the channel through which He operates, is the word of God and its living teacher, deeply imbued with its solemn and affecting truths. The loving pious heart of the faithful praying teacher, is not to be confined within her machinery of forms any more than is the Spirit of God Himself, who lives and breathes in him.

from the only hope of fallen ruined, man, for his own or the world's future, that "When He who is our life shall appear, then also shall we appear with Him in glory."

This is God's own great remedy for the perilous times of the last days. The hope of it has been the contained within an analytic property species in all ages. "God, or he at sinds times and in diverse manages are likely times and in diverse manages are likely to the contained with the c

Hence it is not at all surprising that the Sunday School Library, so important an appendage and auxiliary of the system, but so often containing injudicious, unsuitable, and even injurious books, should usurp the place of the Bible, become the great attraction to the children and containing injudicions. traction to the children, and actually create a distaste for the serious reading and study of the Scriptures. A very large portion of the Sunday School literature of the day is novelistic, of fictitious character, fabulous biography, and positively injurious, tending to create skepticism, because of beau ideals of piety, never actually met with in the ordinary walks of life. Widely, too, has the Sunday School usurped the place of the public preaching of the word on Sabbath afternoons by appropriating it for its exclusive accommodation. Thus, unintentionally, but indirectly, it has sanctioned and facilitated the tendency of the day to substitute for the sentiments and habits of our fathers those that will demoralize us. Our fathers regarded the Lord's day, not as a day of pastime, but as a sacred day, wholly to be devoted to God's worship. The foreign population with which the infidel atheistic revolutions of 1848, upon its religious observance, and openly denounce all protection of it by law as a trespass on their li-berty, demanding that it be made merely a day of sois an historical fact of deep significance, that, in the days of the noble army of Non-Conformists, of England, to whose firmness and fidelity we, as a free peoplc, are mainly indebted, under God, for some of our most valuable ideas of civil and religious freedom, ings, and to corrupt the masses. The book of sports and opposition to Sunday afternoon preachings of the word, went hand-in-hand together. It makes little difference in its practical results whether it be by the tyranny of the court of King Charles the First or the people, the Sabbath ceases to be a sacred day, wholly devoted to the worship of God. We shall find ourselves, ere long, in a fearful revolutionary struggle for our dearest rights and liberty, if we let the Sabbath afternoons be desecrated, as in Germany and continental Europe, and become a season for social amusement and festivity.

It fulls not within the limits either of our design

or of our time to suggest methods, or to dilate upon the necessity of guarding against the nascent evils and perils connected with the neglect, deliciency, and mischievous influences at work among us, in relation to the moral and religious instruction of the young. to the moral and religious instruction of the young. Present developments are replete with omens of evil and peril sufficient to excite our fears for the future, if more is not done than is now attempted to interweave with our whole system of public instruction, and through the mass of the young, as an all-pervading element, the religion of the Bible, that of Christ and his apostles, as of divine authority, the true, only rightful Lord of the conscience. Uhristianity is the safeguard of society, and the Sabbath the day to be consecrated wholly to its teachings.

If, through neglect or error, it should withdraw its protection, and a generation be allowed to grow up son against the throne and government of Christ. that repudiates its authority and disregards its teach ings, and dishonours the Lord's day, it is easy to foresee the anarchy and ruin that will await us.

6. The last source of evil and cause of peril we notice is the disguised infidelity at present seducing from the simplicity of faith. Open, foul-mouthed poorlsy, which, under the pretext of critical investiand investigations as to what in the Bible is human, and what is divine, form the instruments with which

The skepticism of scientific and literary men has done much to injure the popular faith in the Scriptures, and especially with many of our liberally educated young men. The Bible is too coarse, or too breast, which shall render judgment and give its imprimatur only to those parts of Holy Writ which are to be believed. Man is flattered by extravagant lands tions of his render judgment and give its in our land. Generations morally and religiously trained must constitute our strength and safety, if, as a landstions of his render judgment and give its income of his render judgment and give its income of his render judgment and give its income such as the institutions of learning in our land. Generations morally and religiously trained must constitute our strength and safety, if, as a laudations of his own reason, the supremacy of his own conscience, and his lofty capacities to work out for himself a religion and creed better suited to the advanced stage of modern civilization, the refinements of luxurious wealth, the discoveries and generalizations of modern science, the taste for the æsthetical and barbarous ages of Mosaic antiquity, whose habi-tudes were those of prompt undisputed submission to absolute authority. The well bred affectation of polite literature and polished society, and commercial idolatry of wealth, have induced a mood of mindwhich renders the Bible altogether an unwelcome visitant at the table, in the home, the social circle. truly remarked by a popular writer, "There is a stage of intellectual and literary sophistication, commingling false tastes, and the sardonic frivolity of luxurious modes of life, which will never consist with the feelings, the tastes, the habitudes that belong to a devout reading, study, relish and home use of the Whoever has had near acquaintance with leisurely cultivated life in this its advanced stage of fluence of such an atmosphere upon himself for a length of time, and has learned to relish the ironies, the mockeries, the spiritualisms of the region, with its soft intellectuality, and its Epicureanism, will too many between such a region and such a home. their appeal to the deeper principles of human

Theories of inspiration do more harm than good. What know we of the terminal lines between the soul and the body? How preposterous to attempt to have them! Every man, woman and child has a consciousness of both, and never suffers, by mistaking one for the other. So, the plain unsophisticated Bible reader, needs no critical treatise or appreciation of sesthetics, or scientific theory, or high priest of science, or rhe-torical or dramatical descriptions to give adaptation and efficacy to the sacred Scriptures, and make them subserve the great purposes of moral, religious and saving instruction, for which they are given, which they have subserved for thousands of years, and which, in despite of all the helps and medicaments and pretensions of Theological Empirics, they will continue to subserve, till they have every where heralded the

coming of the Lord. Theories of Creation, theories of Inspiration, theories of Millennium, may find favor with those who substitute reason for faith. But for all that is essential to the light, life, liberty, purity, lustre and blessedness of a walk with God, the Bible will stand forever lamb. Just as a nation comprises those called and substitute reason for faith. But for all that is essenconspicuous, as it ever has been, the brilliant pharos, by which the confiding Christian, like the mariner on by which the confiding Christian, like the mariner on the deep, may steer his bark safely on to the haven of tage of the Lord. It is for their safety, and ultimate everlasting rest. There is no need of a new theory of Inspiration or of a new principle of Biblical interpre-tation." We take the Bible proved to be and as entation." We take the Divise proved to be and as end dorsed of God, in whatever way its statements and teachings come to us, as good and true according to of our country, therefore, will depend upon the prevative of our country, therefore, will depend upon the prevative of our country. the plain obvious common sense meaning of its various styles of language interpreted by itself—just as good and true as is God Himself. It has been proved good and true as is God Himself. It has been proved to be His revelation, the word of God, and will continue to prove itself as he its own and mind and will continue to prove itself as he its own and mind and will continue to prove itself as he its own and mind and will continue to prove itself as he its own and mind and will continue to prove itself as he its own and mind and will continue to prove itself as he its own and mind and will continue to prove itself as he its own and mind tinue to prove itself so, by its own enduring and undying light, without the twinkling flickering illuminations of philosophy and science falsely so-called. Theories do but render its light obscure by the clouds of joy and mist they create. This only is needed that every hypothesis and theory, better or worse, should be put out of view—should be laid saide—should be

who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in times past to the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by His Son, whom He hath appointed heir of all things." Believing in the simplicity of faith, the word of His testimony, we rejoice in the coming of a glorious future, "though the earth be removed and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea." He shall take possession of His inheritance. "We shall reign upon the earth, made kings and priests unto God." Rev. v, 10.

The same word of God, the gospel of the Kingdom, which, as ministers of Christ, we are commissioned to which, as ministers of Christ, we are commissioned to preach in delivering this plain authoriative testimony is mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds. It has in ages past, wherever it has been received, illumined, vitalized, and rendered prosperous and happy every region and nation, whether darkened by idolatrous ignorance or bewildered by philosophic subtleties, and covered to evert its conservative and elevation this.

only ceased to exert its conservative and elevating this power when the Bible was thrust from its proper place, and faith in Jesus discarded for the dogmas of priests, the metaphysics of the schools, the teachings of man. Hence may we learn our RESPONSIBILITIES. Without entering into the details appropriate to this in the continental nations of Europe, have almost in-undated our large cities, have brought with them the sentiments and customs there prevalent in relation to the Sabbath. Already do they here make war prehending the various sources and causes of evil at work, it behooves us, in our several relations and all protection of it by law as a trespass on their liberty, demanding that it be made merely a day of social and festive recreation. No careful observer of the times can fail to see that the Sabbath, notwithstanding the noble efforts of a few, is fast losing its hold upon the hearts and consciences, even of a large portion of our churches, which have substituted a night service for public worship in the afternoon. It is an historical fact of deep significance, that, in the masses or the parties that bear rule, by setting examples of holy living and unwavering attachment to Christ. We are not to float at ease on the wave of false and corrupt public opinion; but to contend earnestly for the faith. We are set for the defence and confirmation of in this very way the despotic authority, a tyrannous Church and State, the enemy of vital godliness, sought to break down puritanical influence and teachare "many and weighty,"—our weapons are not carnel, but mighty through God. Our sufficiency is of Him, and if faithful to our trust, and in our work, whatever may be our toil, or however adverse and full of peril the times, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, whether gathering the sheaves of a plenteous harvest, or sighing over the abominations around us, or wearing out our lives in efforts to edify the Church and honor Christ we shall ever find occasion of thanks unto God, "who always causeth us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest the savour of His knowledge, by us in every place," 2 Cor. ii: 14, "being unto God a sweet savour of Christ," v. 15. Philosophical, dramatic, sensation preaching fall not within the range of our commission. The Lord Jesus Christ holds us responsible as His witnesses "by manifestation of the truth" to commend ourselves not to the taste, the humors, and the fashions every breast. The word which we preach must not be "yea and nay, for the word and promise of Christ is not yea and nay, for the word of God, which alone effectually worketh in them that believe." There have been martyrs for this word in times past. If need be, for the honor of Christ, or the salvation of men, we too must be willing to be such in perilous times of the last days. Tyranny and oppression on the one hand, and lawlessness and anarchy on the other, are alike rebellion against God and the sovereignty of Christ in the earth. If we through fear or favor become abettors of

Most sedulously should we watch the interests of Education. The Sunday school must be guarded and nourished; but especially must we seek to gain for the rising generation their early training in virtuous homes through the power of intelligent believing mothers' There can be no adequate substitute or se blusphemous rejection of the sacred Scriptures is not the infidelity of the times. It is the insidious Hymorality and religion as held by the Protestant faith. Its great radical facts to be received by our faith, gation and philosophical theories of the nature of such as the Deity of Christ, His miraculous incarnation the Inspiration of the sacred writers, from which we His explatory sacrifice, the reality and necessity of rehave most to fear. A more rational and liberal generation and sanctification by the Spirit through the Christianity, as it calls itself, like sappers and miners, is secretly laying its train for demolishing the foundations of our hope, which rests, implicitly and exclusively, on a "Thus saith the Lord." Questions taught effectually, must be inculcated by parents and preachers co-operating, according as we stand pledged to God and to each other to maintain and testify. A corrupt literature, a perverted press, in the absence of moral and religious education in our public schools, will soon train up a generation of evil doers if the church and ministry of Christ stand not fast by His great bastions, the sacred Scriptures, the word of His cated young men. The Bible is too coarse, or too testimony, against the power of the adversary. The old-fashioned, or too contrary to the teachings of piety of children and youth were the occasion of His modern science, or too replete with ancient barbar- rejoicing, and it should be an object of our earnest isms to be suffered to assume, according to the plain | prayers and efforts. "The joy of the Lord" should be common sense obvious import of its language, the the motto on our Educational banners which it beunqualified control of men's belief. There must be hooves the ministry and Church of Christ, as far as posa court of review and appeal established in every sible, to see flung to the breeze, and floating over our nation, we are to be preserved till the coming of the

Finally, beloved brethren, suffer us to stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance in a few closing words of exhortation. We live in perilous times. These perils enhance our responsibilities. Darkness covers the earth, and gross darkness the nations extensively, than he even would have been in the infantile, rude, as Isaiah predicted it would be before the Redeemer shall come to Zion and his glory be seen upon her. The world's future is in His hands. A fearful work of judgment it is predicted will he accomplish in the earth. In our own beloved country it is an hour of peril and suspense. Beacon lights flash along the horizon, indicating the blackness of the clouds that have been and are still rolling over us. What if the Lord hath made or the counting house. As it has been well and us first in these last days, to drink of the cup that is to be passed round among the nations to which He will send it, and with whom He "hath a controversy." We have already drunk deep of it, and become drunken, and shameful spuing has been on our glory. Yet does He stay his rough wind in the day of his East wind. The future of our own land is in His hands. It is well that it is there. But who feels not a deep solicitude to know what that future shall be? Are we, as a

refinement;—and whoever has felt the potent influence of such an atmosphere upon himself for a the anti-christian nations of Europe, to be dashed upon the brenkers? Loud and lofty have been and are the trumpetings of our nation's glory! Cheering and boastthink that a thousand leagues of interval are not of the justness of the nation's cause in its righteous war ful the promises we make to ourselves, on the ground against rebellion, of the millions of enslaved emancipawhere there is feeling and truth, within which the ted by proclamation, and of the prosperity to ensue to Scriptures—prophets and apostles—might be listened us by the advancement of the best and lasting interests to, and where those ministers of God might make of freedom, humanity and religion. God be praised for all the favor He hath shown us, and the proof that He hath heard the cry of those oppressed and in distress. It encourages to be often at His mercy seat, there to plead, "Lord, spare us, and give not thy heritage to re-

But it is pertinent to ask, are we, as a nation, the heritage of the Lord? Many of our Revolutionary fathers fondly believed we were, as they told us of what wonders he wrought in their day. But merely as an organized nation, with its constitution, rules, and institutions of government, we can claim no more than others having the ordinances of civil authority sanctioned by the providence of God: who yet perished, or even those of European and Orienta nations, over which hangs the towaring gloud of coming we and despition. towering cloud of coming wo and desolation. The only people that, as an organized nation, could lay just claim to be the heritage of the Lord, has long

since been broken to pieces as a potter's vessel, and the fragments scattered over all the globe. The Jews, both Israel and Judah, transgressed the covenant of God; and walked not in his statutes, until his wrath came upon them to the uttermost, and there was no remedy. chosen to be saints, can a plea be made, that indirectly dominion, or reign with Christ on the earth, that he now manages the affairs of the nations wherein they dwell, acting by commission of the Father, as the great Trustee and Administrator of God's Covenant, for the he put out of view—should be laid aside—should be and labor till he come. And as his witnesses, we must bear witness to his truth, honor, deity, and sovereignty A spurious Christianity has arisen, which is spreading over our land, akin to the apostacy ready to culminate in undisguised infidelity and atheism in the continental churches of Europe established by law, and is rising high above the horizon in England. It strikes from the Bible its grand central sun, the brightness of his Father's glory, and throwing a path of death over a lifeless, soulless form of false phase of Christianity ushers in a night of darkness. Denying the eternal Deity of Christ, the necessity, reality and efficacy of His atonement and righteousness, and of the renewing and sanctifying agency of His Holy Spirit; scoffing at his second coming, and thus shutting out the world, as far as its influence goes, from he blessedness of faith in Him, it would exclude us A spurious Christianity has arisen, which is spread. in the earth. The immediate sphere of our labor.

zealously, to preach the gospel of the grace of God, and labor for the salvation of men.

Let us be faithful to Him, in fulfilling the trust which and Rev. Henry E. Niles, of the Niagara Presbytery.

The Assembly proceeded to the election—when letter to General Washington. Thus the two nationalities of Church and State were reared together, and all was happy, hermonicus and respectively. He hath committed to us. We have much to do, to build up the waste places, to counteract the evils of war,

The Docke

and direct and prosecute the good works of benevolence required by the exigencies and perils of the times. The interests of our bleeding country, the preservation of its liberty and institutions of civil rule, the suppression of nexcusable and demented rebellion, the perpetuation of the Union—that has been so long, like the sun, raliating light and heat, and ministering life to our land—

for their promotion and diffusion:—peace with God, and

union with Christ, for the lost and ruined of our race-

peace and union among ourselves—peace and union, in the spirit of forgiveness, with brethren who once walked

with ns, but cast us out—peace and union with others who also once walked in union with us, but withdrew

who also once walked, in union with us, but withdrew, and repudiated the plan of our fathers—yea, peace and union, as far as possible, in unity of Spirit and bonds of brotherly love, with all who compose the body of Christ; the cause of Christian missions, at home and abroad, both in co-operation with others, and by instrumentalities of our own—the rebuke of vice and ungodliness,

and especially, of the evils of intemperance, the lawless ness and desecration of the Sabbath, it induces—the re formations needed in society—the education of youth

and their rescue from the snares spread for their feet-

prayerful and earnest effort for the salvation of men, the honor of Christ, and the preservation and power of his gracious presence, by his Spirit among us—are all objects that should ever elevate our aims, and direct our energies, far above the strifes of party, the din of busi-

Just as, by the blessing of God, we succeed in developing and promoting the piety of the church, over which God has made us overseers, by establishing and

tion, edifying example, moral heroism, and consistent character, tend to wield public sentiment, rebuke im-morality, and counteract the pernicious strifes of party.

For their sakes, God saves a nation otherwise justly ex-

worthy, and unfaithful rulers. Our branch of the

sults, if not as acceptable to partisan politicians, cer-

ainly as potent with intelligent, reflecting, and virtuous sitizens, as any other in the land. May it ever continue

do so. And may God grant us all, as the servants

f Christ, to be as true and faithful to him-yea, much

more so—than as we have been citizens, loyal to the government 1. The evils and perils of the times have

wollen greatly, and torrents of corruption threaten to

At the conclusion of the sermon, the Assembly

Rev. Henry Darling, the Permanent Clerk, and Rev. E. F. Hatfield, Stated Clerk, officiated as Secre-

On motion, the Assembly adjourned till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Dr. Cox nominated Prof. Henry B. Smith, of before it, with our Christian salutations

for decision to a committee of two.

. D., of Washington, D. C.

lew York Union Seminary.

hen read. l

Rev. Dr. P. H. Fowler was also nominated.

., and Rev. C. S. Armstrong were appointed to act

The roll was then called, and the delegates voted

Prof. Henry B. Smith, having received a majority

f the votes cast, was declared duly elected Modera

Rev. Dr. Cox and Rev. Dr. Skinner were appointed

committee to conduct the Moderator elect to the

Rev. Mr. Duffield addressed him as follows:-Iti

my duty to inform you, and to announce to this House, that you are duly elected to the office of Mo-

lerator of this General Assembly. For your gui-

lance in performing the duties of your office, and for

the direction of this Assembly in all their delibera-

ness that may come before you. [The rules were

olumbus last year, was not con municated, at that

ime, because this Assembly had adjourned before it

could reach them. The Moderator of that Assembly,

Dr. Beatty, addressed a statement of the action of

that Assembly to the retiring Moderator. A copy of his letter and of the letter of the retiring Modera-

or in reply, are put into your hands, with the re-

uest, that at an early day, it may be specially prought before the attention of the Assembly, so

hat, if they see proper, the correspondence desired

Having now read these rules of order for your in

truction as Moderator, and for the direction of mem-

Almighty God may direct and bless all the delibera-

tions of this General Assembly to the glory of His name and for the edification and comfort of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S., I resign my place

PROF. SMITH, on taking the chair, said:-I tende

nis reverend Assembly my sincere thanks for the ho

nor they have conferred upon me in placing me in this position. When I recollect the long roll of illus-

rious names of those who for more than seventy years

have occupied this post—when I think of their admi-rable qualities as presiding officers and the services they have rendered to the church—then, in proportion

to my estimate of the honor of being placed in the line

of their succession, is my consciousness of my own im-perfections and comparative unfitness for this respon-sible post. I should be most reluctant to assume it,

did I not feel that I may rely upon the same kindness

you have shown in calling me to the office, to sustain

and give me counsel in the process of the business that will be brought before us. We have heard read the rules by which we are to be

guided. Let me invoke, brethren, your special atten-

ion to those rules—rules of courtesy—rules of order—

ules designed to facilitate the dispatch of business so

We are met together, futhers and brethren, in an

nportant epoch in the history of our church, because

n important epoch in the history of our beloved coun-

ry. We are in the midst of the crisis and juncture of our nation's destiny; and under these circumstances

which we feel how small is the power and how vain

he wisdom of man, it is especially becoming a church

of Christ congregated together to bear upon its heart the welfare of its country and commend it in every

rayer to the favor and blessing of Almighty God, that

the institutions we received from our fathers may be handed down, and the great fundamental interests of

his republic may be perpetuated. The Presbyterian

Church has been from the beginning a loyal church; and every day we have fresh occasion to bless God for

the manner in which be has led this branch of the

church, when we see how the principles for which we

have stood through evil report and through good report

are receiving fresh vindication in the advancing pro-

Brethren I invoke your kindness and courtesy in my

pray you above all to join with me in invoking the

deprivate the property of the contract of the delication of

endeavors to administer the duties of this office; and

that time may not be needlessly consumed.

nd office as Moderator.

ers in the fransaction of business-praying that

may be initiated during the progress of the Assem-

Dr. Smith being conducted to the platform:

ras organized with prayer. Rev. Dr. Duffield took the chair as Moderator.

ness, the booming of cannon, and the roar of war.

diating light and heat, and ministering life to our land—and the re-establishment of its peace, unity, and prosperity, are all objects dear to every loyal heart, and that commend themselves to ours, by strong and sacred ties and obligations. In the manner in which these responsibilities, in general, have been met by ministers and people in our connexion we stand, as a church, conspicuous for its patriotism, its loyalty to the Union, its appreciation of liberty, its abhorrence of oppression, slavery, and tyranny, in every form, and its devotion to the cause of humanity. God grant that we may ever abide true and faithful to these great interests.

But great and important as they are, there are others of still weightier and grander moment. "Peace on earth, good will to men, and glory to God in the highest," are the watchwords from heaven, and the great arrangements, submitted a report recommending that the Assembly meet at 9 o'clock in the morning, and sit till one o'clock; that they reassemble at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, and adjourn at 52 o'clock, and that

> held, be 8 o'clock. The report of the committee was adopted. The Moderator then laid before the Assembly documents in regard to the correspondence with the General Assembly, (O. S.) which were read as follows: Sleubenville, Obio, June 6th, 1863. Rev. Dr. Geo. Daffield, Moderator.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:-I have the great pleasure of communicating to you as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church recently met in Cincinnati, the accompanying document, being a minute adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which met in Columbus.

The expressions of all the members with regard to a correspondence with your branch of the Presbyterian family were of the kindest character, and the action was had with entire unanimity. It was much regretted at the time that, as your Assembly had closed its ses-Just as, by the blessing of God, we succeed in deeloping and promoting the piety of the church, over
which God has made us overseers, by establishing and
increasing the faith of her members, by exciting and
increasing their benevolence, do we secure and give effidirecting their benevolence, do we secure and give effiat the earliest information of a favorable action by and prosperity. The children and people of God form you, we shall be pleased to nominate commissioners an invaluable leaven in society; their godly conversa-

to your Assembly.

I am instructed by our assembly to accompany this with our Christian salutations to you and to the body over which you preside. With earnest prayer that such spiritual blessings may be bestowed, from posed to his destroying judgments, and even overrules our covenant God, upon the whole Church which or good, the mistakes and errors of incompetent, un-

your represent.

I remain, Dear Sir, with respect and esteem, your brother in the hope of the Gospel.

CHAS. C. BEATTY, Moderator of the Gen. Ass. of the Pres. Ch. U. S. A. ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT COLUMBUS, O. "In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in session at Columbus, Ohio, the matter of a fraternal correspondence, by Commissioners, with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (N. S.), in sweep the nation to destruction. Be it our aim and honor, to stand firm like the rock, to resist the dashing

session at Cincinnati, Ohio, being duly considered, is decided as follows:

"This Assembly having considered several overtures sent to it by a few of the Presbyteries under its care, proposing that steps should be taken by it towards an organic union between this Church and the Church under the care of the Presbyterian General Assembly (N.S.,); and, having determined against the course proposed in said overtures, has also been informed that the other General Assembly AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly convened at 4 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Duffield.

Assembly convened at 4 o'clock, and was sion on similar overtures laid before it by a certain number of its own Presbyteries. Of its own motion, this General Assembly, considering the time The Clerk read the minutes of the morning session. to have come for it to take the initiative in securing The roll of commissioners to the Assembly was a better understanding of the relations which it judges are proper to be maintained between the On motion, it was ordered that the cases of those two General Assemblies—each body sending to the elegates present, without commissions, be referred of decision to a committee of two.

The Moderator, Dr. Duffield, stated that the Asembly was now prepared to receive nominations for foderator.

Rev. Robt. Adair nominated Rev. John C. Smith,

The Moderator will communicate this deliverance to the Moderator of the other Assembly, to be laid

Copy of a letter addressed by the Moderator of the The nominations being closed, Rev. S. G. Spees, D. General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convened in Cincinnati, Ohio. REV. G. DUFFIELD. To the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, convened at Columbus, Ohio, Rev. Chas. C. Beatty, D. D.

DETROIT, June 20th, 1862. Rev. CHAS. C. BEATTY, D. D.:-Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, etc.,

inst., with the accompanying copy of the 'delivetions, it is my duty, before I leave this seat, to read to you and to this House, the rules contained in the lative to the matter of a correspondence by commissioners with the body, I have the honor for the time records of this Assembly, which, I doubt not, will be sioners with the bod carefully observed by both in conducting the busi-

> Saturday evening, the 24th ultimo, before hearing of the action of the Gen. Ass. at Columbus, it would nual friendly interchange of commissioners" between the two bodies, and also the names of delegates to attend the next meeting of the Gen. Ass. at Peo-

It will afford me pleasure at the earliest period of the sessions of the next General Assembly at Philada., D. V., to lay your communication, with the accompanying document, before that body, that the interchange of commissioners, as proposed, may take

Mileage—George W. Lane, Benedict D. Stewart, terchange of commissioners, as proposed, may take place before the adjournment of the next two assembled Edgar B. Starr.

I have directed the Stated Clerk to transmit to you a certified copy of the action of the General Assembly at Cincinnati, evincing the entire cordiality with which such a correspondence will be commenced and che-

Had not my return to this city been delayed, I should in accordance with the sentiments of many members of the General Assembly, at Cincinnati, have expressed fraternally my own and their great satisfaction in the prospect of intercourse between bodies too closely and vitally united to remain permanently estranged to each other. A fit of sickness since my return has prevented an early reply to your favor awaiting me.

preside. Our prayers ascend for your peace and pros-With sentiments of respect and cordial esteem, I re main yours in the sufficiency of the Gospel. GEORGE DUFFIELD. Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyte-

rian Church of the U.S. A. The documents were, on motion, referred to a special The assembly then adjourned till to morrow morning not believe it is in the heart of a loyal church like FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22.

The Assembly met at 9'clock, and spent a half hour in devotional exercises. Professor H. B. Smith, the Moderator, offered an appropriate prayer in opening the proceedings. This was followed by the reading of the tenth chapter as a body to attach ourselves in any manner to any of the Gospel according to John, and the singing strictly ecclesiastical—to that I have serious objecof the twenty-seventh hymn.

The Moderator desired that these initiatory reli-

gious exercises should be the key note of all the proceedings of the Assembly, and that in all of their work they would do all for the glory of God.

Dr. Mills, Secretary of the Education Committee remarked that the Assembly met on historic ground—they met in the First Church erected under go into this Union League movement with the greatthe denomination here. It was the place of meeting of many distinguished General Assemblies. The speaker was present as a member of the General men who belong to different political parties from Assembly in 1840, composed of eighty-seven members, who met in the lecture room of this Church. Of these members he recognised but one other members here. ber now present, and that was the venerable father before him, the Rev. Dr. Cox.

I pray you above all to join with me in invoking the blessing of the great Head of the church, without whose presence all our deliberations are vain, that he would come here and inspire us with His own Spirit, giving unto all of us that wisdom which is from above, which is first pure, then peaceable, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy. So shall the deliberations and conclusions of this General Assembly redound not only to our welfare as a church, but also to the welfare of our land, to the welfare of the whole kingdom of Christ, throughout the earth and to the glory of God's name.

The Moderator stated, that the first business in order, was the election of temporary clerks.

In one, but I am here in this Assembly on strictly ecclesiastical business of the work of evangelization in Buffalo. New York, which he said was most satisfactory.

Rev. Or. Said he could corroborate the General Assembly in the first business of his brother from Buffalo. He said that it words of his brother from Buffalo. He said that it will be divided, and that the will we adopt a vote of thanks to this association, we will not attach ourselves to any political organization whatever.

At the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Adair, Rev. Dr. Brainerd, who was present, was called on to address the first business in off April. The General Assembly met soon after, and Dr. Rodgers, the Moderator, addressed a most order, was the election of temporary clerks.

DR. HUNTINGTON made a few remarks concern-

together, and all was happy, harmonious, and patriotic. Until the troubles of 1837, which succeed-The Docket was then read by the Stated Ciers.

How. Otis Allen, of Albany, moved that the rules of the last General assembly in its deliberations.

The Docket was then read by the Stated Ciers.

But union and truth was known in the Church. It is should be so now, and the speaker hoped that if any committee were to prepare an expression of the feelings of the Church on the national questions, he should be happy to let them have copies of the let-The Motion was agreed to.

On Motion of Rev. Dr. Cox, the subject of printing the roll was referred to the Stated Clerk.

Rev. Dr. Spear moved that it be the order of the day immediately after the devotional exercises on day immediately after the devotional exercises on affairs brought to his mind the antithesis of the prophet Devil Theorem to devote the prophet Devil Theorem to the prophet prophet Daniel, where he says: "Jerusalem shall be builded in troublous times." At 9½ o'clock, the Assembly was opened for business by the reading of the minutes of yesterday af-

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. On motion of Rev. Dr. Spear, it was Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to repare, and submit to this Assembly for adoption, a uitable minute in respect to the state of the country.

The following named gentlemen were appointed

s the committee:-Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. T. H. Skinner, D. D., Rev. Samuel T. Spear, D. D., Hon. Otis Allen, and Mr. W. S. Griffith. COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE. The followthe hour for the evening sessions, if any should be ing gentlemen were announced as the Commit-tee on the Communication from the General Assem-bly of the Presbyterian Church met at Columbus,

May, 1862:

Rev. S. T. Spear, D. D., Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D.,
Rev. S. H. Gridley, D. D., Mr. W. A. Booth, Hon.
Chauncey N. Olds.

PLACE OF MEETING NEXT YEAR.

On motion, the Assembly proceeded to consider he subject of the place of the next meeting.

Rev. Dr. Cox nominated Phila. He considered this the metropolitan city of this branch of the Presbyterian Church, and thought that it would be best, generally, for the Assembly to meet there. He believed that their presence here next year was cordially desired by the Presbyterians of Phila.

Hon. Mr. Allen, of Albany, had no objection to the control of the c Phila., as the place of meeting, but could not admit sions, we could not have presented this to you before its adjournment. We hope that you will lay it before your Assembly at so early a period of its next meet.

York, on account of the glorious revivals that had

> place of meeting. He confessed his attachment to Phila., on account of the many associations connected with it; but he thought the General Assembly should go, from year to year, to different parts of the country. Many of the Western people who could not attend the Assembly, if held at an eastern point, would be glad to attend its sessions, if held west of the Allegheny mountains. He would be glad to support Milwaukee for the meeting of the next Assembly, if that should be proceeded. oly, if that should be proposed; but in the absence of such a suggestion, he was in favor of Dayton.
> The people of that city would extend to the Assembly a most cordial welcome. Rev. C. Brown (Phila.,) expressed himself in favor

Elder R. Scarritt nominated St. Louis. Mo. Rev. J. Crowell nominated Newark, N. J. Rev. Mr. Huntingdon nominated Rochester, N. Y. Rev. Mr. Norton declared himself in favor of Dayton. In large cities, the meetings of the Assembly did not excite as much interest, or do as much good, as when held in smaller cities. He was sure that the Assembly would be very hospitably received by the people of Dayton.

Rev. Mr. McLlean, of St. Louis, advocated the claims

Rev Mr. Huntington withdrew the nomination of Rochester, it having been suggested to him to do so from the fact that the American Board of Foreign Missions are to meet there this year. REV. DR. Cox withrew the nominations of Philadel-

re were 5 votes for New ark, N. J., 10 votes for St. Louis, 181 votes for Dayton. Dayton, Ohio, was therefore fixed as the place for the next meeting of the Assembly.

On motion, it was Resolved, that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the next meeting the Assembly at Dayton. Revs. Joseph Chester and Mr. E. P. Starr were appointed as the committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES. The Moderator announced the appointment of the following committees:-Judicial Committee-Ministers: S. H. Cox, D. D. S. H. Gridley, D. D., G. S. Pierce, D. D., R. S. Crampton. Elders: J. W. Fairfield, Spencer Kel-

logg, S. H. Matthew.

Bills and Overlures—John C. Smith, D. D., S. G. Spees, D. D., Selden Haines, Alfred Eddy, F. A., Noble, J. M. Gillette. Elders: Ambrose White, W. A. Booth, J. A. Foot, W. D. Wolcott, S. H. Lee, Church Polity—Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., W. S. Leavitt, J. B. Bittinger, Charles S. Le Duc, M. F.

Liebenan, Charles Brown. Elders: Otis Allen, John L. Knight, D. Gillmure, C. N. Olds, George Kellogg, Foreign Missions—Ministers: Albert Barnes, W. On my return to this city from a visit into Kentucky, made after the adjournment of Gen. Ass. at Cincinnati, I had the pleasure to receive your very courteous and fraternal communication of the Gen.

Home Missions—S. T. Spear, D. D. Walter Clark, D. D., Thompson Bird, D. M. Moore. Elders: Alex. Duncan, S. Kelsey, W. C. Harp, W. D. Moore, A. Education-George E. Day, D. D., W. M. Hoyt,

being to represent.

Had not the Gen. Ass. at Cincinnati adjourned on L. H. Sargent, L. G. Day, Q. R. Noyes, T. H. Loomis, D. B. Westlake. Publication-Philip Fowler, E. W. Funel, Joseph liver to you, and which relate to matters that have have been made my pleasing duty to have antranspired since the adjournment of the Assembly. The action of the General Assembly which met at Columbus lest very way not seem to the description of the General Assembly which met at Columbus lest very way not seem to the description of the General Assembly which met at Columbus lest very way not seem to the description of the General Assembly which met at Columbus lest very way and the description of the General Assembly which met at Columbus lest very way and the description of the General Assembly which met at Columbus lest very way and the description of the General Assembly which met at Columbus lest very way and the description of the General Assembly which met at Columbus lest very way and the description of the General Assembly which met at Columbus lest very way and the description of the General Assembly which met at Columbus lest very way and the description of the General Assembly which met at Columbus lest very way and the description of the General Assembly which met at Columbus lest very way and the description of the General Assembly which met at Columbus lest very way and the description of the General Assembly which met at Columbus lest very way and the description of the General Assembly which met at Columbus lest very way and the description of the General Assembly which met at the description of the General Assembly which met at the description of the General Assembly which met at the description of the General Assembly which met at the description of the General Assembly which met at the description of the General Assembly which met at the description of the General Assembly which met at the description of the General Assembly which met at the description of the General Assembly which met at the description of the General Assembly which met at the description of the General Assembly which met at the description of the General Assembly which met at the description of the General Assembly which m Narrative-John Crowell, F. S. Howe, G. D. A. Hebard, F. W. Graves. Elders: L. Russell, W. J. Wilson, M. D., Hon. L. Paine, Charles Eustian. Leave of Absence—David B. Gregory, L. L. Carr, W. J. Essick, John M. Boal. Elders: D. D. Dayton, M. D., Oliver Ford, M. D., E. P. Searles, M. D. Devotional Exercises-Jeremiah M. Miller, J. E. Cary, Jos. Gord n. Elder: W. E. Tenbrock, H. W.

INVITATION OF PHILADELPHIA UNION LEAGUE AND VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON. REV. D. Cox: I hold in my hand a document which I approve, and which has been handed to me with a request to bring it before the Assembly. It comes from an organization of this city of very great respectability in every way—in its personelle, its plan and its objects. It was presented to me by Rev. Dr. Brainerd, who requested me to bring it be fore you. The invitation is as follows: To the Moderator of the General Assembly

Sin:—The Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia, have the honor to inform you that the names of the members of the General Assembly have been placed on the list of visitors admitted to the Accept, my dear sir, my Christian salutations to been placed on the list of visitors admitted to privileges of the League House, for one months yourself and the General Assembly over which you Attest. George H. Boker, Sec'y. Phila. May 20th, 1863.

> This invitation is extended cordially, and if the Assembly be pleased to accept it, we might, to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock, (Dr. Brainerd designates that time,) go from this place and visit the hall of the Association. The Doctor informs me that on many accounts it is one of the most suggestive and agreeable places to which members could go. I do this to refuse to accept such an invitation. Hon. Mr. Allen. I desire that the question on this matter be divided. I am in favor of our adopting a vote of thanks to this Association for tendering us the use of their room, library, papers, &c., as a means of intelligence; but as to our adjourning

On last Monday morning at 9 o'clock, in the City of Albany, I presided over a Union League preliminary meeting, which was immediately followed by the adoption of a call, signed by 800 names, for a est zeal; but I have come to Philadelphia for strictly ecclesiastical business. In my own church we have myself; that makes no difference; if I choose to at-tend a Union League, I will; but when they have commissioned me to come here, and the church has taken collections to send me here, I think I am out of place, if I attend any political gathering whatever. I expect to renew the performance of my duties as a citizen as soon as I return to my home, but I am ing the progress of the work of evangelization in here in this Assembly on strictly ecclesiastical busi-

The second of th

for the purpose of accommodating these worthy men, and the arrangements have extended by gratuitous abor and contributions, until now a regiment of that we are for our country at all times. I hope that soldiers can be fed at one time. I think that every member of the General Assembly will be pleased to House in a body will be adopted. risit that place.

I will state in regard to the visit to the hall of the Union League, that the matter was designed simply to be informal—not that we should go as members of the General Assembly, but as individuals. I designated 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon as the time, that I might go with members and intro-

Rev. Dr. SKINNER. I cannot see the force of the objection raised by Mr. Allen. I regard this as a matter not connected with party politics at all; it relates to a subject next only in importance to the direct interests of the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ. It is a matter concerning the salvation of our dear country; and I hope we shall not be backward as an ecclesiastical holy in expressing. be backward as an ecclesiastical body in expressing, in the most decisive and emphatic manner, our sympathy with the interests of our beloved country.

Rev. Mr. Crowell. Why should we go on
Saturday afternoon, when the members will be

Rev. Mr. Crowell. Why should we go on Saturday afternoon, when the members will be scattered in every direction. If we go this afternoon, probably three times as many will be able to go. I move an amendment to that effect.

Rev. Mr. Adair. I wonder that there should be any hesitancy in relation to this question. I sympathize fully with the views of Dr. Skinner. I entered the house of this association for the first time this morning, and I was overwhelmed with the grandeur, the magnificence of everything. No one can visit that place without realizing that it is not merely the politicians who are engaged in preserving the interests of our country. This is a movement of the first men of our city—the men of money—the men who have never mingled in political life, but who feel that their all is at stake, and who say, "God helping us, we will take care of our country." This is not one of your political club-rooms. Going there you will see among the see some of those flags that have been tattered on the battle fields of the country. You will see influence in Philadelphia—the thinking, calm, unpolitical men, who have never dabbled in politics, are now earnestly uniting for the salvation of the nation. From this association and this house there is to emanate an influence which shall be vastly instrumental in strengthening the cause of the country in this perilous hour. As soon as I had visited the club-room this morning, I suggested to Dr. Brainerd that he should secure an invitation from the association for the General Assembly to visit the place, for I wanted

my brethren to share with me in the satisfaction of knowing that there is such a place and such an association in our city. This Union League is now issuing documents, some of which are going to men understand that we are still a nation, and that we are not going to consent to the dissolution and destruction of our country. By such associations as these, the energies of those patriotic men who have not dirtied their hands with politics, are being. united in the firm purpose to stand by this Govern-ment. When the question is whether we shall give our countenance and encouragement to such a ovement as this, we ought not to allow ourselves to be deterred by any intimation that it is politi-

I hope that we shall visit the rooms of this association in a body, and I would that our wives, our daughters and our sons could go along with us. I is, how shall we regulate the animal locomotion would that we could have anew impulse of patriotism, thither. Are we afraid to go as an ecclesiastical such as there was in the time when the Hall of Inependence was made memorable. REV. MR. CLARK, of Illinois-Mr. Moderator, I can comprehend no scruples against our accepting this nvitation, and going to that house ecclesiastically,

which would not bear equally against our passing resolutions ecclesiastically. It strikes me that in accepting this invitation as an ecclesiastical body, to be rendered by this body. I hope that we shall go we simply extend the right hand of fellowship to others who are willing to act loyally in conjunction upport and co-operation.

Rev. C. Brown, of Philadelphia.—Perhaps Brohave already accepted the kind invitation given us by this League, and have thus shown our appreciation of the merits of this organization. Why should | HON. JOHN A. FOOTE, of Cleveland. I have we not simply have it understood that at a given hour the members of this Assembly, accompanied by Dr. Brainerd, will visit the hall of this association, in response to the invitation. For one, I cannot concurred to the invitation. For one, I cannot concurred to the invitation. For one, I cannot concurred to the invitation of this assembly, to go to any bouse of this absentage however.

MR. LEAVITT, of the Hudson Presbytery.—Mr. Moderator, the time is coming when we shall not regret any decent or earnest thing that we may have lone to express our own loyalty, or to encourage the ecclesiastical action. I agree with the suggestion made by Hon. Mr. Allen. Ethink that we have done everything that is necessary to be done with respect to the invitation of the Union League, when we have try and to our God. respectfully received that invitation, and voted to accept it. Beyond that, I think the General Assemly had better leave the matter just as it is. There danger that by action of the kind proposed, we may be understood as being an ecclesiastico-political body. I think that we ought to avoid that. The invitation of the loyal League, (an organization not General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church stands political,) then when the question shall come up on in such a position that its loyalty cannot be questioned. We gain nothing by going to any club-room, however magnificent it may be. From what I know of the impressions which votes of this kind make upon our public men. I think that when we have accepted and acknowledged the invitation we have

them, that the members might meet together infor- | members of this ecclesiastical body. It is to be taken mally, and go from here to visit the Union League for granted that every minister and elder is loyal. Now, it seems to me that this League has been ormally, and go from here to visit the Union League House.

I will relieve the difficulty of Judge Allen by saying that there is no obligation in this League but loyalty to the country, and about that there cannot be two parties. Nothing more than simple loyalty to the country is the obligation of its members. If the association were anything beyond that, I would not presume to invite the General Assembly to visit its rooms.

While I am on the floor, allow me to say, Mr. (unfortunately not signed.) inviting the General Assembly also to visit the Refreshment Saloon at the foot of Washington Street.

We have fed 500,000 soldiers passing through this city. This benevolent enterprise began by plain, poor women, carrying their coffee to the side-walk for the soldiers; afterwards a boat-shed was taken for the purpose of accommodating these worthy men, demagogues. Let us show by our action on this subject that we are not ashamed to have it known that we are for our country at all times. I hope that

House in a body will be adopted.

Rev. Dr. Brainerd. As I have been the occasion of this discussion, may I be allowed to say that it would be perfectly satisfactory, I think, to the mem duce them.
The Permanent Clerk read the invitation from the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, as follows:

To the Presbyterian Convention. Gentlemen: our saloon and hospital, not that it has any architectural beauty to recommend it to notice; it is only the purpose to which it is dedicated—the feeding of troops and caring for the sick and wounded passing through our city, to and from the seat of war, that claims any merit. If you should propose so to do, we would be happy to know the time.

The Moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, that the moderator put the operation of the seat of war, the moderator put the countries of the seat of war, the moderator put the countries of the seat of war, the moderator put the countries of the seat of war, the moderator put the countries of the countri

the purpose to which it is dedicated—the feeding of troops and caring for the sick and wounded passing through our city, to and from the seat of war, that claims any merit. If you should propose so to do, we would be happy to know the time.

The Moderator put the question on accepting the invitation of the Union League to visit their rooms, and it was agreed to unanimously.

Rev. Dr. Cox. I move informally, (I hope it will not go upon the minutes,) that the members meet here, to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, so that they can go in an orderly and convenient manner to the rooms of the Union League.

Hop. Mr. Allen of Albany. That gentleman who does not know that this Union League is as emphatically a political organization as a "Wide Awake" Club in 1860, has a great deal to learn.

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Rev. Dr. Skinner. I do not feel, Sir, the force of Dr. Smith's remarks, to the effect that our public men are to be unfavorably impressed by our ecclesiastical action. Sir, in my heart of hearts I have the conviction that our public men are to have a new impression made upon their minds, and that we are not yet to take the sentiment of our public men as Hon. Mr. Allen. If it is informal, we want no motion of this kind—what has been said is sufficient. I hope for myself that we shall not take any formal action on these political organizations. rectify the sentiment of our public men in respect

an ecclesiastical body, to express our sympathy with those who have consecrated themselves, their lives, their all, to the salvation of our nation. REV. MR. CLARK, of Illinois. If we visit this

of our country. This is not one of your pointed club-rooms. Going there you will see among the decorations the flag of the nation, and you will also be found that it states that the names of the Assemble for the baye here tattered on bly have been entered on their books as visitors of everything to indicate that the men of wealth and the League, their privileges to extend for thirty days. That League is in the habit of issuing invitations of this kind to gentlemen of the city and elsewhere; I have such an invitation in my pocket. It is designed that the members shall enjoy the advantage of the hall as a reading room, or place of resort. I apprehend that the Union League did not contemplate that the Assembly should go there as an Assembly; the meaning of the invitation was that at any time the members of the Union League would be happy to see gentlemen of the Assembly. All that would be necessary in such a case would be that there should be some method of certifying the position of the members of the Assembly who might go there; therefore, Dr. Brainerd offers to conduct them, and introduce them in that capacity, so that they may Great Britain to make her people and her states- go at any time afterward when they may feel disposed. I think there is force in the objection made in regard to going as an ecclesiastical body-not as to the spirit of the proposition, but from the fact that it is not what is contemplated by the League. Rev. Dr. Spear. We have decided as an ecclesiastical body, first, to render our thanks to this Union League for their invitation; we have done Union League for their invitation; we have done this with no scruples, no difficulty, and no "dabbling in the dirty stream of politics," as it is called. In the second place, we have decided to accept the invitation; and we have done it as an ecclesiastical body; and no one is alarmed. Now, sir, we come to the detail of that idea; and the simple question thither. Are we afraid to go as an ecclesiastical body lest politics and religion should be unlawfully combined? I hope not, sir. We have committed the error (if there he any error) in accepting the invitation at all; and if our going as an organized ecclesiastical body headed by the Moderator and Stated Clerk, and all the clerks, if you please—if all this will add a single ounce to the practical influence

Sir, I protest out and out against this doctrine with us. I think we should here pledge them our that there is a necessary repugnance between relisupport and co-operation.

that there is a necessary repugnance between religion and politics. [A voice, "Amen."] Politics is REV. C. Brown, of Philadelphia.—Perhaps Brother Adair may consider that I belong to the slow-coach line, when I declare that notwithstanding the very fervid address which he has made, I cannot altogether agree in his conclusions. I am not a party preaches loyalty on the Sabbath day loyalty in the man; I am no politician whatever; but I am a Union man; I am a Union League man. I think, loyalty anywhere, and loyalty everywhere. In that offer what Indee Allanda, and the control of the nowever, that after what Judge Allen has said, we specially sensitive lest some fossil remains of an old, may be well satisfied from the fact that he has pre- antiquated foryism should perchance be re-animated may be wen satisfied from the fact that he has presided over a Union League, that a man may oppose this action, and still possess a thoroughly loyal heart. The remarks which that gentleman made have great weight on my mind, and I fully coincide with them.

Assembly will fix a time when we shall convene I think that we can adopt a plan which will suit the here, and following Dr. Brainerd and the Moderafeeling of all, and accomplish every purpose. We tor, go to that place; and we will honor the Union

meeting or any house of this character, however highly I may appreciate its purposes, I would be inclined to say that such action would not be entirely clined to say that such action would not be entirely clined to say that such action would not be entirely in place for the General Assembly. I might go further, and say that I think that the Presbyterian Church of the United States, should be remarkably cautious in acting as a body upon such invitations as this. I trust that any member who cannot vote is a time of peril in the Free States. To a great extent we do not know how strong loyalty is, or how weak it is. With regard to my own constitutions of our going as an acclesiation had a strong to the state of the strong loyalty is and the strong loyalty is an acceptable of the strong loyalty is a strong loyalty in the strong loyalty is a strong loyalty in the strong loyalty in the strong loyalty is a strong loyalty in the strong loyalty in the strong loyalty is a strong loyalty in the strong loyalty in the strong loyalty is a strong loyalty in the strong loyal as this. I trust that any member who cannot vote in favor of our going as an ecclesiastical body, to that place, will not be considered as wanting in loyalty, or as not concurring in heart with the object of the Union League.

Inow weak it is.

With regard to my own constitutions and individual, but as a representative to a Union League. The crisis of the country demands that we should act boldly and decisively. Let the sint hearted if they choose decline to incomplete. faint-hearted, if they choose, decline to join in our action as an Assembly upon this invitation; I am in favor of our accepting the invitation, and visiting the house as a body. The cause in which this loyalty of others. The time is coming when we shall League is engaged is one for which we have given regret any decent or earnest thing that we may have been afraid to do:

Rev. Dr. Smith, of Washington, D. C.—Mr. Moderator, I have been pastor of a church in Washington City for some twenty-four years, and I know a duty which we owe to ourselves and our constituents. considerable about the views that public men take of ents, to march to the very verge on this question

> REV. MR. TAYLOR, of Steuben Presbytery. The question is now, whether we shall make ourselves consistent or inconsistent. Two General Assemblies

cepted and acknowledged the invitation, we have gone far enough. I agree with the suggestion made by Mr. Brown, that this had better be left as a matter entirely voluntary with individual members, and that the General Assembly should take no action. that the General Assembly should take no action whatever as to going to that room.

Rev. Mr. Graves. It seems to me that the members of this Assembly cannot make a distinction between their lovalty as individuals and their lovalty as a lovalty as individuals and their lovalty as a lov tween their loyalty as individuals and their loyalty as The Moderator. There was an amendment to fix