# GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THURSDAY. THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1863.

The Assembly met at 9 o'clock, A. M., and spent an

Personal Explanation.

Rev. Dr. Spran having obtained leave to make a Mr. Moderator: I have occasion to know that my position in respect to the first of the series of resolutions adopted yesterday, on the state of the country, was misapprehended by some members of this body. I see also, that I am not fairly represented by one of the daily papers of this city. If, there-fore, the Assembly will grant me the privilege of making a few remarks in order to correct these misisions, less for my own sake than the cause, I shall deem it a favor. I wish to be right on the

record at such a time as the present. Being a member of the committee, and sharing in the responsibility of presenting a suitable paper for the action of this body, and moreover, having studied the first resolution with some degree of care. I detected in it, as I thought, looseness of utterance, inaccuracy of language, and a great liability to abuse and perversion by those who are more than willing to embarrass the Government in this great struggle against treason. It seemed to me, moreover, that the utterance of this body should be made as perfect

Now, sir, the resolution referred to in these remarks, alike in its phraseology, several clauses and general drift, while intended to be a true utterance in respect to the doctrine of allegiance, involved the practical error of confounding the present executive administration of the Government with the entire Government of these United States, as provided for by the Constitution. And this error I wished to correct. For this purpose I submitted the two following resolutions as a substitute for the first resolution of the committee. Resolved 1. That civil government is an ordinance of God for his own glory and the best interests of mankind, and is therefore divine in its authority and

Resolved 2. That the officers composing the civil magistracy of these United States, whether legislative, judicial, or executive, are the ministers of God, submission to whose authority when acting within their proper sphere, is a duty binding on the conscience and enforced by the express command of God himself.

That resolution, in its whole scope, obviously refers to the Executive Department of the Government; this is what is usually meant by the term, Adminunderstand it; and, sir, taking the term in this ministry, and aiding them while in a course of sense, it is not true that the Administration is the paration has still an imperfect hold upon Government of the United States, to which alone would not even to kill a Copperhead, which, I be-

States is a government invested with all the powers

lieve, is the meanest and most poisonous of all rep-tiles, make an utterance which cannot be defended.

of sovereignty, and acting directly on all the people, I believe that this Government embraces three departments of agency, in each of which the people have, through the Constitution, lodged specified

I believe that secession from this Government, as put into practice it becomes open treason, to be suppressed by the military force of the nation.

volution against its authority.

I believe that every citizen of this great Commonwealth is bound to support the public authorities and obey the laws, except when they conflict with the laws of God, and in that case he must obey whether in thus acting he is a martyr or a fool. I thank the Assembly for this brief indulgence. It gives me the opportunity to correct any misapprehensions, and place myself just where I desire to stand—on the side of truth and righteousness.

Sabbath Observance.

Rev. Dr. Spran presented a report from the Committee on Bills and Overtures on the subject of Sabbath The report of the Committee was read and adopted. Committee on Bills and Overtures reported Over-

Resolved, 1st That inasmuch as the Sabbath was made forman by the omniscient God, and is indispensable to our highest, social, civil, and religious welfare, this General Assembly regards it not only as the duty, but the right and privilege of all men-to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Resolved 2d, That, as the law of the Sabbath is divinely given without limitation of time and unre-

Resolved 3d, That in order to give full power to the Cospel in the salvation of souls, professors of relior indirectly to its descoration.

Resolved 4th, That the physical and mental, as well as moral interests of man demand the day of Preabyteries with some fair means of judging holy rest, and that the entire community should whether the gifts and traits necessary to make a manifest a grateful appreciation of this gift of Heaven good minister of Jesus Christ were becoming steading an annual state of the state of t by an unperverted, sacred observance of the Chris- ly developed in the young men aided. The quarterly

hereful anxiety and suffering—while we are heartily depreciate and deplore any unnecessary labor, review, or battle on the Lord's day, lest by disloyalty to follow dishonor him, and incur his fleros indignation, and are and result much signal defers to the Assembly for hiding young men he altered to the Assembly for hiding young men he altered to the Assembly for hiding young men he altered to the Assembly for hiding young men he altered to tion, and as a sad result, meet with signal defeat to our arms, and terrible calamities to our nation from Him, who is the God of battles and of nations, and Who honors them that honor him.

Resolved 6th, That it be earnestly requested of all People as to the duty and importance of carefully exceed \$250. Each student before receiving an apfauctiving the entire Sabbuth individually, in the smily and community, in order that its healthful from his instructions and its holy saving influence, may

by the deepest passion of the depraved soul—the love of money, and the love of pleasure. Our strategy, said he, has been simple, it has been to divide and conquer—to make simple, singular issues with the several forms in which the enemy might appear on the field, and to give up no contest until victory was won. By God's help this strategy has been successful. The operations of the Sabbath Committee have had respect to the civil Sabbath, the military Sabbath, and the sacred Sabbath. In attempting to guard and protect the civil Sabbath, we have sought guard and protect the civil Sabbath, we have sought the intervention of the magistracy and the legisla-ture. We have claimed the enactment of just

and stringent laws, restraining the invasion of the sanctity of the Sabbath, whether by our own citizens, or our adopted citizens. When laws have been enacted, and their Constitutionality has been questioned, they have been defended. When attempts have been made to repeal those laws, we have met such attempts in the Committees of the Legislature, without public agitation on our part—resisting public agitation by the calm presentation of truth in the Committee room. We have baffled our opponents at every point. Those laws have been declared Constitutional by the Supreme Court of our State, and that appearing to cattled farmers. The Legislature, that question is settled forever. The Legislature of our State has rejected every overture for their re-

peal. Public sentiment has sanctioned them. The executors of our laws have moved forward to their enforcement, and to-day they are as well enforced as any other laws, with the support, cordial and un-qualified, of good citizens of all classes and creeds. The speaker then detailed the efforts of the Committee to secure the observance of the Sabbath in the Army. In order to check the tendencies toward a disregard of the Sabbath by the military authorities, they appealed to the Commander in chief, who promptly issued that General Order which will live in history. By the influence of the Committee it had been so arranged that no military receptions now took place in the City of New York on the Sab-

In respect to the sacred Sabbath, the Committee believed that one of the most prominent means of effecting good was by the preparation of a suitable Sabbath literature. The speaker then concluded by statements in reference to various publications on the subject of Sabbath observance, made under the

### Teport of Standing Committee on Education. Prof. Day, of Lane Seminary, presented from the

Standing Committee on Education the following re-The Standing Committee on Education respect-These resolutions, though not adopted by the Assembly, I greatly preferred on account of their exactaces of language, and absolute truthfulness. The Government of these United States consists in the agency which the people through the Constitution have created, and on which they have bestowed governmental powers; carefully specifying those powers; and, as a matter of fact, this agency does involve the combined action of three departments: the legislative, the indicial, and the execuments: the legislative, the judicial, and the executive, each acting in its constitutional sphere, and all three making the National Government. This, sir, is the express letter of the Constitution; and I wanted the utterance of the Assembly on so radical wanted the utterance of the Assembly on so radical a question, and in times like these when patriots are struggling for the life of the nation, to be conformed with the greatest possible exactness to these ideas. Heartily as I subscribe to the axellent speech of brother Barnes, in support of the first one fourth of those which may be expected to conresolution, and also to the object sought to be gained tribute, show that much has been done, and at the by that resolution, I, nevertheless, thought the resolution in itself defective, because it did not, either ly as some of the Presbyteries have endeavoyed to in its phraseology or drift, state the doctrine as we carry out the plan of the Assembly, carnestly as find it in the Constitution of the United States. many pastors have labored to give it efficiency, and liberally as many of our churches have responded, it is evident from the printed report of receipts, which should be carefully examined by every member of istration; the people will be likely so to understand | the Assembly for this object, that the work of seeking it; traitors and sympathisers with treason will so to bring pious young men of promising gifts into the understand it; and, sir, taking the term in this ministry, and aiding them while in a course of preaffections and confidence of not a few who ought to allegiance is due. It is one of the departments or be its warmest friends. The permanent committee, agencies of this Government, but not the whole of therefore, have judged wisely in calling attention it. It is sovereign in its sphere, and should be sustained by all the people in this terrible crisis of civil gestions, a careful attention to which is evidently eswar. This is what I desired to say, in a way not sential to the successful prosecution of this great to be misunderstood, or liable to be perverted. I work. These are: the importance of a sense of personal responsibility in this department of Christian labor in the breast of every minister of Christ, and every Christian parent, the careful training of children in Mr. Moderator, if you please, I will give you my the family, and through the ordinary preaching of confession of faith as a citizen, and I hope, a Christdance of Presbyteries to the details of the plans I believe in the doctrine of Government as divine its origin and authority.

I believe that the Government of these United sense and aptness to teach those, whom they recommend for aid, fidelity on the part of every church it taking without fail an annual collection for this object and the desirableness of the establishment of scholarships by persons of property.

No one thing, perhaps, has acted more injuriously upon the church than a larking impression in many ninds, that young men thus aided, are, in general below the average of their fellows, and that many an idea simply, is a political heresy, and that when | are helped who ought never to be in the ministry. That the just expectations of the church are not in all cases fulfilled none can deny. That mistakes I believe that this Government is the most be-niga and blessed under which any people ever lived. are not infallible, must be admitted. But such cases do not stand alone. Parents are sometimes I believe that since this Government rests on the popular will, and has fully provided for the orderly expression of that will, there can be no right of restlement in their children, merchants in their expression of that will, there can be no right of restlement in the selection. right, therefore, to expect in the selection of young men to be aided, an absolute freedom from error such as is never demanded in other relations and such as nothing less than omnisoience could secure. But what the Christian community have a right to God, and meekly suffer the civil penalty, leaving expect is that very great care should be taken in the posterity and God to determine the question of fact selection of candidates to be aided, and that all who are in any way concerned in introducing young men, through the aid of the church, into the ministry should do all that human wisdom and caution, and Christian fidelity and conscientiousness can do to prevent the benefactions of the church from being wasted in the raising up of an inferior and inefficient

According to the present plan the responsibility rests, in the first place, upon the pastor and elders of the church to which the applicant helougs, without the recommendation of whom no application can ordinarily be considered; and next upon the preabytery or its committee; and if these parties, after carefully and thoroughly examining the evidences of his piety, and in view of his mental aptitude and other qualities, present him as in their judgment called to the work of the ministry, a very considerable degree of security against error in the selection of young men would seem to be obtained.
But in view of the great importance of this point, the Standing Committee have been led to inquire Pealed, its claims for our obsdience are supreme and Perpetual. whether this security might not be still further inteacher or teachers of every candidate aided, in respect to his Christian and intellectual character and gion, and ministers especially, should carefully sand-diff the Lord's day and give no countenance direct certain that such testimonials, from time to time, would furnish the Permanent Committee and the schedule of expenses hitherto required against which objections are sometimes urged, might thus,

5. Annual appropriations to students shall not ordinarily exceed \$120 to theological students, \$100 to collegiate students, and \$80 to academic students, rend as follows: nor be such as to cause a student's annual income to everywhere perments the state, the nation, and the respondent of the Permanent-Committee, showing Resolved 7th. That each pastor and stated supply of unchurches be requested at some time during the expensive and offensive social habits, health, economics of our churches be requested at some time during the expensive and offensive social habits, health, economy, and general good influence. At the close of the section of the Christian of the wation of the Christian Sabbath.

Rev. Dr. Cook of New lock by the Permanent Committee to the Presbylast presented by the Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

Rev. Dr. Cook said that the Sabbath Committee whom he represented, might be regarded as a little whom he represented, might be regarded as a little whom he represented, might be regarded as a little whom he represented, might be regarded as a little whom he represented, might be regarded as a little whom he represented, might be regarded as a little whom he represented, might be regarded as a little whom he represented, might be regarded as a little whom he represented, might be regarded as a little whom he represented, might be regarded as a little whom he represented, might be regarded as a little and considering such reports; and shall specify the amount necessary for the student, for the year for which the application is made. The reports from which the application, from year to year, after receiving and considering such reports; and shall specify the amount necessary for the student, for the year for which the application is made. The reports from which the application, from year to year, after receiving and considering such reports; and shall specify the amount necessary for the student, for the year for which the application, from year to year, after receiving and considering such reports; and shall specify the amount necessary for the student, for the year for which the application, from year to year, after receiving and considering such reports; and shall specify the amount necessary for the student, for the year for the their application, from year to year, after receiving and considering such reports; and shall specify the port as to his progress, wants, and progress, wants, and progress.

The work of construction in regard to our Educational System, is substantially finished. What is now needed is a united, hearty and persistent effort to secure the great end before us.

We recommend to the Assembly to adopt the following resolutions.

We recommend to the Assembly to adopt the Resolved 1st, That the success of our plan of education for the ministry the past year has been such as to justify and strengthen the confidence of the church in its economy and efficiency.

Church, a Commissioner, whose office it shall be to assure that body of our fraternal affection and interest, and to propose to it a yearly interchange of the asymptotic file a yearly interchange of the sense that body of our fraternal affection and interest, and to propose to it a yearly interchange of the Assembly; but I wish to utter a profound conviction, entertained for many months—in fact ever since I examined this question—that the dignity and strengthen the confidence of the asymptotic file.

Rev. Mr. Leavity.—I shall not vote against the report if it should appear to accord with the sense of the Assembly; but I wish to utter a profound conviction, entertained for many months—in fact ever since I examined this question—that the dignity and strengthen the confidence of the asymptotic file of the Assembly will be best maintained by accepting the proposal of the Rev. Mr. Leavity.—I shall not vote against the report if the Assembly; but I wish to utter a profound conviction, entertained for many months—in fact ever since I examined this question—that the dignity and the self-respect of our Assembly will be best maintained by accepting the proposal of the Rev. Mr. Leavity.—I shall not vote against the asymptom of the Assembly; but I wish to utter a profound conviction, entertained for many months—in fact ever since I examined this question—that the dignity and the self-respect of our Assembly will be best maintained by accepting the proposal of the characteristic files.—I shall not vote against the asymptom of the Assembly; but I wi cation for the ministry the past year has been such as to justify and strengthen the confidence of the church in its economy and efficiency.

Resolved 2d, That the earnest and hearty co-ope-

ration of the Pastors, Churches, and Presbyteries in the plan, marked out and described in the Educational Manual, is essential to the highest prosperity of the Church, and that a careful attention to the religious appreciation of the Pastors. to the rules and suggestions on the 9th, 12th, and 14th pages be recommended to all members of resbyteries.

Resolved 3d, That in order the more effectually

o secure an annual collection for education from every church, the question be recommended to be

each Presbytery at the meeting next previous to the meeting of the Assembly,—Has the Education Collection been taken in your Church whitin the The Committee nominate the following persons s members of the Permanent Committee for three years to take the place of those whose term of service has expired: Rev. John J. Owen, Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, J. H. Benedict, Wm. W. Wickes, Salen H. Wales.

## Remarks of Professor Day, Dr. Mills and

Mr Brown Prof. DAY in presenting the foregoing report, aid that the Committee had felt that what was seded was to put in operation earnestly and hearti-, the plan which has been considerately and wisely marked out in the previous arrangements of the Church. One of the leading features of this plan was that its efficiency depended mainly upon the several Presbyteries, and without their co-operation ion of the church, in reference to the suitability of udidates for the ministry, sufficient care might not e taken to give certificates only to such as were worthy. To obviate this as far as possible, the Commit-ee had recommended that there should be furnished rom quarter to quarter to the permanent Committee, and from year to year to the Presbytery, recommendng any candidate a graduated statement from one to

ten, in respect to every young man, exhibiting his standing in respect to the qualifications needed for a minister of Jesus Christ. By this report, at frequent tated periods, the Committee would be able to decide n reference to any particular young man, whether he was making progress or going backward. Another point embraced in the recommendations of he still give evidence of fitness to be a candidate for the ministry, and should he be continued on the As-Rev. Dr. MILLS, Secretary of the Permanent Commit-

tee, was called upon, at the suggestion of Prof. Day for some remarks on the subject under consideration, said, that the first question arising in connexion with the work of education for the ministry was-is it a neces sary work? There was more skepticism on this question than should exist. Yet the candid inquirer could not but give an affirmative answer to this question. Another question was—Can any church which ex-pects to be guided by an educated ministry hope to flourish without paying becoming attention to the edu-cation of its ministry. In the light of experience, this question must be answered in the negative. In reference to the question whether there are now inisters enough, that is not a question for us to deide. It was a well-known fact that whenever a revival of religion takes place, immediately numbers of oung men come forward impressed with a conviction their duty to devote themselves to the ministry. This was God's answer to the question, whether more

was every reason to persevere in the present system. orrecting its defects, as may be from time to time de The speaker, concluded with an appeal for earnestness of labor and liberality of contribution for the advancement of the great educational work. Rev. C. Brown said that the feeling in behalf o inisterial education throughout our churches was not as strong as it ought to be. Too many altogether failed to realize its vast importance. Expe-

Another question was—Is the present mode of in-reasing the ministry the best? After long experience

othing better had been arrived at, and certainly there

ence had shown him that in this work the main

cliance for success must be upon the ministry and

ldership. There was in many minds a mistaken impression at we do not need ministers. This was disproved y an examination of the statistics of the church, many ministers upon our list being retired from active service on account of the infirmities of age, and bers being engaged, as professors, or in other emloyments not strictly pastoral. The speaker then elated some interesting incidents in regard to the ducation of young men for the ministry. fiths, Rev. Mr. Bittinger, Mr. Skarritt, Rev. Mr. Chapin and Rev. Mr. Brownlee, of Kansas. The report of the Committee was then accepted

Correspondence with Reformed Dutch Church. On motion of Rev. Dr. Cox, the order of the day was suspended in order to allow the presenta-tion of the report of the Special Committee on the proposed correspondence with the Reformed Dutch

vere construction, it was he. But in relation to anything which he might have suffered he was ready to say cordially, that he forgave it all. There to have made that discrimination between two bowere many ministers of that church whom he dies, both of which claimed to be General Assem-really loved. If any of that church doubted his blies, and in both of which they ought to have been orthodoxy they were welcome to their opinions.

The Committee in the course of their action had onsidered the speech of Rev. Mr. Ganse, whom the loved dearly, and also the acts and proceedings of the 76th General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Dutch, upon which to a great extent the report was founded. That report on which the Committee had unanimously agreed was as follows:
The Committee in the matter from the Genera synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America, respectfully report the following minute for the adoption of the Assembly, viz:

The Assembly, after considering the kind and earnest address of Dr Ganse, and considering also the printed minutes of the acts and proceedings of said General Synod, (see pages 138 to 140, inclusive, especially the resolution and its preamble, page 140,) feel with Christian and Catholic regret, constrained in righteousness and truth to decline the special overture now made to us. On principles precisely the same as those with which it is our way and our usage immemorial to correspond fraternally with other evangelical churches that are sound in the faith, we are cordially ready and shall be ever the faith, we are cordially ready and shall be ever happy to correspond, by delegate or letter, with the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of very proper qualities, in their place, be it remem-North America. DR. Cox, in conclusion said that he believed that he Reformed Dutch Church, as well as his own were in the hands of God, and that his elect would

be drawn together, more and more, as they were more like Him. He believed that God, with respect to the two churches, would direct matters for good. to the two churches, would direct matters for good ing to its common interpretation. One of the errors of our brethren in former times is, that they have with due dignity, acquiesce in such a proposition as allowed their assailants to put them all the while on that presented, it would have a good effect; but he the defensive. If a man says to me, "Sir, your orbelieved that Dr. Ganse himself appreciated the thodoxy is in question," I scout him with indignaviews of the Committee on the subject, and that no tion. My orthodoxy in question! Why, sir, I am bould adopt the report. He then read the follow Church. Do you question my orthodoxy? Do you

Resolutions of the Reformed Dutch Church.

I am glad to see that, after we have passed through but then they go on to say that at the same time this of Christian courtesy and kindness between ecclesions of Christian courtesy and kindness between ecclesions. We have reached the lating the incipient stage of cohesion, we have reached the lating the incipient stage of cohesion, we have reached the lating that it should not be included the lating that it is should not be included the lating that it is should not be included the lating that it is should not be included the lating that it is should not be included the lating that it is should not be included the lating that it is should not be included the lating that it is should not be included the lating that it is should not be included the lating that it is should not be included the lating that it is should not be included the lating that it is should not be included the lating that it is should not be included the lating that it is should not be included the lating that it is should not be included the lating that it is not included Resolutions of the Reformed Dutch Church. astical bodies as most desirable, wherever it can be harder stage of combination, and as a body, with our at the expense of truth and righteousness. Now, I practicable and hearty, even when differences of Church Erection Fund and our noble committees, conceive that these are remarks to which every our Constitution.

## Rev. Dr. Cox read as follows:

on Correspondence, to consider the propriety of opening a correspondence by delegates with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, commonly styled New School.

"The grave importance of action on the topic, at once awakens serious thoughtfulness, for conflicting opinions evidently present themselves.

"On the one hand we hear the voice of our opening of the considered apparisate of our opinions of the considered apparisate of our opinions evidently present themselves.

"On the one hand we hear the voice of our opinions of the considered apparisate of our opinions evidently present themselves.

once awakens serious thoughtfulness, for conflicting opinions evidently present themselves.

"On the one hand, we hear the voice of our Lord and Master, often pressing the duty and privilege of love to all the brotherhood, and then, in His closing instructions to the Church, offering that wonderful prayer for those who had been "given to Him," that they all "may be one," even as He and His Father is one. and His Father is one.
"The same spirit is breathed in the teaching of

"On the other hand we must not forget that the is my duty to my church to say this.

requisite, lest by any means we suppress a becoming desire for Christian union with all who 'love our of spirit. It is not there. We meant to say to you all, that we can think the Old School General Assemundue complicity and alliance with what we deem bly, or any other, can mean to say to you. Make not to be contrary to the Word of God. large body of the Presbyterian Church the most cordial and fraternal feelings, based, as we believe, on unity of faith. On this account a regular corless than kindness on our part, because this body was respondence has long heen maintained with one designated in our resolution as the "New School Genebranch of that family. We are not prepared to assert with like directness, the existence of the same rall Assembly." Sir, what should we have called it in feeling, arising from the same cause, in reference to order to designate it at all? The very brother, who the 'General Assembly, commonly styled New in the course of his remarks, criticized my church for the Committee, was that the Presbyteries shall be required to renew their recommendations from year to year. Thus they would be required each year to consider in reference to the candidate, the question—does and membership, is a well known fact.

The Massembly, commonly styled the well in the course of his tematals, criticized my church of the use of that epithet could not keep his tongue from the use of that epithet could not keep his tongue from repeating it. I repeat as I sail yesterday, that we never dreamed of offence. We thought you had a distinctive theology; we shall think so; and we do "The question, therefore, may well arise, whether you honor when we think so. Sir, that man who de-

> or shall we begin to look at and greet each oth with well understood Christian salutations." The report of the Committee was accepted The question then was upon the adoption of the

#### Debate on the Question of Correspondence with the Reformed Dutch Church A DELEGATE, (whose name was not ascertained.

said that he thought that the brethren who had made the report were a little too sensitive. There might be in the action of the Reformed Dutch Church some things which were objectionable; yet the Assembly could well afford to overlook them; he thought it more becoming the Christian character of the body to do so.

Rev. Dr. Cox in reply said, that he had the warmest feelings of affection toward his brethren of the Reformed Dutch Church; but the committee thought that considering the action of the General Synod of that church, the proper inference was, that that body was not quite ready yet to correspond with this Assembly. He thought by the time another year had passed, the Dutch Church would respect and love more cordially their brethren of

Rev. Dr. SPEAR. I very heartily accord with the report of the Committee; and I should be silent at this time, if I did not think it due to the dignity of this body and due to our own constituency, that our thoughts and feelings in the premises should have some degree of expression before we proceed to a di-

Now, it deserves our distinct recognition, that the Dutch. Synod were in correspondence with the Presbyterian Church, by delegate or letter, or by both, up to the year 1837. We were also, I believe, in correspondence with them. In the year 1837 occurred the act of excision; in the year 1838 occurred the event of division. The General Synod had sent a commissioner to be present in the General ral Assembly of the Preabyterian Church in 1838 and that commissioner or correspondent acting upon his own judgment, regarded the "Old School," as they are termed, to be the true General Assembly; The subject was further discussed by Mr. Griftand was present as a correspondent in that Assemths, Rev. Mr. Bittinger, Mr. Skarritt, Rev. Mr. bly. For that act, until affirmed or sustained by the General Synod, the General Synod were not responsible. But, sir, when the year 1839 came, the General Synod were represented in the Old School Assembly, and they continued to be thus represented downward until the present day. Now, for reasons which I shall assume to be ap-

ropriate on their part, courteous in their minds, they have sought a correspondence—with what Why, sir, not with the General Assembly of the? Presbyterian Church of the United States—a body, nev. Dr. Cox, in presenting the report, said that he did not deem it necessary to say much, although it would be easy to say a great deal. They were all familiar with the history and character of the Reformed Dutch Church of this country. If anybody had reason to complain of its occasional control of the Church of the United States, by the special designation of "Old School" is the transported to the Church of the United States, by the special designation of "Old School" is the transported to the Church of the United States, by the special designation of "Old School" is the transported to the Church of the United States—a body, which for twenty-four long years, they have not known; and by the act of ignoring it, they have virtually declared that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States—a body, which for twenty-four long years, they have not known; and by the act of ignoring it, they have virtually declared that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, by the special designation of "Old School" is the transported to the Church of the United States and the church of the United States are the presbyterian Church of the United States are the

represented, or that it is wise to inaugurate a correspondence with a new body—the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, body as that; that is not our recognized title. Moreover, I humbly submit that we could not, in view of the antecedents of the past, accept their pro position for a correspondence without ignoring and forgetting our own dignity. What is the manner in which this proposition is submitted to us? Now, sir, while I admired greatly the poetry and the rhetoric, and the piety of the speech of my belove brother (Dr. Ganse;) yet the manner of approval is such as to involve a species of ecclesiastical discourtesy, which has been, I think, very politely and very suggestively recognized in that report. Now, sir, when the General Synod shall approach us courteously, without any implications or inti-mations of unsoundness of doctrine—when they desire correspondence with us on the same basis as the Old School brethren—when they approach us on the same basis as that on which we approach them-I shall with all my heart, greet them cheerbered that self-respect is also a characteristic which s to be commended. One of the errors of our New School brethren in former times.

Rev. Dr. Cox. We do not know any such body Rev. Dr. SPEAR. Well, sir. I use the term accordsublime silence.

be in a prosperous condition; but requiring to be more amply endowed in order to reach their highest usefulness.

Resolved, That the Synod send to the next New quiring the cardinal element of self-respect, combined with due Christian courtesy. I admire the report; Church, a Commissioner, whose office it shall be to

of the minutes, immediately preceding that just quo- that action. It seems to me that our dignity as gentlemen and as Christians calls upon us to take this course-that we are not required to resent im-Rev. Dr. Cox read as follows:

"Your Committee have also examined with much carefulness; the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee will be far more comforting in the retrospect than

## Remarks of Rev. Mr. Ganse.

Rev. Mr. Ganse. Mr. Moderator, I wish to reply to expressions which I find renewed upon this floor, which intimate distrust of the kindness and courtesy of my Synod. I say to-day, that whatever may be the individual feelings of a few men in my church, the Reformed Dutch Church of North Amethe inspired Apostles. They urge an enlarged Chirstian charity. They set forth the Church as the 'body of Christ,' the once glorious Head of all, 'of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named.' They would have all, without distinction the distinctly that she does count your body sound, according to her private home notions of soundness. named.' They would have all, without distinction of name, to 'endeavor to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.' In view of such declarations of Divine truth, it becomes us to hail with joy every indication of God's providence pointing to a closer and stronger unity of the Church of our Lord.

was that the entered dependent mainly upon the several Presbyteries, and without their co-operation the system must be to a great degree a failure.

This plan he remarked, while it had its obvious advantages, had also connected with it certain dangers. One was that the educational interests of the church might suffer by neglect. Another danger was that in reference to the certificates of the pastor and the seestion of the church in reference to the suitability of the difference between the two forms of government. If our Constitution had read just as your Book of Discipline does that the proposition of the church the truth as it is in Jesus-lies at the basis of genuine Christian union. It is this that gives that the the that the old School body sent to you commissioners without any such preamble accommissioners without the part that the basis of genuine Christian union. It is this that gives that the old School body sent to you commissioners without any such preamble accommissioners without any such preamble accommissioners without any such preamble accommissioners without the part that the basis of genuine Christian union. It is this that gives that the commissioners without the part that the old School body sent to you commissioners without the part that the commissioners without the part that the commissioners without the part that the commissione "It is plain, therefore, that no little carefulness is. Discipline does, that preamble you never should have seen or heard. Make not, then, a distinction the accident of our constitutional law, which our fa-"The Reformed Dutch Church cherishes toward the thers put upon us, a diminution or a perversion of

> we should longer xemain as comparative strangers, nies to this body a distinctive theology is not a wise riend of it. What holds you together? Mere outside pressure? Are you a flock of sheep driven between ces which others have made, and with a master behind you? No, sir; you are a power in the land. God has set the marks of your distinctive theology where you cannot move them-in the soul of Ameri can piety. God's truth is great; and human minds are narrow. We look upon that truth in perspective from one view or another. We, who are the more rigid Calvinists, if we may so term ourselves, may looks upon it from the stand-point of God; and you may ustly look upon it from another stand point that be gins at human feeling. Your theology has influenced your preaching; and your preaching has helped our preaching; and America to-day owes thanks to the distinctive theology of the New School Presbyterian General Assembly. And when we recognise your glory, do we do you shame? When we recognise your glory, shall you hold up your hands before blushing checks and shrink from the Reformed Dutch Synod, ecause she recognises you where God has put you? No, no. Take your place, sir; God has given it to

you; let Israel rejoice in Him that made him. That which we say to to-day, you may by mistake shrink from; but what we say to you, history will say to you and of you, and eternity will say it. You are yourselves—you are not us; and we, who are ourselves, put forth our hands of cordial greeting o you, with no thought of imputation upon your loctrinal soundness. As I said yesterday, we are sound for us, you are sound for you, and we are both sound for God. [Applause.]

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Report of Mileage Committee. The Mileage Committee respectfully report that the following named Presbyteries have paid their full quota of 5 cents for each communicant. Here follow the names of all the Presbyteries except, 1. Watertown, Utica, Onondaga and Rockaway, which paid to the Contingent Fund, sixty or seventyfive cents for each minister, and have paid, in addi tion, a portion of the Mileage. 2: Athens, St. Joseph, Genesee Valley, Champlain, Steuben, Logansport, Rochester, Meadville, Columbia, Albany, Franklin, Detroit, Otsego, (13) have paid to the Contingent Fund, at the rate of sixty or seventy-five cents for each minister. 3. Troy, Cortland, Chenango, Niagara, San Francisco, Sierra Nevada, San Jose, District of Columbia, Portage, Elyria, Pataskala, Chariton, Oswego. (10) have contributed nothing to the expenses of the General Assembly.]

The amount received by the Mileage Committee, is \$4987 81-100. The amount of bills audited and allowed for Mileage expenses is \$4607 60. The Estimate presented by the Stated Clerk for the Contingent expenses of the General Assembly, is nine hundred dollars, leaving a balance toward the payment of the Mileage bills of \$4,087 81; a sum hat will pay eighty-five cents on the dollar, of the

mount of said bills. The Committee would therefore recommend that 85 per cent. of the bills for Mileage and necessary expen-ses of the Commissioners to this Assembly, as audited by the Committee, be paid to them, and that the balance be paid to the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, to be applied to the Contingent Fund.

The Committee's recommendation to assess the Presbyteries at the rate of six cents per member was ost and the old rates retained. As thus amended

### Correspondence with the Reformed Dutch Church. The Assembly in the course of the afternoon ses-

sion resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the subject of the proposed correspondence with the Reformed Dutch Church Speech of Rev. Dr. Fowler.

Rev. Dr. Fowler. If this subject could have been

disposed of with a clear understanding without dis-

cussion-if the motion now before us could have been carried as I heartily hope it may be, with such an understanding of the spirit, which, as I think, ani-mated this body—I should have been glad. I fully accord with the conclusion of the Commitee which they ask us to endorse; but not at all for the reasons which have been assigned by some bre-thren who have spoken on the subject, and with whom have been very happy to accord on all questions previously before us. My objection to accepting the proposition of our brethren of the Reformed Dutch Jhurch, does not arise from any belief on my part that there is embodied in their proposition anything like an intentional indignity to us—anything like an insult. I do not believe—I never could be made to believe that those brethren while extending to us the hand of fellowship, and asking a reciprocation on our part, meant to reflect upon our orthodox, or to intimate that they are orthodox, and we, heterodox. This construction which has been put upon their proposal, appears to arise solely from the infelicitous language in which it is presented. A specific application is very naturally given to some general remarks which occur in the course of the report of the Il feeling would be engendered, if the Assembly a subscriber to the standards of the Presbyterian Committee on Correspondence, raised by the Synod should adopt the report. He then read the following preamble and resolution from the minutes of the Reformed Dutch Church, as referred to in the report.

Do you question my orthodoxy is Do you mean to stance proceeds in this manner: They declare that assume that I am dishonest? If you do, I prefer to port.

Church. Do you question my orthodoxy is Do you mean to stance proceeds in this manner: They declare that assume that I am dishonest? If you do, I prefer to port.

Church. Do you question my orthodoxy is Do you mean to stance proceeds in this manner: They declare that assume that I am dishonest? If you do, I prefer to port.

Church. Do you question my orthodoxy is Do you mean to stance proceeds in this manner: They declare that assume that I am dishonest? If you do, I prefer to port.

Church. Do you question my orthodoxy is Do you mean to stance proceeds in this manner: They declare that assume that I am dishonest? If you do, I prefer to port. thize with them on the one great subject of salvation; doctrinal views may preclude that form of correspondence contemplated in Chap. 2, Art. 5, Sec. 2, of of our Presbyterian character and ecclesiastical manhour Constitution,

Onurch Erection Fund and our notife committees, conceive that these are remarks to which every brother on this floor will cordially respond. We become contemplated in Chap. 2, Art. 5, Sec. 2, of of our Presbyterian character and ecclesiastical manhour Constitution,

ship with us involves any complicity on their part with radical or important error. They then go on to say that it has been their practice to hold correspondence with the brethren of the other General Assembly already. In it the so-called doctrine of cooperation. The Presbyterian Church in assuming its own Home say that it has been their practice to hold correspondence with the brethren of the other General Assembly already. In it the so-called doctrine of cooperation. The Presbyterian Church in assuming its own Home say that it has been their practice to hold correspondence with the brethren of the other General Assembly already. In it the so-called doctrine of cooperation. bly, and that they find themselves in full accord with the single organ of its endeavors. That act, the comthat branch of the Church; but that they are not at liberty to say, now, that they are in full accord with interty to say, now, that they are in full accord with a former cooperation. Be it so: what follows? Our cooperation with the American Home Missionary Society

us in reference to our views on doctrinal points. This is the substance of the paper, though of course not its exact language. Well, sir, is there any objection with the American Home Missionary Social ty, consisted of two coordinate factors, which must in their nature stand or fall together. We were to share with that society in a reciprocity alike of gifts and residence of the paper. to that? They say that they are not yet sufficiently ceipts. We were to render because we could receive, acquainted with us and the facts in the case, to dead to receive because we had rendered; sowing and clare that they are in as full accord with us as with reaping, watering and being watered, that was to be our brethren of the Old School General Assembly. the law of love and interchange so long as we continued Is there any ground of offence in this? I think not. together. If, then, the action of the General As-They then go on and add to the previous report and sembly establishing a Home Missionary Board for its preamble, a resolution containing the deliverance own uses had been, as it was not, a violation of their

formed Dutch Church does not arise from any idea that there was the least disposition on the part of any member of that body to offer an insult. It cannot be that such was the fact; it certainly was not the fact. Nor does my objection arise from the circumstance that our brethren of the Reformed Dutch Church, at the time of the disruption, cast their lot with our brethren of the other Assembly. They felt with our brethren of the description. They felt with our brethren of the description of the other Assembly. They felt with our brethren of the other Assembly. with our brethren of the other Assembly. They felt at that time that they were more in accord and sympathy with that body—that they were more in agreement with it in reference to doctrinal views. They did not think that they were fully in accord with us—in perfect harmony with us in spirit—in perfect agreement with us in doctrine. But they were obliged to live and learn; and it is to their credit, that they make the confession that after a course of cluded. By mutual assent, cooperation has ceased, wars they have learned its heater and know now says they have learned its better and know now suith us buttons. But the society has made no such decision. When our wealthy churches approach their exchequer to cast in their gifts, they are as welcome as if cooperation were in full force as of old. It is only when near—only when having discharged the duties of cooperation and put thousands into their treasury—we ask for its benefits, imploring a pittance of what is our own, that we are reminded of the consequences that ensue from cooperation concluded. By mutual assent, cooperation has ceased, that they make the confession that after a course of cluded. By mutual assent, cooperation has ceased, years they have learned us better, and know now say the Executive Committee, and the effect is, that hat they are in sympathy with us that they are in the Presbyterian Churches may give but not receive. ubstantial agreement with us; and for that reason hey offer now, in a kind and courteous spirit, as I beeve, to enter into fellowship with us; and I hope hat, instead of rejecting this proffer, simply because in the days of their former ignorance they were cau-tious, and as they now confess, mistaken—I hope, that, when they are now ready to extend to us the

hand of fellowship, we shall grasp that hand with But why do I object to the immediate acceptance of the proffer? For three reasons. First, because have referred is doubtless authoritative and final. of certain circumstances attending the adoption of No part of the funds or revenues that flow down the that resolution by the Synod. Let me very briefly declivity into their exchequer will ever reverse its state what I understand to be the facts of the case. The proposition was introduced into the Synod. of the Reformed Dutch Church by a brother who bears a timely forecast. Our churches must be informed, and Reformed Dutch Church by a brother who bears a name which justly is highly honored among us—a brother who went out from us and who is still one of us in spirit. That proposition, it appears, took the body entirely by surprise. I think that was the remark made by the beloved commissioner from the Reformed Dutch Synod.

Rev. Mr. Ganse. Not entirely by surprise—some-Rev. Mr. GANSE. Not entirely by surprise-some-

phat by surnrise Rev. Dr. FOWLER. Generally by surprise. Rev. Dr. Ganse. Yes, sir.

Rev. Dr. Fowler. Thus the brethren of that Synod hardly knew what to do with it. The subject was discussed pro and con for, I think, four hours; and finally a proposition was made to refer it to their Committee on Correspondence. That motion was carried by a majority of two. The Committee on Correspondence was a Committee on Committee on Correspondence when the control of the Presbytery of Sciota lay great stress upon the question of employing missionaries at large.

chairman of our committee, (Rev. Dr. Cox;) and it closed with a recommendation that the subject force of moveable ministers who can be sent at their should be referred to the Synod at its next session, to be held during the coming month. The sion, to be held during the coming month. The server pulpit, of explains an attention whiterheas, or report of the Committee on Correspondence was amended by the adoption of the proposition embraced in the preamble and resolution as contained in their manulations. But this is obviously a subject on which the Permanent Committee must be allowed to exercise a

Now, I say that in view of the fact that the proposition took those brethren so much by surprise hat they hardly felt themselves ready to act upon t, and inasmuch as there was more or less doubtulness in regard to the expediency of inaugurating the correspondence, it is better for their sakes and ours that those brethren should have a more favorable opportunity for deliberating upon the matter; enough to justify much of experiment or expansion on and if after such deliberation they should still think this subordinate, and for the present only secondary that such a correspondence is desirable, we shall no field. Our first care must be to seize and hold, and fordoubt all of us be very happy to enter into corre-

sembly adjourned. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 29. The Assembly met at 9 o'clock, and after an hour

spent in devotional exercises, the Minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

Report on Home Massions. On motion of Rev. Dr. Clark, of Buffalo, the order of the day was postponed, to allow the presentation of the Report on Home Missions, which was as fol-

#### Report of the Standing Committee on Home Missions. The Standing Committee on Home Missions beg leave

espectfully to report: That they have given careful and protracted attention to the matters entrusted to them, to wit: To the second annual report of the Permanent Committee on Home Missions; to a memorial from the Presbytery of ciota, and to certain verbal communications made by individuals who have had access to our sessions. Among the many topics of interest thus brought to the attention of the Committee, the following solicit and eem to deserve the special regards of this General As-

The very instructive history of this first full year's experiment of Home Missions, conducted upon the Assembly's plan. The remarkable reply of the Executive Committee of the American H. M. Society to the General Assembly, ithhold from the Presbyterian Church all share in the monies which it receives from Presbyterian sources, exmonies which it receives from Presoyterian sources, ex-cept on the impossible condition that the party seeking aid shall disown its organic relations—dissolve its eccle-sizetical bands, and desert a church to join a society. siastical bonds, and desert a church to join a society. The employment of Presbyterial missionaries; the work in hand for the coming year; the measures to be dopted for its accomplishment, and the relative imporance of this particular branch of Christian activity. Upon these several themes, the Committee would offer

the following suggestions:
The history of the first year of any Christian enterprise, involving as it does the birth of some new relious movement, and the infancy of some unfolding force in the kingdom of God, has in every case a prophetic nterest, since it appropriates, and in some sense deter mines the future. The first year of our Christianity, after it was left in this world by its absent and ascended Head; the first year of this same Christianity entering among a new people, Greek or Roman, or Celt; the first year of this religion in any single converted soul-what trials-what conflicts-what lessonswhat hopes—what issues are wrapped up in these little vernal periods, these seed times of the kingdom of grace. Within this last year, pregnant of so many causes, and decisive of so many results, we have tried our Churches whether they had the zeal to sustain—our Committee, whether they possessed the skill to manage—our Missionaries, whether they felt the courage to hazard or the its history. devotion to abot the new undertsking. Nay, we have made our appeal to the Supreme Arbiter and Judge Himself, whether, sitting in the heavens and surveying training the first state of the Permanent Committee in their administration thus far: with the desire and expectation that our work, He would impress upon it the seal of His own approbation, and adopt it as His cause and ours. And over all these tests and issues we have received, And over all these tests and issues we have received, and in a twelvementh, omens of such auspicious import tial rules as hitherto. that we are enabled at the end of this first stadium of

In December last the Permanent Committee having been instructed thereto by the previous Assembly, addressed a note to the Executive Board of the American H. M. Society, asking that Board to adopt some rule that should enable them to deal, out of their abundant ities, an occasional molety to such Presbyterian Churches as might be in temporary distress through lack Churches as might be in temporary distress through and of inimediate assistance from our stinted and over-taxed and incapable treasury. We had just embarked upon an arduous enterprise, which was as difficult as it was D. D., Rev. Charles S., Robinson, the Hon. Joseph Alli-

omplicated and just.

It was well known that the American Society had in its Treasury, in the form of legacies and contributions, more than thirty thousand dollars that had come to it from churches still in connection with this Assembly. It was equally well known that this money had been lived by the capital of the connection with the money had been lived by the capital of the connection with this Assembly. It was equally well known that this money had been lived by the capital of the connection with the intention the part of the donors to put given not with the intent on the part of the donors to put it beyond the reach of the Presbyterian Churches, but for the very purpose of putting it within their reach.

Aware of these facts, and supposing that the Presibyterian Church had the same right to receive from
the American Home Missionary Society that it had to

further, that we ought not to extend it so far as to infringe upon the claims of truth and justice. These are some of our poor—freely ye have received, are simple, general declarations on their part; they do not undertake to assert that their offer of fellow-

which they give.

I say, then, sir, that my objection to an immediate acceptance of the proffer of our brethren of the Reformed Dutch Church does not arise from any idea that there had been just causes, as there were not, for declaring the cooperation null and ended, the act of the society so deciding, should have included both the element in which the society so deciding, should have included both the element in which the society so deciding. the Home Missionary Society may receive but not give. Thus by a skilful adjustmentof the penalty in question, it is brought about that the Presbyterian Church shall lose much and gain nothing, and the aforesaid society gain much and lose nothing. Protesting against such a decision, our churches can yet endure it. By it we are deprived of much money, it is true. But there are instances in the history of the world where to lose is to gain, as there are others it may be remembered,

where to gain is to lose.

The answer of the Executive Committee to which we course and return to us. Our only resort, therefore, own churches. The General Assembly owes it to these benefactors, and to the cause which they would foster. to disabuse them of their great delusion, and let them

Committee on Correspondence brought in a report or as they are styled in these documents, Presbyterial embracing the first part of the paper which appeared in the minutes of the General Synod, and which has been read to us this morning by the sessions, whose field is on the frontier, and around large discretion, and advance slowly, acquiring light in the only safe or possible way, by the lessons of an experience which, however tardy it may seem to our

impatience, is yet our only reliable guide in the pre-In no part of the Home Missionary work is there more danger of waste and unwisdom than in this. Besides. we have but just commenced this grand undertaking and have as yet neither men nor money, nor information tify and develop the points already in our hands. We are laying the foundations of many ages and at whatspondence with them.

[At this point the hour of adjournment arrived, and Rev. Dr. Fowler retaining the floor, the As-Standing Committee have given the most careful and candid attention to this subject, hearing and weighing everything that has been said on both sides. And they are fully convinced that the Permanent Committee of this Assembly have adopted the right maxims, and are

ready to do, and in fact are doing all that a wise regard o the interests concerned can possibly demand. The work of Home Missions which this Assembly has deliberately undertaken to carry forward to its ful achievement, is on a field, and under a dispensation, and in a period of our national history which necessitates its ceaseless expansion, and calls for a continual increase of zeal, and sacrifice and labor. If our graces unfold, and they must unfold or perish—it is that they may possess a larger area, and illumine an ampler field in the kingdom of our Lord. Or if our field enlarges, and our limits expand, it is that our graces may have a broader scope, and our religion a more perfect development. God has set upon our Home Missionary enterprise during this first year of its history, the three most convincing séals of his approbation, and the three most certain marks of his assistance. These three most certain marks of his assistance. These have been, first, our great trial at the commencement. (2.) Our great successes at the end, and (3.) the mighty field that opens upon us for the future. Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, yes, and on the other side of the mountains, California as well—this whole empire—the destined site of a rich, populous and Christian people—the Head of the Church offers this entire realm to his advancing children. And the most important ages his advancing children. And the most important question which this General Assembly has to discuss or decide at its present sitting, is, whether it will march at the head of its own Presbyterian hosts and go up and

take possession of this goodly land.

The work of Home Missions is of necessity a divided and two-fold work. Part of it is to be performed on whole Church, filling it with the Spirit of Christ the Master, thus to get ready the sacramental host for its appointed achievement in this outer field, the General Assembly must give attention to this primal work in the Church at home, or it can never accom-plish that derivative task that waits and beckons on to the field without. Nothing is so much needed in our communion at this moment as a general baptism of the led in all our tents, and among all our tribes, we have men enough, we have money enough, we have means enough of every kind to arise and take possession o this broad middle zone that belts the co covering it with our churches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, make it a grand Presbyterian galaxy—a queenly girdle on the bride of Christ. In view of the considerations presented to them in the report and nemorial already named, the Committee recommend to the General Assembly, therefore, the adoption of the following resolutions:
1. Of devout thanksgiving to God for all the encouraging omens by which he has been pleased to ac-

our Church during this first and most trying year of they will in the future conduct the difficult and re-sponsible work which they have in hand upon the

knowledge and assist the cause of Home Missions in

3. That this General Assembly, recognising the necesour Home Missionary career, to erect a monument of humble assurance, and say with devout thanksgiving, that all things are working together for good to this the Synods, the Presbyteries, the Churches, the pastors, the Synods, the Presbyteries are considered with its Committee wi the children to co-operate with its Committee with zeal, purpose and liberality equal to the exigencies of our position, and to our high calling in the kingdom of God.

4. This General Assembly would most carnestly recommend to all masks are to work the commend to work the commendation to the commendation t commend to all members of our communion, who have made bequests in their wills to the cause of Home Missions, or who contemplate such acts, to provide with especial care that their benefactions shall reach the

son, Dr. Alfred C. Post, be hereby re-elected to the

The report of the committee was accepted. A motion being made for its adoption, Rev. Dr. Kendali made a few remarks in explana-

Continued on Fourth Page.