but he trusted that it was that his last utto Wednesday evening of the third week of the terance might be in behalf of that glorious Union exponent in this great and influential body of session, as well as by the very fact of debate at for which his father had fought, and for which he Christians. No feeling of rivalry, no old grudge, all, was most unhappy and painful to every friend himself had never ceased, and should never cease but with life, to labor and to pray.

It is quite impossible for us to follow out the debate which went over from day to day, attracting a dense but orderly crowd to the building, which blocked up every aisle and passage way,

A very unique feature of the discussion, and one; as if a venerable church, proudly claiming one which indeed gave it a "political" cast was to be the Presbyterian Church of the United the correspondence by telegraph and otherwise States, supposed to be imbued with the spirit of with officers of the government on the proposed the Scripture, and a reliable guide in Christian action of the Assembly. Attorney General Bates, morals, must hesitate when confronted with pa- it seems, is an elder in one of the churches of this triotism and treason within her own borders, and branch in St. Louis, and it appears that upon leave it for a moment doubtful whether one was being asked by Dr. Wines whether in his opinion a crime and the other a virtue, or whether they and that of the cabinet, the best thing the Aswere quite indifferent in themselves, and derived sembly could do to sustain the government would their character solely from the diversities of loca- be to preserve the unity of the church by abstainlity and circumstance in which they were exhibit- ing from discussion, he answered by telegraph; his God and his country. When posterity has ed. To create such an uncertainty is to unman "Yes; for myself decidedly; and I believe for the soldier fighting for his country; it is to weak- other members of the Cabinet." The other side en his uplifted arm and dim the sharpness of his were not to be overborne by the authority of a sight with the sickening fear lest while he thought | name thus singularly introduced; they chose their himself a hero, he might be no better than a fili- man, and wrote to the bold and uncompromising Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase. His reply by telegraph, as read by Dr. Edwards, of this city,

> "Cannot properly advise; but perceive no valid objection to unequivocal expressions in favor of the Constitution, Union, and freedom."

This was received with applause. During the course of debate, speeches were made by a large number of the members, of which there were from this city, Rev. Mr. Watts against, and Dr. Musgrave for the resolutions; Mr. Waller, of Bloomsburg, in this State, also made a very efthe negative: Dr. Lord, of Chicago, on the affir-

men, including thousands from the congregations feetual move to lay the whole subject on the ta- And the interest manifested by the scholars is of this very Presbyterian church, to do or die in ble; the vote was two to one against the proposi- most pleasing. I see nothing like giving out. tion. The next day a committee was appointed We teach three hours daily, from 9 o'clock to 12, to whom the whole subject was referred, with in- and during these hours of study we have no diffi-On Friday morning, by general consent, all structions to report the same afternoon at 4 o'clock. culty in securing the attention of even the youngest learner. The more advanced read and re-read other business was waived, to take up the proposed The result was two reports; a very weak one on their book; and much of it is committed to meresolutions of Dr. Spring, and the debate was the part of the majority, presented and urged by mory. After reading some two hours, they have opened. Dr. Thomas, of Dayton, Uhio, led off in Dr. Musgrave, the chairman, which proposed a their slates and pencils, and this new exercise is a speech of the most decided character, full of day of prayer for our country and rulers, and for apparently as interesting to them as if it were mere a speech of the most decided character, full of pithy and sharp appeals, expressing astonishment and sharp appeals, expressing astonishment and shame at the delay of the body to vote, while the members of this Assembly:

| Assembly in the members of this Assembly in the members of the members of this Assembly in the members of this Assembly in the members of the members of the members of this Assembly in the members of this Assembly in the members of the members o

"Do hereby acknowledge and declare their obligation, so far as in them lies, to maintain the Constitution of these United States, in the full exercise of all its legitimate powers, to preserve our beloved Union unimpaired, and to restore byterians of the West and Northwest who would its inestimable blessings to every portion of the

"Bound to abstain from any further declaration, in which all our ministers and members faithful to the Constitution and standards of the Church might not be able conscientiously and safely to join."

The failure to commit even the members of the Assembly beyond a mere expression of adherence to the Constitution, the endeavor to avoid such phraseology as would frankly, unmistakeably and authoritatively commit the body, as such, to the support of the Federal Government, and the tenderness expressed in the resolutions to the conciences of rebels in the garb of Presbyterians, created much surprise—especially in view of the previous positions taken in debate by members of the Committee-and a darker cloud than ever seemed settling upon the body. We are petraying no secrets, when we report that a feeling of disappointment, mingled with disdain if nothing stronger, began to be freely expressed towards a body which had now seemingly suffered itself to be entangled past recovery in the meshes of a disloyal sentiment. Few. indeed. seemed to care now what was done. But there was salt yet in the body; true men renewed the struggle bravely. Dr. Anderson, of California who had not once wavered, alone in the Commitee, presented Dr. Spring's resolutions as a minority report, and advocated them with unabated warmth and ability. The debate was continued until 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 29th. We are rejoiced that the good name of the Philadelphia clergy of this Church was nobly vindithe emergency by the most decisive proof, in their cated before the debate closed, in the clear, manly and business-like speech of Dr. Edwards, of the West Arch Street Church. He proposed some amendments to Dr. Spring's resolutions, which carried, and the Resolutions thus amended passed by a vote of 154 to 66, as follows:

Gratefully acknowledging the distinguished bounty and care of Almighty God towards this favored land, and also recognising our obligations to submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, this General Assembly adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in view of the present agitated by Presbyterians of the South to the rebel govern- and unhappy condition of this country, the 1st ment is attempted to be placed on the same level day of July next be hereby set apart as a day of of religious duty as the loyalty of the Presbyte- prayer throughout our bounds, and that on this day ministers and people are called on humbly to confess and bewail their national sins, and to ofvernment of the United States, and the disregard fer our thanks to the Father of light for His of solemn oaths and covenant obligations by the abundant and undeserved goodness towards us as one party is dignified into a virtue, as truly such, a nation, to seek his guidance and blessing upon as fidelity to them by the other party! If this our rulers and their councils, as well as the assembled Congress of the United States, and to imwere designed to prevent any rash action which he is not putting light for darkness and darkness for had feared might be proposed; and he was sur- light, then no such process has ever taken place. High Priest of the Christian profession, to turn prised and grieved to find that their spirit was There are eminences of deliberative wisdom and away his anger from us, and speedily restore to us

> snirit of that Christian natriotism which th this Church, do hereby acknowledge and declare our obligation to promote and perpetuate, so far as in us lies, the integrity of these United States, and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the Federal Government in the exercise of all its functions under our noble Constitution, and to this Constitution in all its provisions, requirements and principles, we profess our unabated loyalty. And to avoid all misconception, the Assembly declare that by the terms "Federal Government," as here used, is not meant any particular administration, or the peculiar opinions of any political party, but that central administration which being at any time appointed and inaugurated according to the forms prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, is the visible representative of our National

Regretting, as we do, the delay in taking this ction, and the stubborn opposition it received from prominent Northern men, which afterwards took the form of a protest drawn up by Dr. Hodge and signed by forty others, we yet rejoice greatly that a position so firm, so clear, so honorable to the name of Presbyterian, and so calculated to right the wavering, and, as a moral influence, to strike terror into the hearts of traitors, was taken by a Church, which we have regarded as second to but one other in the land. We are thankful that our country's cause has found a new ally and such as some with uneasy consciences find it very convenient to charge upon us, exists to prevent the expression of our relief, our gratification, our ncreased sense of security and of confidence in the ultimate triumph of a cause, whose transcendent justice has secured the 'unqualified endorsement even of this "conservative" body, and constrained it, in the emergency, to make sacrifice of its territorial aspirations and its denominational

We cannot withhold an expression of sympathy nd admiration for the men of the majority, who through the whole painful struggle maintained a clear apprehension of the point at issue; nor especially for that venerable patriot who felt that he was sent, doubtless for the last time, providentially to sit in that Assembly, and use the fading remnants of his strength and voice in serving at once forgotten the "conservatism" of Dr. Spring, it will remember his bold stand at the commence ment, his firm and unflinching attitude through the whole debate, and his services in bringing to an honorable conclusion this remarkable debate on the State of the country.

ZEAL FOR LEARNING IN MICRONESIA. The following statements communicated by Mr. Doane, missionary of the American Board on Ebon Island, and published in the Missionary

Herald for June, is one of those cheering, but surprising announcements of the wakening of dead, debased, heathen intellect, which it has so often been the privilege of the missionary of the gospel to originate. It is not, indeed, the greatest boon of the gospel to the heathen, but it is great beyond calculation. The condition of these Micronesian Islanders, until their very recent introduction to the truths of the gospel by the self-denying missionaries, was about as benighted and unpromising as that of any of the Polynesian race:

l am happy to say that the state of things among

us is of the most interesting character. Our school has been in what I call successful operation for had what we called a permanent attendance of about fifteen scholars; but now we have a daily, regular attendance of thirty, and from that number to sixty.

teacher to get his approbation, as much pleased as I ever saw scholars. In geography, reciting from a map, the interest is deep. But interest does not stop here. Out of the school there is, in some form, about as much study as in it. Children playing on the beach are writing their names, or simple words from their books. I have gone spirit of the South, it foreshadows, in the form of down to the beach, and found it, where children have been playing, either by day or in the moonduring almost all the hours out of school, through the day and evening, our house is not a little througed with scholars, writing on slates or reading. Many youth drop in, in the evening, and stay as spelling, and whole pages of our book are repeated, or as if set to regular music, are sung with real as I have remarked, I see nothing like flagging. Indeed, those who have read our primary book till

with these lessons, and then run with it to his

CONSTITUTION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE OF HOME

MISSIONS. I. The General Assembly, in accordance with obvious indications of Divine Providence, and agreeably to the Constitution of the Church,

of the Gospels for reading-lessons.

(Form of Gov., XVIII.,) assumes the responsibility of conducting the work of Home Missions within its bounds II. To this end, the Assembly hereby institutes a permanent committee, to be known as the Pres-byterian Committee of Home Missions, to be located in the city of New York, to consist of fifteen members, of whom not more than eight shall be ministers of the gospel, to be arranged in the first instance into three classes, to serve one, two, and three years respectively, and their successors to serve for three years, to be appointed by the Assembly, five of them to be a quorum for ordinary business, and a majority for the election of officers, and the determination of their salaries.

III. The committee shall elect annually a general secretary or secretaries, a treasurer, and such other officers and agents as may be requisite for the successful prosecution of the work. They shall have power to file, until the meeting of next Assembly, their own vacancies, to appoint their own meetings, to determine the specific duties of their officers, and make their own by-laws, subject to the revision of the Assembly. ART. IV .- They shall undertake the work of

aiding such congregations as are not able to support, in whole or in part, the stated preaching of the gospel, and of sending itinerating or resident missionaries to the destitute in our own land. And as it is the design of the General Assembly not to supersede the different ecclesiastical bodies connected with it, but to encourage and complete in eight volumes. The eighth volume give unity and efficiency to their action, so as to just on our table, carries the history down to the bring out the full adaptation and force of the death of Pope Nicholas V., in 1454, when it was Presbyterian system in Home Missions, the Pres- "evident that the exclusive dominion of Latin byteries are recommended to appoint Standing Christianity was drawing to a close." The recital Committees on Home Missions to explore their of this event is followed by a comprehensive surdestitutions; to select, and, if they think expe- vey, tracing, in successive essays, in a brilliant and dient, to nominate missionaries for their own field; highly instructive manner, the influence of Latin recommend the amount of their compensation: tures enjoin, and which has always characterized | to secure an annual contribution to the cause from | forming languages, the architecture, sculpture and each of their churches; to be a medium of coal- painting of the nations amid which it prevailed. munication between the Presbytery and the As- A full index to the eight volumes, comprising sembly's Committee; and to furnish annually to sixty pages, completes the volume. this Committee, on or before the 15th of April,

a detailed statement of the Home Missionary work within their bounds. commission the missionaries, taking care to appoint cultivated, English mind upon subjects which, as no one unacceptable to the Presbytery within heretofore handled by English Church Historians, whose bounds he is to labor; they shall give have lacked scholarly research and philosophical them all needful instruction as to the place and breadth of view, or which, as handled by the character of their labors, securing, as far as prac- thorough German, have been enveloped in cloud ticable, and regarding the advice and endorsement of the Presbytery as to the selection and and location of laborers, and their remuneration; they shall make the necessary appropriations to agents, exploring and itinerating missionaries, and congregations, it being understood that no appropriation shall be made to any congregation whose application is not endorsed by the Presbytery with which such congregation stands connected, or the Committee of Presbytery; and shall take measures to secure the effective co-operation of the Synods, Presbyteries, and churches, in the work of exploration, in securing missionaries, and in obtaining funds for the common

They shall keep a faithful record of their proceedings, and make an annual report of all their doings to the General Assembly. VI. The Treasurer shall take charge, of the moneys contributed to the cause; shall disburse them only upon the duly certified order of the committee, to whom he shall make report of the state of the treasury at such times as they shall direct, and give bonds annually for the faithful

NEW REVIEWS.

committee may determine.

THE "ARMY" ATLANTIC. The leading organs of opinion in the Free States are devoting hemselves to the all-engrossing business of upholding our government, and of imparting to the popular enthusiasm the important elements music, including our National Airs. The medley of stability, intelligence, and purpose. The last in which all these airs are included, is very fine, (June) number of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY en- and admirably arranged. ers heartily and effectively into this patriotic design; and no number in the entire forty-four which have been issued, could equal it in fitness and acceptableness at this time. Ten thousand copies, it is said, have been ordered from a single quarter, for distribution among the soldiers. The military articles are, American Navigation, a rapid review of our history as a maritime power, with especial reference to the epoch of the embargo of 1807; Denmark Vesey, the story of a dark plot among the negroes in Charleston for the massacre of the whites of that city in 1822, which exhibited, on the part of the blacks, all the qualities needful in organizing a widespread insurrection, and the memorials of which are so "incendiary" that they have been destroyed, in a vast number of instances, by the Carolinians; New York Seventh Regiment, a lively, picturesque description of that march four letters she forms such wondrous compositions, destined to be famous—to Washington via An- such infinite combinations, as no language of napolis, performed with the aid of the Massa- twenty-four letters can describe. Nature never chusetts Eighth, those universal Yankees, under | grows old; she has no provincialism. The lark General Butler, to whom full praise is rendered; Army Hymn, a noble effusion by Dr. Holmes, to be sung to Old Hundred, worthy of the tune the owl still hoots a B flat, yet loves the note, and and of the times; the Pickens and Stealins screams through no other octave; the stormy pe-Rebellion, a "state of the country" article, in trel is as much delighted to sport among the first which the position is taken that the President | waves of the Indian Ocean as in the earliest times; would have been amply sustained in an earlier appeal to the patriotism of the people. By Massachusetts undoubtedly he would.

MISSION SCHOOLS IN INDIA. "New York, May 20, 1861. REV. R. G. WILDER

MY DEAR SIR:-I have just finished the perusal of your volume on Mission Schools of the A. B. C. F. M. in India. I have read it with such intense interest, that I greatly desire to see it gaining a more rapid circulation. Please accept the enclosed \$15.00, and place that number of volumes in the hands of as many different pastors, and I will hope their misapprehensions may be which bears date November 5, 1795, contains the corrected by it as mine have been. * * * Yours most truly,

Should other benevolent persons desire to follow the above example, and place this volume in the hands of missionaries, ministers, or others, where it may do good service to the cause of Missions, it may do good service to the cause of Missions, the Editor will be happy to furnish it at about cost price, (\$9.00 per dozen) in case of such orders as shall reach him before embarking again for India, which he hopes to do in a few weeks.

Letters to his address may be sent to the care of Rev. A. E. Campbell, D. D., 156 Chambers St., New York.

In his will were the following paragraphs:—
"I enjoin it upon my executor to publish it in all the newspapers in Charleston, that I departed this life in the full persuasion that if I died in possession of a slave, I should not conceive myself admissible into the kingdom of heaven.

"Acquaint Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, of my decease, and request him to publish the above persuasion in that city."

THE PARTISAN LEADER, just issued by Messis RUDD & CARLETON, of New York, and for sale by Lippincott & Co., of this city, is among the literary curiosities of the century. Written in

a romance, the terrible realities which have inst burst upon our country. The author was the late light evenings, all written over with names. And Beverly Tucker, belonging to a Virginia family which originally emigrated from Bermuda, and his specific aim was to prepare Virginia as a whole the tidewater portion of it needed no prepara. tion-to follow the lead of South Carolina, when long as we allow, reading and writing. Our little printing-office, too, is the scene of like interest. There are many faithful type setters there, and the scene of the vain efforts of Mr. Calhoun's day. The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, speaking of this remarkable book, the sheets printed are read over before the ink is says that Prof. Tucker "wrote a quasi history, infully dry upon them. So it is on the canoes, sail-ing; words are given out by one and another for come out terrifically true. He fixed the point of time for his projected civil war in 1849, whereas it has come just twelve years later, having been gusto. Such is the interest about our school, and delayed by causes not foreseen by him. But in most other respects the history of Secession in 1860 and 1861 may be read in these pages, written and secretly printed so long ago as 1836. The they are quite masters of it, ask, not if they may now stop their study, but what they shall do for work is handsomely got up, and must draw attenmore reading? We are about printing portions tention not only in our country, but in Europe, as one of the most extraordinary books ever printed and without which our national history cannot he understood. It is indeed a 'Helper' book in both meanings of that word."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE, Messis. CARLTON & PORTER, of New York, give evidence of continued activity. They have issued a novel work of instruction in Scripture history and geography for Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes. alled LITTLE FOOT-PRINTS IN BIBLE LANDS, by J. H. Vincent, with an introduction by Rev. Dr T. M. Eddy. The plan embraces questions and answers, with chants and hymns, referring to, or actually reciting, the subject of the lessons, the maps and music being included in the comprehenive plan of the book. There are, also, many passable engravings, and a Gazetteer and Index, all complete in 139 12mo pages.

From the same source we have, also, LIPE MONG THE CHINESE, with characteristic sketches and incidents of missionary operations and prospects in China, by Rev. R. S. MACLAY, thirteen years missionary to China from the Methodist Episcopal Church. An interesting book, the first part of which is devoted to a description of the eculiarities of the Chinese people, the latter part eing more strictly missionary in its character. It is welcome as aiding to increase the interest felt. in this third part of the people of the whole earth, as an object of evangelical labors. The addendum is an account of a Christian Chinese Wed. ding which originally appeared in the columns of this paper from the pen of our correspondent in Fuh Chau. For sale by Perkenpine and Higgins,

Messrs. Sheldon & Co., of New York, have ecomplished a great work in troublous times, the issue of their beautiful and substantial library edition of MILMAN'S LATIN CHRISTIANITY, now Christianity on the belief, the literature, th

We congratulate the Christian public, and the publishers as well, on the completion of this noble enterprise. He who desires to possess himself of ART. V .- The Committee shall appoint and the views of a hearty and healthy, yet thoroughly or systematized into a dry formality, will find them here: the faults, to a considerable degree, avoided and the excellencies combined: a genial, readable. live history of men and things in what, for ages, was the leading section of the Church of Christ. While in many specialties we might find occasion for dissent, we freely commend the HISTORY OF LATIN CHRISTIANITY as a first-class work. For sale by W. S. & A. Martien, price \$1.50 per vol. in cloth, small 8vo.

PAMPHLETS AND MAGAZINES. From W. B. ZIEBER, South Third St., Philaelphia, we have received BLACKWOOD FOR MAY. containing: The Ministry and the Budget; Mrs. Beauchamp's Vengeance; Motley's History of the Netherlands: The Euthanasia of the Ottoman Empire; The Executor; The Origin of Species-a New Song; Stanhope's Life of Pitt.

Also THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, for May, containing: Present Movement in the Church of England-very able and instructive; Alexis de Tocqueville: Poems and Plays of Robert Browning; Bishop Herd and his Contemporaries; Raildischarge of his trusts, to such an amount as the committee may determine.

way Accidents; Motley's United Netherlands; Berkeley's Idealism; Dr. John Brown's How Subsectivæ; The Educational Question in Scotland; The Christian Architecture of Europe; The American Secession—the most candid and just of any of the extended discussions of our troubles by English writers.

PATRIOTIC MUSIC. We have received from Messrs. Ditson & Co., Boston, several pieces of

THE ECLECTIC FOR JUNE; W. H. BIDWELL, Editor and Proprietor, contains a rich variety o selected articles, 23 in number, with engraved portraits of Jackson, Clay, and Webster, in one plate, and accompanying biographical sketches. Many of the patrons of this valuable monthly will be glad to learn that an Index to the whole fifty volumes has been prepared, and will be mailed to any address, post-paid, for \$1.00. This, by rendering accessible the great stores of literary treasure contained in the work, will double its value. The price of the monthly is \$5.00 per annum.

NATURE'S ALPHABET.

Nature's alphabet is made up of only four letters-wood, water, rock, and soil; yet with those carols the same song in the same key as when Adam turned his delighted ear to catch the strain: birds that lived on flies laid bluish eggs when Isaac went out into the fields at eventide, as they will two thousand years hence, if the world does not break her harness from the orb of day. The sun is as bright as when Lot entered the city of Zoar. The diamond and the onyx, and the topaz f Ethiopia are still as splendid, and the vultures eye is as fierce as when Job took up his parable. In short, nature's pendulum has never altered its strokes.

A SOUTH CAROLINA MINISTER IN

An old number of the Philadelphia Gazette,

"Died, on the 6th of October last, at Beaufort, Should other benevolent persons desire to follow in South Carolina, the Rev. Mr. Matthew Tate,

suasion in that city."